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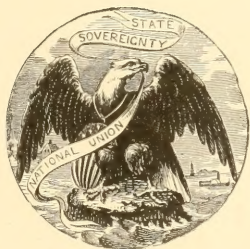


“TREATING THEM ROUGH”

ILLINOIS *in the* WORLD WAR

An Illustrated Record Prepared with the Coöperation
and Under the Direction of the Leaders in the
State's Military and Civilian Organizations

Volume One



CHICAGO

STATES PUBLICATIONS SOCIETY

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PREFACE

IN the preparation of *ILLINOIS IN THE WORLD WAR*, the publishers and editors have had two purposes constantly in mind. They have sought, first, to produce a comprehensive and authoritative history that will preserve for all time the splendid record made by the Prairie State in the greatest of all wars. At the same time they have endeavored to present the inspiring story in such a form that it will be read with interest and with profit by every citizen of Illinois.

ILLINOIS IN THE WORLD WAR may be accepted as an authoritative history because it has been written by or under the supervision of those who were at the head of the military and civilian activities of the state during the war period. These men and women have given liberally of their time and efforts in order that an authentic record might be compiled. To those who have contributed to this work or who, as supervisory editors, have aided in its production, the publishers and editors acknowledge a very great obligation.

Since warfare today represents the organized efforts of nations and states, rather than the efforts of individuals, *ILLINOIS IN THE WORLD WAR* is the history of the organizations—military and civilian—through which the people of the state made their contribution to the common cause. It would be impossible to place on record the service of every one of the hundreds of thousands of individuals who had some part in the state's war activities, but because Illinois was so thoroughly organized for war work, the story of the activities of all these individuals is told in the histories of the organizations with which they served.

The first volume of *ILLINOIS IN THE WORLD WAR*, together with a part of the second, constitutes a complete and authoritative history of Illinois' combat division—the Thirty-third. In its preparation the editors have had the cordial coöperation of Major General George Bell, Jr., the division commander; Brigadier Generals Paul A. Wolf, Edward L. King and Henry D. Todd, Jr., the brigade commanders, and the commanding officers of all the organizations comprising the division.

In the second volume will be found the histories of the Eighty-fourth, Eighty-sixth and Eighty-eighth Divisions, the 149th Field Artillery, the Thirtieth Engineers and other units that were composed wholly or in large part of Illinois men. As in the case of the Thirty-third Division, the editors have

had the active coöperation and assistance of the commanding officers and other members of all these units. The second volume also contains the histories of all divisions and other organizations in which any considerable number of Illinois men served, together with a record of the activities of Illinois men in the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Air Service, the Medical Corps, the Engineers Corps and other branches of the service.

The third volume is devoted entirely to the work of the state's civilian war organizations.

For the illustration of this work, thousands of photographs have been collected from all possible sources. Many are official photographs taken by the United States Signal Corps overseas. Others have been obtained from private sources. Out of the thousands of pictures collected, the best were selected. It is felt that they tell a story of their own without which these volumes would be incomplete.

For a part of the pictures which have been used, the editors are indebted to a large number of officers and members of the various organizations. It is impossible to give credit to all those who have generously given the use of their photographs for this purpose. A special obligation must be acknowledged, however, to certain officers of the Thirty-third Division, who placed large collections of photographs and official maps at the disposal of the publishers. Among these officers, most of whom also have given invaluable assistance in other respects, are: Colonel Joseph A. Sanborn, Colonel John V. Clinnin, Colonel Charles G. Davis, Colonel Horatio B. Hackett, Colonel Harry D. Orr, Colonel Henry A. Allen, Lieutenant Colonel Frank R. Schwengel, Lieutenant Colonel Diller S. Myers, Jr., Major Ole Olson, Major Samuel N. Sorenson, Captain Howard D. MacDonald, Captain George N. Malstrom, Captain Albert V. Becker, Captain William J. Masoner, Captain Paul E. Anderson, Captain Gail Reed, Captain Charles J. Kraft and Lieutenant Walter B. Greenwood.

Among others to whom the editors are indebted for the use of personal collections of pictures are Captain William Q. Setliffe and Lieutenant Jack Little of the Eighty-sixth Division, Captain V. H. Hagelbarger of the Thirteenth Engineers, Lieutenant H. B. McGuire of the Air Service, and Ensign Henry M. Rubinkam of the United States Naval Flying Corps.

The task of compiling a comprehensive and authentic history of the part played by a great state in a modern war obviously is a tremendous one. Great care has been taken to insure the accuracy of all statements made and of all records embodied in these volumes. The publishers believe that these efforts have been as successful as is humanly possible. They present the work to the public with the feeling that it is an accurate and adequate record of the tremendous contribution made by the people of Illinois to the victory achieved by American and allied arms.

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DEFINITIONS OF MILITARY TERMS

Many new words were added to the American military vocabulary by the World War. Some were taken directly or adapted from the French, others are slang terms coined by the Americans themselves. The reader will find of value the following definitions of military terms used frequently in these volumes, many of which had no place in American military terminology before the war:

ALERT—A bugle call or other alarm given as a warning of a threatened attack.

BILLETS—Lodgings assigned to troops.

BIVOUAC—An encampment for the night in the open and without shelter, during which the troops slept under arms and in readiness for instant action.

CONSOLIDATING A POSITION—The preparation of a captured position with a view to holding it either as the starting point for a subsequent attack or as a defense against an enemy attack.

DIGGING-IN—The hasty digging of a trench or trenches in order to hold a newly captured position.

DUCK-BOARD—A section of board-walk consisting of two or more scantling as supports upon which small pieces of board are nailed at right angles, in order to facilitate the passage of troops across wet or marshy ground.

DUD—A slang expression applied to shells which fail to burst.

ECHELON—A military formation in which (1) the position of the units resembles a staircase viewed from the side, or (2) the successive units are disposed in depth—i. e., placed successively in the rear of one another.

ENFILADE FIRE—Fire delivered from the flank and parallel to the line against which it is directed.

EVACUATION (in a medical sense)—The removal of sick and wounded from a forward area to an area farther in the rear.

EXPLOITATION OBJECTIVE—The point, line or destination to which the most advanced elements of a successful attack are to be pushed.

FASCINE—A long, cylindrical bundle of brush-wood or sticks, bound together by withes or wire, and used to line the inside of trenches, fill ditches, mask batteries, etc.

FORMING-UP LINE—The position or line on which troops are formed for attack.

HOP-OVER—A slang expression indicating the initial movement of troops in climbing out of trenches at the beginning of an attack.

JUMP-OFF—The commencement of an infantry attack.

LEAP-FROGGING—The passage of troops from the rear through the ranks of other troops in advance. Like the term "passage of the lines," leap-frogging is usually applied to a movement whereby troops in the front line and in contact with the enemy are relieved by troops from the rear which advance into still closer contact with the enemy.

LIAISON—The unity of inter-communication between bodies of troops or individuals.

LINE OF RESISTANCE—The line or system of trenches at which the first serious resistance is to be opposed to an enemy attack.

MINE—A submarine or underground container charged with high explosive and destined, when fired, to destroy ships, troops or other enemy matériel passing over it.

MOPPING-UP—The capture or extermination of enemy troops remaining in a captured area or position.

NO MAN'S LAND—The area embraced between the opposing front-line trenches.

NORMAL OBJECTIVE—The line or position to which an attack is to be pushed and which is to be held at the conclusion of such an attack.

OBJECTIVE—The point, line or position the capture of which is the purpose of military operations.

OBSERVATION POST (O. P.)—A station occupied by observers and connected by telephone with other elements.

POST OF COMMAND (P. C.)—The headquarters in the field of the commanding officer of a unit.

RECONNAISSANCE—An examination of an area by troops or individuals for the purpose of obtaining information as to the nature of the terrain where military operations are to be conducted, or as to the positions, dispositions, strength and intentions of the enemy.

REPLACEMENTS—Recruits or troops destined to augment the strength of units which have been depleted in consequence of military operations.

SALIENT—A projection or angle formed by troops or entrenchments jutting out toward the enemy.

SAUSAGE—A slang expression applied to the elongated balloons used for observation.

SCHOOL OF FIRE—A school where instruction is given in the principles of shooting, especially for artillery; specifically, a school at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where practical instruction is given in field artillery fire.

SECTOR—A portion of a terrain or military position occupied by a certain unit or defined by geographical limits.

SENSITIVE POINTS—Points of particular importance to the enemy because of supply, communication, concentration or defense. Examples: A trench crossing, cross or fork of roads, depots, villages or enclosed farms, valleys, trench salients, strong-points, etc.

STRONG-POINT—A point in a system of defense destined to oppose unusual resistance to an enemy attack and consequently strengthened by artificial means.

TERRAIN—The Anglicized version of a French word meaning ground or sector where military operations take place.

ZERO HOUR, "H" HOUR—The exact time at which an attack or other military operation is to begin.

TERMS EMPLOYED PARTICULARLY IN ARTILLERY OPERATIONS

ARTILLERY PARK—A collective name given to the whole of the guns, carriages, ammunition, transport and matériel essential to the operations of artillery. The smallest group in which this term is used is that of an army corps.

BARRAGE FIRE—Fire forming a complete screen or curtain of bursting projectiles through or under which no movement may be made without heavy casualties.

BOX BARRAGE—A barrage enclosing a hostile position on both flanks and the rear, and used particularly in raids to isolate the position to be raided. A moving barrage and covering fire are usually employed in conjunction therewith.

C. P. O. FIRE—Offensive counter-preparation fire to stop a hostile attack before it is launched. It includes a barrage in front of the enemy trenches and fire on the defenses of the first line, command posts and approaches.

COUNTER-BARRAGE—When the enemy has laid down a barrage in his attack, a counter-barrage (the barrage of the C. P. O.) is laid to hold such attack and prevent the arrival of reinforcements.

COUNTER-BATTERY FIRE—Fire delivered by batteries designated for the purpose to silence or neutralize firing hostile batteries.

COVERING BARRAGE OR FIRE—Fire employed during the advance of attacking troops, to destroy or neutralize enemy strong points and defenses and the resistance of enemy forces. Usually executed by heavy calibre guns.

CREEPING OR MOVING BARRAGE—Barrage fire employed during the advance of attacking troops and which moves by bounds at a given rate for the purpose of destroying or reducing enemy resistance immediately before the contact of the attackers. Smoke shells are at times used in conjunction with high explosive shells in such a barrage to form a screen.

DEFENSIVE BARRAGE—A barrage employed in C. P. O. fire or to stop the advance of counterattacks.

DEMOLITION FIRE—Fire for destruction upon hostile batteries, defensive works or enemy formations.

DEMONSTRATION FIRE—Fire delivered to deceive the enemy as to the point of a projected attack.

DRUMFIRE—A name first applied by the enemy to fire resembling the rolling of drums, when many pieces of artillery of various calibre are employed in a bombardment preliminary to an attack or in preparation fire.

HARASSING FIRE—Fire employed to embarrass the movements and supplies of the enemy.

INTERDICTION FIRE—Fire to prevent passage to essential points.

LIFTING BARRAGE—Synonymous with creeping or moving barrage. A* barrage that advances by bounds at a given time or rate.

ORIENTATION—The science or operations whereby lines joining plotted points upon a map are caused to be parallel with the corresponding directions on the ground.

PANEL STATION—The station where panels are displayed to communicate messages to airplanes. Such stations receive messages from the planes by wireless and are in telephonic communication with posts of command and battery stations.

PREPARATION FIRE—The preliminary bombardment preceding an attack. It is employed to breach wire, and destroy defenses, strong-points, posts of command, observation posts, communications, machine gun nests, hostile batteries, etc.

ROLLING BARRAGE—Synonymous with creeping or moving barrage.

PROJECTILES—Shrapnel: A cylindrical steel body containing hardened lead balls with a bursting charge of powder. By means of a time fuse the projectile is burst in air and the balls are projected by the powder charge in a cone-shaped sheaf in the path in which the projectile is traveling. It is used against personnel.

High explosive shell: The projectile is charged with compressed explosive of great power. By means of a fuse, it bursts upon impact, either instantaneously or with varying delay, dependent upon the particular fuse used. The projectile is burst into fragments. It is used against personnel and material and in all destructive fire of defenses.

Gas Shell: A projectile containing gas in liquid form and a bursting charge of powder. By means of a fuse, the shell bursts upon impact and the liquid is vaporized and forms a gas cloud at once, or is sprayed over the ground for the production of gas by evaporation. Many different gases were used. The Allies were forced to adopt the gas shell in self-defense after its introduction by the Germans.

Smoke Shell: A projectile containing a matrix and a bursting charge of powder. By means of a fuse, the shell bursts upon impact and gives forth a dense smoke. It is used in a barrage to screen movements from the enemy or is used to blind his observation posts.

SOUND RANGING SECTION OR GROUP—A unit whose duties are to locate hostile artillery by calculations founded upon the rate of travel of sound. Also to adjust the fire of artillery by similar calculations in given cases. These units are particularly adjuncts of stabilized warfare and are similar to the better known Flash Ranging Groups which are commonly abbreviated "S. R. O. T." These latter groups locate hostile artillery positions by intersection on flashes or smoke and also adjust the fire of artillery by similar method.

STANDING BARRAGE—When an advance is halted according to plan during an attack, the moving barrage becomes stationary or a "standing barrage," either upon a hostile line about to be entered or before the line of attack during organization of a position to protect the infantry from counterattack.

EQUIVALENT OF FRENCH MEASUREMENTS

In the calculation of distances, the American Expeditionary Forces used the metric system, in which the meter is the unit of measure. The following table shows the exact equivalents of the French measurements used in these volumes:

- 1 millimeter = .03937 inches.
- 1 Meter = 3,281 feet or 1.0936 yards.
- 1 kilometer = 1093.6 yards.

For convenience in converting the French measurements, the following approximate equivalents may be used:

- 1 Millimeter = 1/25 inch.
- 1 meter = 40 inches.
- 1 kilometer = 5/8 mile.
- 100 meters = 110 yards.
- 1,600 meters = 1 mile.
- 8 kilometers = 5 miles.

DECORATIONS AWARDED TO AMERICAN SOLDIERS

The most important decorations awarded by the United States and allied governments to soldiers of the United States are given below. The French and Belgian decorations both include the Croix de Guerre. Where mention is made in these volumes of the Croix de Guerre, the reference is to the French decoration unless otherwise indicated.

AMERICAN

Congressional Medal of Honor (awarded for valor).
Distinguished Service Cross (awarded for valor).
Distinguished Service Medal (awarded for conspicuous service in a position of trust and responsibility).

FRENCH

Legion d'Honneur (Legion of Honor—five classes).
Medaille Militaire.
Croix de Guerre
 Croix de Guerre with Palm Leaf (Army Citation).
 Croix de Guerre with Gold Star (Army Corps Citation).
 Croix de Guerre with Silver Star (Division Citation).
 Croix de Guerre with Bronze Star (Brigade or Regimental Citation).
Medaille d'Honneur des Epidemes (awarded to sanitary personnel and to surgeons and nurses).
Fourragère (shoulder cord awarded to organizations receiving two or more citations).

BRITISH

Order of the Bath (three classes).
Order of St. Michael and St. George (two classes).
Distinguished Service Order.
Distinguished Conduct Medal.
Military Medal.
Military Cross.

BELGIAN

Ordre de Leopold (Order of Leopold—five classes).
Ordre de la Couronne (four classes).
Decoration Militaire.
Croix de Guerre (awarded only by citation in army orders).

ITALIAN

Order de St. Maurizio e Lazzaro (five classes).
Order De la Corona de'Italia (four classes).
Croce di Guerra (Cross of War).

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GOVERNOR FRANK O. LOWDEN



LIBERTY TRIUMPHANT

Illinois in the World War

A RECORD OF SERVICE



THE STORY of the part that Illinois played in the World War is literally the story of a state at war.

Above all else, it is the story of hundreds of thousands of the state's most sturdy sons, who, with splendid courage, gave or offered their all in the cause of national security and human liberties. To the memory of its soldier and sailor dead Illinois pays reverent tribute. To those who passed through the inferno of fire, many to bear, through their lives, the scars of battle, and to all those who were ready, had the call come, to step into the places of their fallen comrades, the state gives all honor.

Had the World War been, as in days of old, a war of armies rather than of nations, these volumes would deal wholly with the record of the fighting men. But because it was a war of nations and of states, the pages that follow tell also how millions of men, women, and children, each in his own way, strove to the utmost to give strength and comfort to the men who were fighting their battles across the sea. For the splendid record which the state of Illinois made in the great conflict, the men who wore the khaki and the blue willingly share the credit with those who gave themselves devotedly and unselfishly to the important, if less hazardous and less conspicuous, service upon which the success of the nation's arms depended.

It is a glorious record, whether it was written on the hallowed fields of France, in the roaring munition plants at home, on the farms or in the homes where industry, thrift and self-sacrifice became the watchwords, that the nation's armies might not be handicapped for lack of food or money.



DRAFTED MEN PARADING IN CHICAGO

It is a record that is worthy of a great state—a state which, when it went to war, gave itself unreservedly to its new and solemn task with the same spirit that in long years of peace had put it in a place of leadership among the commonwealths of the nation.

Hundreds of men, as well as many women, of Illinois were playing a part in the world conflict long before the United States entered the war. Some were fighting on the western front, others were wearing the uniform of the Red Cross nurse or the welfare worker. Love of adventure, sympathy for the peoples engaged in the struggle, and a desire to aid in relieving the sufferings of the fighting men and the starving refugees were the compelling motives for the sacrifices made by these early volunteers in the cause of right and justice.

To the adventurous souls who wished to get most quickly into the thick of the fighting, the greatest appeal was made by the Lafayette Escadrille, the famous American aviation unit in the French army. More than one youth from Illinois who flew with that picturesque company now sleeps in France. Others entered the Foreign Legion, the glorious French fighting division made up of men of all nations. Hundreds served with the British; the borders of Canada were near and easily reached. Many Italians returned home to fight for their country when it became involved in the struggle. Ambulance companies were organized, equipped and sent overseas. Most of these were attached to the French army, but many saw hazardous service with the British, Italian and Serbian armies.

But while the contribution made to the cause of the Allies by these

soldiers of fortune and angels of mercy who could not wait for their own country to enter the war was far from insignificant, it is small in comparison with that which was made by Illinois when the United States finally decided to fight. Records compiled in the office of the adjutant general show that Illinois gave 351,153 men to the army and navy of the United States during the war. Out of every twelve men in the army one was from Illinois. Illinois furnished more men to the army and navy than any other state in the Union, with the exception of New York and Pennsylvania, both of which have larger populations.

It is in the record that was made by these soldiers and sailors that Illinois naturally finds the greatest source of pride. It is a record that stands without a blot.

The state's own division, the Thirty-third—the only distinctly Illinois division that saw active service in France—is especially close to the hearts of the people. Formed from the state's old national guard regiments, the Thirty-third represented every part of the commonwealth. Led chiefly by Illinois men, under the command of Major-General George Bell, Jr., a veteran officer of the regular army, the Thirty-third, after a short period of training overseas, took its place at the side of the veteran divisions of the American army, and fought gloriously throughout the critical days of the war.

At Hamel, on July 4, 1918, four companies of the Thirty-third—two from the 131st and two from the 132nd Infantry—gave a promise of what might be expected later of the Illinois men. Advancing with the Australians, they attacked the foe with such fury and such splendid gallantry that they amazed their hard-fighting comrades from the antipodes. For conspicuous bravery in this action, the first in which they were engaged, nineteen officers and men of the four companies were awarded the British Military Cross or the Medal of Honor, the decorations being presented personally by King George V.



ESTABLISHING THE ENTENTE
A doughboy with new-found friends.

From that time until hostilities ceased on November 11, the Thirty-third Division was in action almost continuously. In fact, from June 22 until November 11, a period of nearly five months, there were only eighteen days when some part, at least, of the division was not holding a portion of the allied line.

At Chipilly Ridge and Gressaire Wood, where the 131st Infantry, almost single-handed, broke the German line and cleared the way for the great Somme offensive of the British; at Forges Wood, where the 131st and 132nd, with the 124th Machine Gun Battalion, took German defenses which had been regarded as impregnable; at Consenvoye, where portions of all the



FRIENDLY INVADERS

French children watching the departure of American soldiers for the front.
The 101st Ammunition Train in Soulosse, April 10, 1918.

infantry regiments of the division, with the machine gun battalions, fought bravely and victoriously although exposed to the murderous fire of the enemy through the failure of a supporting division to gain its objective, the Thirty-third established a record for gallantry and efficiency that forms a bright chapter in the history of the American Expeditionary Forces. It is recorded that it never failed to gain its objectives, and that it never called for reinforcements. In the great attack which opened the desperate Meuse-Argonne campaign, the Thirty-third was the only American division which reached its objective on scheduled time.

Although it was detached from the division upon its arrival in France, and did not return to it until after the signing of the armistice, the Fifty-eighth Artillery Brigade, a part of the Thirty-third, saw as active service

and fought as gallantly as did the infantry brigades. The splendid showing which the brigade made in artillery schools after its arrival in France caused it to be made army artillery, thus preventing it from serving as a part of the Thirty-third Division. At St. Mihiel and in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, the artillery regiments, with the 108th Trench Mortar Battery, and the 108th Ammunition Train, supported at various times the First, Thirty-second, Eighty-ninth and Ninety-first Divisions, and served with such conspicuous bravery that they were repeatedly cited by the divisional and corps commanders.



A NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE

The records of casualties sustained by the Thirty-third Division give grim proof of the severity of the fighting in which it was engaged. The official reports show 989 men of the division to have been killed or to have died of wounds, while 6,266 others were wounded—a total of 7,255 battle casualties.



RECEPTION OF MARSHAL JOFFRE IN CHICAGO

Left to right: Lieutenant Governor Oglesby, Cyrus H. McCormick, Ex-Premier Viviani, Marshal Joffre, Major General Barry, Mayor William H. Thompson.

The Eighty-sixth Division, which was trained at Camp Grant and was made up chiefly of Illinois selected men, was, in a sense, an ill-starred unit. Depleted time after time while in training by drafts made upon it to fill the ranks of other divisions that were about to sail for France, the Eighty-sixth included in its personnel at various times enough men to make up several divisions. If it were possible to trace all the men

who at one time or another enrolled in the Eighty-sixth, doubtless it would be found that the division was represented in almost every regiment that saw active service in France.

Despite the difficulties that they continually encountered, the officers of the Eighty-sixth Division finally succeeded in evolving out of the stream of raw recruits that was continuously flowing into Camp Grant a division which they knew would hold its own with the best of the American divisions when it should reach the front. Almost a year after it had gone into training at Camp Grant, the Eighty-sixth was ordered to France. It disembarked at Brest during the latter part of September and the early part of October, and there it received the most disheartening blow of all. The Meuse-Argonne



CAPTURING THE SAINT MIHIEL SALIENT

Infantry of the Forty-second (Rainbow) Division forming the front line, near St. Benoit, September 15, 1918. In the background are machine-gun crews.

campaign was at its height. The American divisions which were engaged were sustaining severe losses, and were appealing for replacements. The need at that time was for men, rather than divisions. As a result the Eighty-sixth, as a division, was sacrificed. The enlisted men and most of the non-commissioned officers of the infantry regiments were scattered among a dozen different units. Major-General Charles H. Martin, who had trained the division, and taken it overseas, was placed in command of the Ninety-second Division, a negro unit, and many of the officers of the infantry regiments were given commands in other divisions.

The Eighty-sixth was a victim of the fortunes of war, but the months spent in its training were not wasted. Thousands of its infantrymen fought heroically with other units during the closing days of the war. Their con-

duct under fire gave convincing evidence as to what might have been expected of the Eighty-sixth had it been given the opportunity to go upon the firing line as a unit under the officers who had worked so long and so faithfully to prepare it for the ordeal. It may safely be said, despite all the adversities of the Eighty-sixth, that no other American division furnished more fighting men to the American forces in France.



IN THE TRENCHES

Explosion of a phosphorous bomb at maneuvers.

Illinois was well represented, also, in two other divisions, the Eighty-fourth and the Eighty-eighth. In the Eighty-fourth were thousands of selected men from the southern part of the state, and the Eighty-eighth included many selected men from western Illinois. The Eighty-fourth Division suffered the same fate as the Eighty-sixth. After a long period of training in the United States it was split up when it reached France and many of its officers and men took part in the fighting with other divisions. The Eighty-eighth had just completed its training on the Alsace front and had been transferred to the American Second Army, preliminary to the launching of a great offensive toward Metz, when the armistice put an end to hostilities.



ADVANCING THROUGH A SMOKE SCREEN

The 318th Regiment, which included about 200 Illinois men, at LeNeufour, October 27, 1918.



A GROUP OF THE 140TH FIELD ARTILLERY
Colonel Reilly at the right; seated at the table, Lieutenant-
Colonel Curtis G. Redden.

emerging with a record that is not surpassed by that of any other artillery regiment in the expeditionary forces.

In addition to these divisions, Illinois was represented at the front by a number of regiments and many smaller units. The 149th Field Artillery, formerly the First Illinois Field Artillery, under command of Colonel Henry J. Reilly, was called into active service early in the war as a part of the famous Rainbow Division, the Forty-second. Among the first units to reach France, the 149th participated in a dozen major engagements,



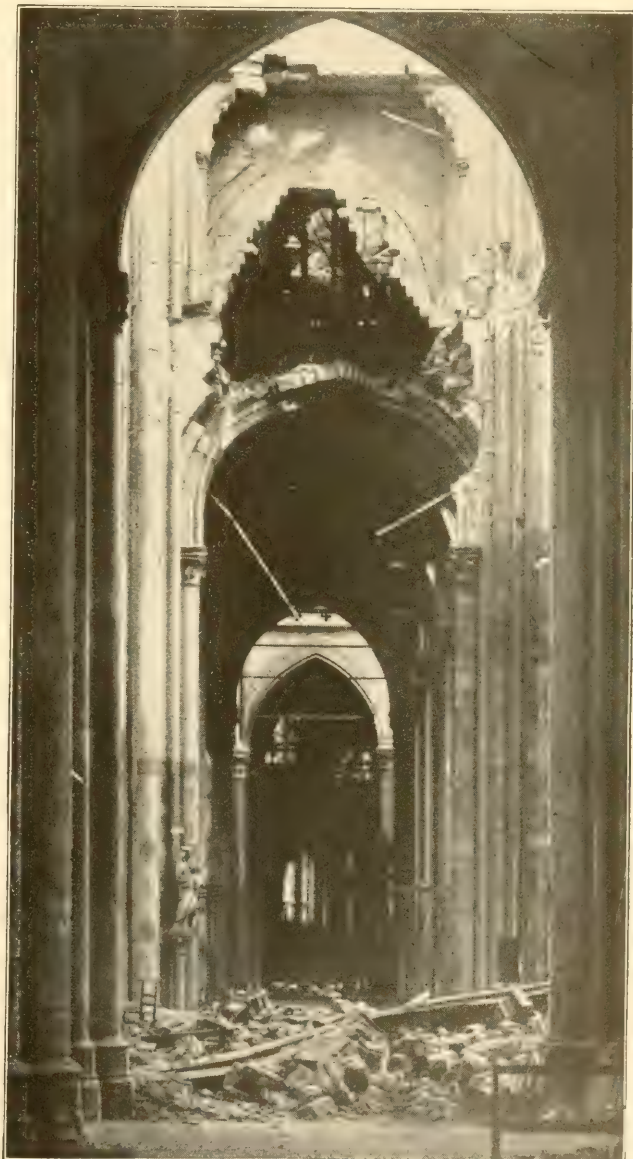
A DANGEROUS CORNER IN EXERMONT

Men of the Eighteenth Regiment running for shelter from shell-fire. The First Division had just taken one end of the town when this photograph was taken by Lieutenant Nicholas McDonald (of Chicago), October 7, 1918.

The Thirteenth Engineers, a regiment of railroad men recruited from six systems entering Chicago, and trained in that city, was also among the first units to leave for France. For nearly two years this regiment rendered valiant service in the operation of French railroads in the war zone. The railroad men were often under fire, and they performed their difficult and hazardous duties with such bravery and skill that many officers and men of the regiment were awarded the Croix de Guerre and other decorations by the French government. Though not a combat organization, the Thirteenth was given combat classification on its discharge.

From the colored population of the state came two regiments which were in the thick of the fighting. These were the 370th Infantry, formerly the Eighth Infantry of the Illinois National Guard, and the 365th Infantry, a regiment of Illinois selected men, which, after a period of training at Camp Grant, became a part of the Ninety-second Division.

The 370th Infantry made a brilliant record during the ten months of its service with the French Fifty-ninth Division. The regiment went to France with approximately 2,500 men from Chicago and several downstate cities, and it came back with 1,260. Its casualties totalled fifty per cent, of which ninety-five men and one



IN THE WAKE OF THE INVADERS
The ruins of the cathedral at St. Quentin.



A PROSPEROUS GERMAN EXPRESSMAN

In front of his cozy little cottage with his wife, his mother, his children and his dog.

From Chicago alone went four complete base hospital units, which had been organized by the Chicago chapter of the American Red Cross. Base Hospital No. 12 was the first Illinois organization to reach France. It landed in the middle of June, 1917, and entered at once into active service on the British front. The other three Chicago hospital units, Nos. 11, 13 and 14, all reached France in time to help care for the streams of American wounded that poured back from the front during the closing months of the war.

In addition to these and many other units which were made up almost entirely or in large part of Illinois men, the state was well represented in practically every aero squadron, every tank battalion, every signal company and every other unit that had a part in the victorious offensives waged by the American army in France.

Illinois men fought with the

officer were killed in action. The 370th had the distinction of being the only negro regiment to go virtually through the entire war with but one white officer, Colonel Thomas A. Roberts, who took command on July 12, 1918.

The 365th Infantry suffered heavier casualties than any other unit in the Ninety-second Division. Its record as a combat unit is indicated by the fact that it had nearly six hundred casualties, of whom seventy were killed.



NO LONGER AN EXPRESSMAN

As the same man looked when the Americans captured him in the St. Mihiel drive. He was carrying in his pocket the pre-war photograph of himself.

First Division at Cantigny and throughout the many other engagements in which it later participated; with the Marines at Belleau Wood; and with the Third Division when it stopped the last onrush of the Germans at the Marne. Thousands of them served with the national guard and national army divisions of other states, filling the gaps that were torn in the ranks of those units by the guns of the enemy. There were many Illinois men in every regiment that drove through the Argonne in that last and most terrible campaign of the war.

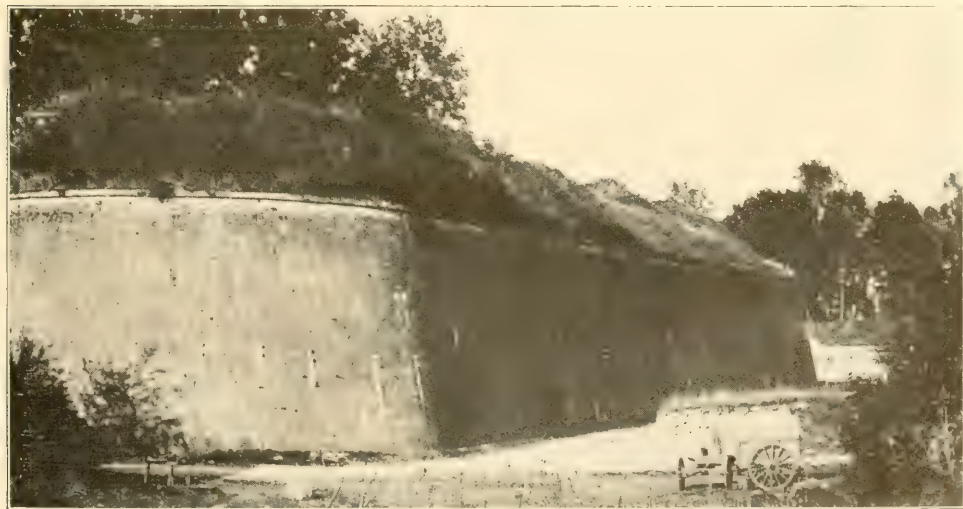
To the technical and scientific branches of the service, Illinois gave thousands of its most highly trained men. Its doctors, its engineers, its experts in all professions and all branches of industry went into the army and navy by hundreds and by thousands and rendered invaluable service to the men who were bearing the brunt of the fighting.

Illinois also made an important contribution to the great fleets which made it possible for the United States to transport an army of 2,000,000 men across the 3,000 miles of water with almost no loss of life. From the Naval Train-



YONDER LIES METZ!

Major General McAndrew, chief of staff, A. E. F., with Secretary Baker at Fort de Marre, Verdun, September 20, 1918.



"THEY SHALL NOT PASS"

This old moat, just inside the city walls of Verdun, could not have stopped the Germans, but living flesh and blood could, and did.

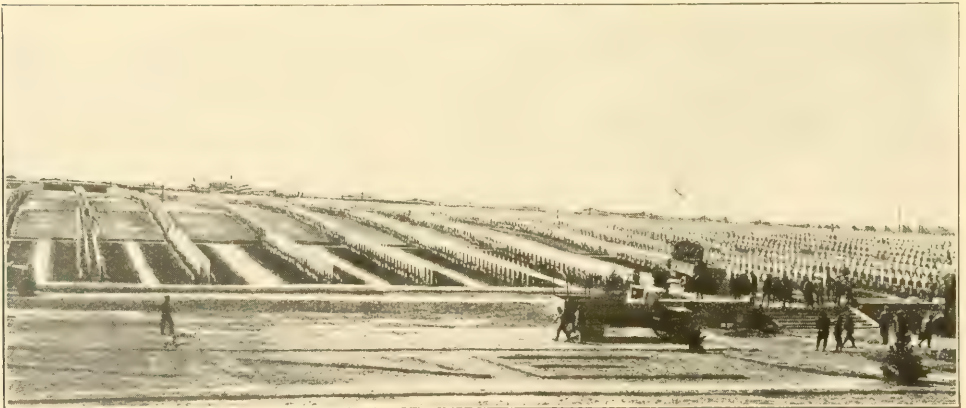
ing Station at Great Lakes, Illinois, which became, within a few months after the war began, the greatest naval training station in the world, a hundred thousand men were sent to man the warships which drove the U-boats of the enemy from the sea.

While its soldiers were preparing themselves for the combat and while they were on the firing line, the men and women of the state "behind the lines," both at home and abroad, were doing their utmost to uphold the arms of the warriors. Many great organizations that were already in existence, notably the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Salvation Army and the Knights of Columbus, quickly fitted themselves for the task which fell upon them of providing for the comfort and welfare of the fighting men. Other organizations, large and small, grew out of war conditions.

Money, next to men, was the greatest need of the government, and Illinois gave its share and more of money. About seven per cent of the subscriptions received for the nation's war loans, or a total of approximately \$1,300,000 000, came from Illinois, which has but five and one-half per cent of the population of the United States. The success of the several Liberty Loan bond and War Savings stamp campaigns was made possible by the efforts of thousands of volunteer workers, recruited from every class of the state's population.

Illinois not only loaned its money, but it gave liberally to support every form of war relief. Statistics compiled by the State Council of Defense show that the total contributions of the state to the various funds raised by the war aid and relief organizations was more than \$45,000,000.

Before the war was many months old, scores of organizations, in which hundreds of men, women and children were enrolled, were engaged in this work of relief, and in other forms of service that were vitally important to the successful prosecution of the war. Illinois men were responsible for the creation and development of a number of organizations of a national scope



THE U. S. MILITARY CEMETERY AT ROMAGNE
The burial-place of 32,000 Americans killed in the Argonne.

which gave the government invaluable aid. Among these were the American Protective League and the Four-Minute Men.

In the Food Administration, the Fuel Administration and many other bodies of an official or quasi-official character which made it possible for the government to carry out its great war-making program, thousands of loyal citizens of Illinois served faithfully and well, setting aside, in many cases, large private interests that they might give their entire time and energies to the service of the government. Not the smallest contribution of the state was the farm crop of 1918, which was estimated by the Department of Agriculture to be worth \$879,697,000—the greatest crop in money value that was ever produced by any state in the Union.

In the manufacture of war supplies, Illinois did all and more than it was called on to do. Great factories were converted quickly into munition plants, and new ones were constructed in record time. The output of Illinois factories in direct war contracts in 1918 was approximately \$2,000,000,000. The patriotism of the state's workers made it possible to establish this record. Strikes were almost unknown during the war period. In many munition plants holidays were stricken from the calendar. Thoughts of personal comfort and financial gain gave way before the intense desire to "help win the war."

Behind those who were formally allied with the organizations whose stories are told in the pages of these volumes were the millions of men and women of the state who worked silently but no less faithfully in their homes and in their neighborhoods, that the fighting men might lack nothing of cheer and comfort. Before the war ended, many of these carried with them the burden of bereavement. More than 5,000 men of Illinois gave their lives in the defense of world freedom and liberty. Some fell in the stress and fury of the battle, others died of wounds, and still others of disease. However their end came, they gave their lives freely for the cause of Right, and their names and deeds shall ever form one of the brightest heritages of the Commonwealth. To their memories is reverently dedicated this record of ILLINOIS IN THE WORLD WAR.



SUNSET IN BELLEAU WOODS

THE WAR RECORD OF THE PRAIRIE STATE

THE FIGHTING FORCES

Illinois gave 351,153 men to the United States Army and Navy for service in the World War, according to statistics compiled by the adjutant general of the state.

Of the 351,153 men in the service, 163,143, or more than 46 per cent, entered by enlistment—25,045 in the national guard, 24,663 in the navy, 3,678 in the marine corps and 109,757 in the United States Army (excluding national guard).

Illinois registered 1,572,747 men under the selective draft and of these 188,010 were inducted into the service.

More than 5,000 Illinois men gave their lives in the service of their country.

Of seventy-eight officers and men who were awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, the most highly prized military decoration in the world, seven were residents of Illinois, more than were credited to any other state excepting New York; nine were members of the Thirty-third Division, more than were claimed by any other division excepting the Thirtieth; five were members of the 132nd Infantry, a record excelled by only one other regiment in the American army.

More than 350 officers and men from Illinois were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action.

Four great training camps were established in Illinois—the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, the National Army cantonment at Camp Grant, and the Chanute Flying Field at Rantoul.

THE CIVILIAN ARMY

Eighty thousand citizens of Illinois engaged in war activities under the direct supervision of the State Council of Defense, nearly 700,000 women of Illinois were enrolled under the banner of the Woman's Committee, State Council of Defense, and hundreds of thousands of other men, women and children were active in the work of various war aid and relief organizations.

With 5.5 per cent of the country's population, Illinois took 7.5 per cent of the nation's war loans, subscribing for approximately \$1,650,000,000 worth of Liberty bonds and War Savings Stamps.

Illinois gave more than \$45,000,000 to war aid and relief organizations.

Illinois farmers, as a war contribution, produced in 1917 a larger crop than any other state and in 1918 the most valuable crop ever grown in any state.

Illinois, in 1918, turned out manufactured products valued at \$6,000,000,000, the output consisting chiefly of war supplies and one-third of it produced on direct war contracts.

Illinois gave to the nation two of its most powerful war-time organizations, the American Protective League and the Four Minute Men.

Organized labor of Illinois met the demand for increased production by maintaining industrial peace, not a strike of importance taking place in the state while the nation was actually at war.

More than 50 per cent of all the food purchased for the United States Army during the war was supplied by the Chicago zone. Illinois contributed the greater part of these products.

Two of the seven members of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, appointed by President Wilson, were Illinois men. Other citizens of the Prairie state, many of whom served without compensation, were called to Washington to direct some of the most important war-making activities of the government.

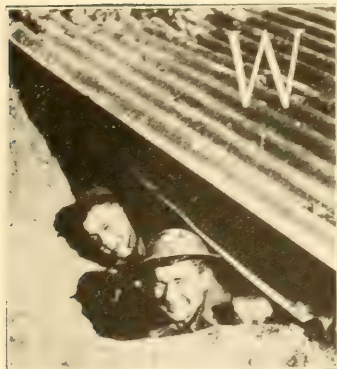


FRENCH INFANTRY ADVANCING TO THE ATTACK

World Dominion the Stake

BY ALLEN L. CHURCHILL

Former Associate Editor, The New International Encyclopedia



WAR is dead! Thus said and thought both wise men and fools in those far off, peaceful days of 1914. In Germany too, they said, "War is dead," but with tongue in cheek, while lips now sealed in death on a hundred battle fields drank to a speedy coming of "The Day."

It is almost impossible to understand, in the light of the wisdom acquired by four years of agony and bloodshed, the almost universal belief in 1914 that great wars were of the past. Even when the clouds began to gather and obscure the skies of peace, men said: "It is but a passing shower. It will pass, and the sun will shine tomorrow."

Among those who guided the destinies of the nations, only those who ruled Germany and Austria knew that there would be war, and that it remained only to find a pretext to let it loose upon the world. For thirty years war had been the obsession of the Kaiser and of those who shared and moulded his thoughts. The object of this war was to be world dominion for Germany.

By 1914 the great war machine had been perfected. It had reached the highest point of efficiency. Unless it were put into action, deterioration would begin. A pretext for this action must therefore be found, and soon.

Soon it came. Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian crown, visited Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia, a Turkish dependency annexed by Austria in 1908. He received a sullen welcome, and as he and his wife returned from services at the cathedral, a Serbian youth, Gavrio Prinzip, stepped



VISCOUNT GREY OF FALLODON

Better known as Sir Edward Grey; British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from 1905 to 1916. In 1919 he was appointed British ambassador to the United States.

from among the crowd which lined the street and with two shots from a magazine pistol, killed both the archduke and his wife.

Assassination even of crown princes was not an unknown thing in Europe. Kings had been slain by their subjects and no wars had followed. Now, however, the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand was to be the direct cause of a world war, and this because it provided the pretext for which Germany so long had waited.

The murder of the archduke created no particular excitement outside of Germany and Austria, but the rapid succession of events indicated beyond doubt

that the results of this assassination were not to be passed over by diplomatic exchanges of regret. Austria declared the crime to be the result of a conspiracy in which high officials of the Serbian government were implicated. On July 23, therefore, Austria sent to Serbia an ultimatum, containing eleven demands and stipulating that replies must be delivered before 6 o'clock on the evening of July 25. To ten of these demands Serbia assented under protest, but to the eleventh she could not give assent without abrogating her sovereignty. This she refused to do.

Behind the Austrian ultimatum was the menacing figure of Germany. The situation now was such as to cause the greatest alarm in the diplomatic centers of all the great powers. Foreign ministers and ambassadors of England, France and Russia did their utmost to stave off the world catastrophe. Germany, which, with a word, could have changed the attitude of Austria, refused to intercede, and instead protested against the mobilization of Russian forces along her border, declaring this to be tantamount to a declaration of war. The chief endeavor of the German rulers was to exclude England from the war by insuring her neutrality. Sir Edward Grey, British

foreign minister, refused to commit himself and continued his efforts to bring about a peaceable settlement of the dispute.

On July 31 Germany made an arrogant demand upon Russia that mobilization of that nation's forces be stopped within twelve hours. Russia made no reply, and on August 1 Germany began the World War by declaring war upon Russia.

Although Germany's first declaration of war was against Russia, her immediate goal was France, and the road to France lay through Belgium, whose neutrality was guaranteed as long ago as 1832, and again in 1870, by Great Britain, France and Prussia. On July 31 England sent a note to France and Germany, asking for a statement of their purpose concerning Belgium. France replied immediately that this nation's neutrality would be respected. Germany answered that she would respect the neutrality of Belgium if England would stay out of the war. This proposition was promptly declined. It was agreed by the British cabinet on August 2 that if the German fleet should attempt to attack the coast of France, the British fleet would intervene. Germany on the following day agreed to refrain from naval attacks on France if England would remain neutral, but refused to commit herself with respect to the neutrality of Belgium. Her purposes in regard to this country, however, already had been made plain, for on August 2 Germany announced to Belgium its intention of crossing that country for the purpose of attacking France. The Belgian minister in London made an appeal to the British Foreign Office and was told that invasion of Belgium by Germany would be followed by England's declaration of war. On August 3 Belgium replied defiantly to the German demand for the privilege of crossing its soil, and announced that it would defend its territory against invasion.

The German hordes were soon crossing the Belgian border. The actual invasion began on August 4, when twelve regiments of Uhlans crossed the frontier near Visé and attacked the Belgian troops defending the border, driving the latter back upon Liége.



THE CHAMBER OF MYSTERIES

The council chamber at No. 10 Downing Street, official residence of the British premier, where the destinies of many nations have been decided.



THE MASTERS OF CENTRAL EUROPE

The Kaiser, Ludendorff, Hindenburg and the Crown Prince.

world. Austria joined with Germany. France and Japan, bound by treaty obligations, joined England and Russia. Italy refused to join its allies, Germany and Austria, for the reason that they were not waging a defensive war, and for a time remained neutral.

In the brief space available, it is impossible in this summary to present more than a brief review of the great events which followed the march of the German hordes into Belgium. The heroic armies of that gallant nation, hastily gathered together, made a defense which has placed the name of Belgium high upon the scroll of honor of the nations. Belgian efforts, however, strong as they were, could not withstand the overwhelming numbers of the invading armies. The fall of Liége marked the beginning of the actual invasion by Germany of Belgium, and it marked, also the beginning of that series of atrocities perpetrated on the defenseless inhabit-

King Albert of Belgium promptly appealed to England, Russia and France for aid in repelling the invader. England sent an ultimatum to Germany demanding assurance that the neutrality of Belgium would be respected. As no reply was made by Germany, England immediately declared war.

With the entrance of England into the conflict, the issue between autocracy and democracy was made plain before the people of the



THE DICTATORS OF THE PEACE

Left to right: Lloyd George, Orlando, Clemenceau and Wilson.

ants, which aroused the horror and indignation of the civilized world and gained for the Germans the name borne by their barbaric forebears — the Huns.

While these events were transpiring in Belgium, England and France were gathering their available forces to repel the German attack. The first British Expeditionary Force landed in France and Belgium on the 7th of August. It was called, by the German general staff, England's "Contemptible Little Army," and this name it proudly bore as one of honor, rather than one of contempt.

In spite of the determined stand of the allied Belgian, French and British forces, the progress of the German armies through Belgium into France could not successfully be resisted, and following the battle of Mons, in which the lines began to give way, began the Great Retreat, which ended at the Marne. There, partly through the stupidity of German generals, but chiefly through the skill and almost superhuman courage of the French and British soldiers, the German line was crumpled up and sent flying back in retreat to its prepared entrenchments along the Aisne River. This was followed by terrific efforts on the part of the Germans to reach the Channel ports, but in this, also, they were frustrated by the skillful movement and the splendid defense of the allied armies.

These operations finally resolved themselves into a stalemate in which the hostile armies faced each other in a line of trenches 400 miles in length, extending from Switzerland to the sea. This line remained practically unchanged and unbroken for over three years.

While these important events were occurring on the western front, great campaigns were being carried on in Russia and East Prussia. The first clash between the Russian and German forces took place near Libau on the German frontier on August 3. Two days later the Russians crossed the frontier and drove back the German forces. Other Russian armies were set in motion and for a time met with material successes in East Prussia. Germany, sud-



ALBERT, KING OF THE BELGIANS



THE SPIRIT OF IMPRISONED BELGIUM

Desiré, Cardinal Mercier, archbishop of Malines, spiritual guide of the Belgian people during the most desperate days of its existence, a man of infinite gentleness, humor, courage and power.

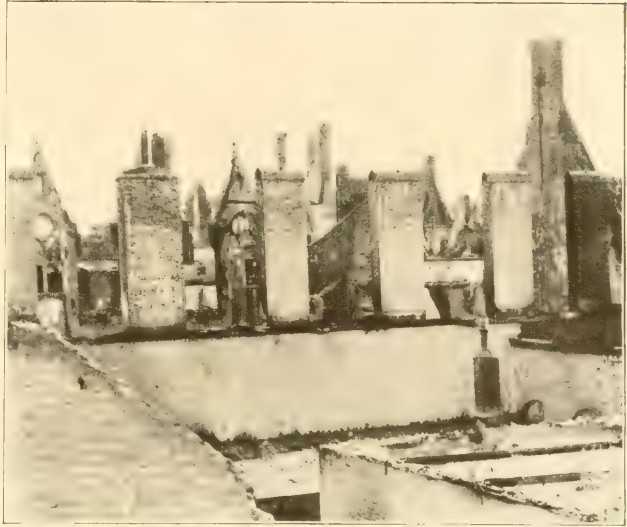
The Russians retreated, followed closely by the triumphant Germans. The Russian armies, however, soon were able to make such successful resistance, with the aid of large reinforcements, that in the latter part of September von Hindenburg in turn was forced to retreat. He was followed closely by the Russians, who kept up persistent attacks through the woods and marshes. The Germans suffered heavily, but von Hindenburg contrived to get the bulk of his forces back across the frontier and continued his retreat to his entrenchments on the Masurian Lakes.

While this campaign was in progress, another was being waged by other Russian armies against the Austrian forces in Galicia. The Russians won a complete success in this campaign. On September 1, the Austrians evacuated Lemberg and fell back with the Russians in pursuit. On September 4 the Austrians were again defeated, and for the time being, Russian ascendancy in Poland was complete.

With the outbreak of the war, the German fleet took refuge within the fortified harbors of Heligoland and Kiel, while the British fleet, in battle array, took its station on the high seas, prepared to destroy any German fleet

denly aroused to the danger of invasion from that direction, placed in command of the German armies on the eastern front General von Hindenburg, for whom the study of that region was the passion of his life. Von Hindenburg gathered together the shattered German forces and met the overconfident Russian army at Allenstein. There followed the battle of Tannenberg, so-called from a village of that name near the great series of marshes known as the Masurian Lakes. Here, by the successful strategy of von Hindenburg, the Russian armies were defeated and almost completely destroyed. Over 15,000 prisoners were taken, with hundreds of guns and vast supplies.

or vessels which might show an inclination to give battle. On August 28 occurred the first important naval action of the war, the battle of Heligoland. A number of German destroyers, followed by two cruisers, issued from behind Heligoland, and were at once seen by British submarines and destroyers which were patrolling the coast. These vessels turned about as though to escape, decoying the German ships after them, until they approached a number of British destroyers coming rapidly from the northwest, followed by several English cruisers. The battle which ensued lasted five hours and resulted in the defeat of the German squadron. Three German cruisers were sunk and one severely damaged. The British vessels suffered no serious damage.



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THE RUINS OF THE LIBRARY AT LOUVAIN

In order to prevent the shipment of goods from neutral countries into Germany, Great Britain established a blockade of German ports. Against this Germany protested with great vigor. So severe did the blockade become that the United States government made a vigorous protest against the attempt of Great Britain to seize alleged contraband goods in American vessels.



THE ISLAND OF HELIGOLAND

These protests were treated with the greatest consideration. Apparently every effort was made by Great Britain to see that no real injustice should be done, but individual Americans suffered great annoyance and some loss. When the United States itself later entered the war, the difference of opinion between the American and British governments disappeared from public view.

Late in 1914 Turkey entered the war as an ally of Germany, thus extending the field of operations into the Near East. Several attempts against the Suez Canal were made by Turkish forces, but these were successfully repelled by the British.

Through the last months of 1914 and the first months of 1915, the war on the western front continued without material change in the relative posi-



THE LUSITANIA LEAVES NEW YORK ON ITS LAST VOYAGE

tions of the opposing forces. In the early part of December the British fleet won another great victory over a German squadron, off the Falkland Islands. Scarborough and several other English coast towns were raided by German cruisers, however, and considerable damage was inflicted. Still another victory was won by the British fleet in the battle of Dogger Bank, on January 24, 1915. The Germans lost several of their most important fighting ships in this engagement. The British ships were in command of Vice-Admiral David Beatty, whose wife was a daughter of Marshall Field, of Chicago.

In the United States Germany had in the meantime been engaged actively in the execution of a series of plots and the spreading of propaganda, which did much to alienate whatever sympathy for the German cause had existed in America at the outbreak of the war. These activities included attempts to blow up munition factories, bridges and ships, and the dissemination of false

reports of a nature designed to injure the cause of the Allies. These plots and lies failed to make any impression on the morale of American citizenry.

However bitter the feeling against Germany as a result of this situation, the United States was not brought face to face with the great war and the things that it signified until May 7, 1915, when the Cunard liner *Lusitania*, bound from New York to Liverpool, with nearly 2,000 persons on board, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine near Old Head of Kinsale, southwestern Ireland. The total number of lives lost was 1,198. Of these 755 were passengers, among them 124 Americans. This atrocious deed, which was directly contrary to all the rules of civilized warfare and international



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THE BURIAL OF THE *LUSITANIA*'S DEAD AT QUEENSTOWN

law, stirred the country from end to end. President Wilson at once protested, demanding disavowal of the deed, indemnity, and assurance that such a crime would not be repeated. This was followed by a series of notes from the President and unsatisfactory replies from Germany. These continued without practical result until the actual entrance of the United States into the war.

On February 19, 1915, the first attack was made in a campaign for the forcing of the Dardanelles Strait by the British and French fleets. In connection with the naval operations, allied troops were landed upon the peninsula of Gallipoli in the face of bitter opposition from the Turkish forces. These operations by land and sea were continued throughout the year but



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EDITH CAVELL

The English nurse who was executed on October 12, 1915, by the Germans because she helped British prisoners to escape.

without material success. In spite of the heroism of the attackers, the Allies were finally compelled to withdraw their forces and abandon the enterprise. It was a failure, but a glorious failure. If the bravery of the Anzacs (Australian and New Zealand army corps) and their comrades could have brought victory, the Turks would have been wiped out.

The decision of Italy to enter the war on the side of the Allies was one of the most important events of this year. Italy made her formal declaration of war on May 23, 1915, and within a short time had invaded Austria on a sixty-mile front.

During the early months of 1915 many bloody battles were fought on the western front, including that of

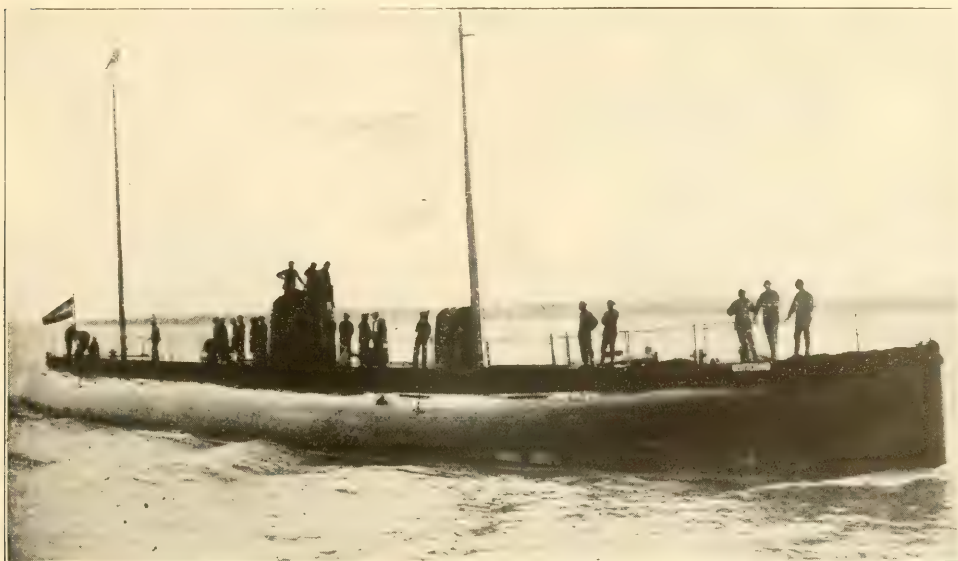
Neuve Chapelle, where the British fought gallantly but with little actual gain in the first weeks of March. The outstanding operation of the British forces on the western front was the battle of the Somme, which began on July 1 and continued until the autumn of 1915. Losses on both sides in this terrific struggle were enormous. The Canadians especially distinguished themselves, and their losses in killed and wounded were heavy. The Australian and New Zealand corps participated with as great gallantry here as on the peninsula of Gallipoli. For France the year was made glorious by the heroic defense of Verdun. All the power of the German arms was thrown into this attack, which was repelled by a courage and devotion on the part of the French that seemed almost beyond belief.

On October 14, 1915, Bulgaria entered the war with a campaign against Serbia. This gallant little country had already repelled two Austrian invasions, but was now overwhelmed by the combined German, Austrian and Bul-

garian armies. The occupation of Saloniki by British and French expeditionary forces compelled Greece to remain with the Allies, in spite of the efforts of her pro-German king and queen to enlist her forces with Germany. The British suffered disaster in Mesopotamia, where after a gallant campaign lasting throughout 1915, the army under General Townshend was cut off at Kut-el-Amara, and compelled to surrender to the Turks on April 29, 1916. Italian forces continued to advance on Austrian territory and finally succeeded in capturing Gorizia. Portugal entered the war on the side of the Allies, as the result of the strong political and friendly ties existing between that country and England.

During 1915 great campaigns also were waged on the eastern front, a continuation of the operations of the previous year. The balance of victory was now with the Russians and now with the Austrians and Germans. Against the Russian forces the Austrian armies were never able to prevail. The Russians during the spring of 1915 captured the fortress of Przemyśl and Austria seemed on the verge of collapse. A new German army, however, under the command of General von Mackensen, numbering nearly two million men, with unlimited artillery and supplies, came to the assistance of Austria and in a short time had routed the Russian armies and sent them back in retreat. Lemberg and Warsaw fell to the German arms.

During 1916 there occurred two events which brought the war closer to America. The first was the arrival at Baltimore on July 9 of the *Deutschland*, a large German merchant submarine, and the second was the appearance on October 7 of a German armed submarine, the U-53, in the harbor of



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THE *DEUTSCHLAND*, FIRST MERCHANT SUBMARINE

As it appeared in the harbor of Baltimore.



ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ

Supposed to be responsible for the policy of unrestricted submarine warfare.

Newport. On the following day this submarine sank a number of British and neutral vessels just outside of the three-mile line on the Atlantic coast. This event aroused great indignation in the United States, but it was decided by the government that the Germans in these operations were acting within their rights. The decision, however, did not soothe public opinion. This was one of the manifold foolish acts performed by Germany, which, without gaining military advantage, stirred up against that country the sentiment of the world. It was probably intended as a warning to the United States of what would be done along its coasts if America should become openly hostile.

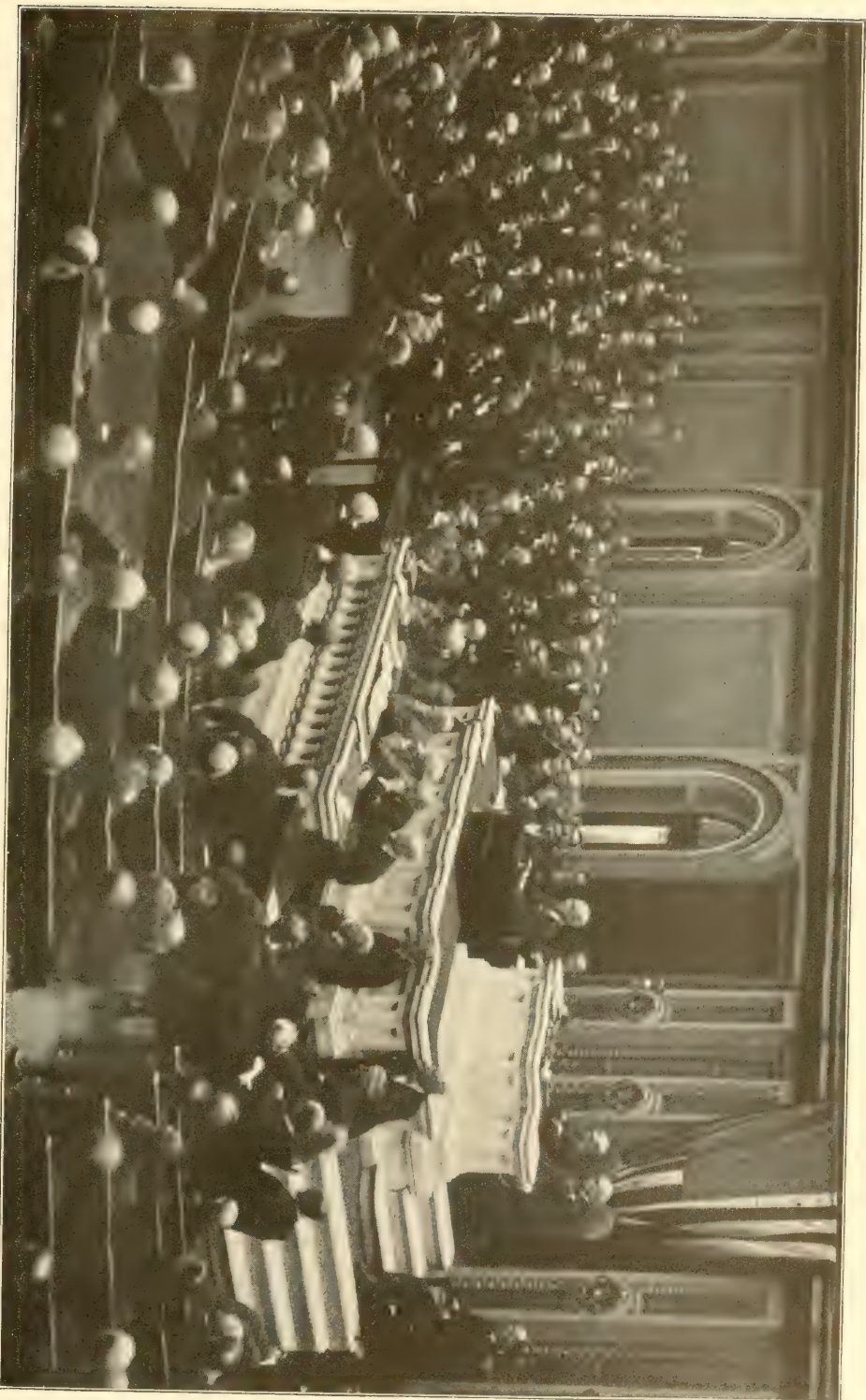
On May 31, 1916, occurred the greatest naval battle of all history, when the British and German fleets met in what is known as the Battle of Jutland. After terrific combat in which both sides sustained great losses of men and vessels, the German fleet withdrew under cover of darkness. A few days later there occurred one of the great tragedies of the war. The British cruiser Hampshire, on which Earl Kitchener and other British officials were traveling, struck a mine and was

sunk off the coast of Scotland, with all on board.

America, drawing ever nearer to actual participation in the great war, came to the final issue in the first months of 1917. The closing weeks of 1916 were marked by desperate efforts on the part of Germany to bring about peace. On December 12 a note was dispatched to the neutral powers in which it was suggested that the time had come for some definite effort to bring about a condition of peace. On December 18 President Wilson, through Secretary Lansing, sent a note to the warring powers in which he suggested that they declare their respective views as to the terms upon which the war might be concluded. Germany replied to this note in an evasive way, whereas the Allies answered with a detailed statement of the reasons for which they were at war and the terms on which they would conclude the struggle.

On January 31, 1917, however, any thought of approaching peace was ended by the declaration of the German government of its intention to pursue unrestricted submarine warfare in a zone around the enemy countries, and sink after February 1, 1917, all ships encountered in that zone.

In this crisis President Wilson did not delay. On February 3 Count von Bernstorff and his official staff were given their passports. On the afternoon



THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO CONGRESS ON FEBRUARY 3, 1917

of the same day the President addressed Congress, declaring that the rights of the United States would be maintained. He said:

"I do not desire any hostile conflict with the Imperial German Government. We are the sincere friends of the German people and earnestly desire to remain at peace with the government that speaks for them. We shall not believe that they are hostile to us until we are obliged to believe it, and we purpose nothing more than a reasonable defense of the undoubted rights of our people. We wish to serve no selfish ends. We seek merely to stand true alike in thought and action to the immemorial principles of our people which



THESE FRENCH REFUGEES SAVED WHAT THEY COULD

I sought to express in my address to the Senate only two weeks ago; seek merely to vindicate our right to liberty and justice and an unmolested life. These are the bases of peace, not war. God grant we may not be challenged to defend them by acts of wilful injustice on the part of the government of Germany."

The Senate on February 11 passed a resolution approving the action taken by the President. On the same day, for the first time since the promulgation of the German edict, a passenger ship fell a victim to the German blockade. This was the steamer *California* bound from New York to Glasgow.

There followed now a period of tense waiting for the "overt act" which the President had said was necessary before the final steps against Germany

should be taken. Other ships, many of which bore American passengers, were sunk. To add to the anxiety, the American ambassador, James W. Gerard, was prevented, on various pretexts, from leaving Berlin.

On February 26 the President again addressed Congress, and asked for authority to use the armed forces of



French Official Photograph

A COAL MINE AT LENS AS THE GERMANS LEFT IT

the United States to protect American rights on the seas. He asked chiefly for permission to arm American vessels, and thus produce a condition of what was called "armed neutrality." Owing to opposition in Congress, this permission was not given him, but the President was able to bring about the result through other methods. On March 4, President Wilson was inaugurated for his second term. Almost immediately he called a session of the Sixty-fifth Congress to assemble on April 16. In the meantime German submarines continued to fire on and sink American vessels and vessels which had Americans on board. It was obvious that a state of armed neutrality was inadequate to meet the serious situation. The President was confronted with the necessity of immediately taking more drastic action. He therefore issued a proclamation calling for Congress to assemble on April 2 instead of on April 16 "to receive a communication concerning grave matters of national policy."



BUT THE POILU MUST HAVE HIS FUN

To all thinking men war now seemed inevitable and preparations steadily went forward with that end in view. On March 25 the President called to federal service fourteen national guard regiments. Preparations were also made for the mobilization of other troops. The national government every day received emphatic assurances of support from state legislatures, governors and members

Sixty-fifth Congress of the United States of America;
At the First Session,

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the second day of April,
one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial German Government
and the Government and the people of the United States and making
provision to prosecute the same.

Whereas the Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of
war against the Government and the people of the United States of
America: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States
of America in Congress assembled, That the state of war between the United
States and the Imperial German Government which has thus been thrust upon
the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the President be, and
he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military
forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war
against the Imperial German Government; and to bring the conflict to a
successful termination all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by
the Congress of the United States.*

C. Champ Clark

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Thos. R. Marshall

Vice President of the United States and

President of the Senate.

Approved 5 April, 1917

Woodrow Wilson



WOODROW WILSON

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KERENSKY REVIEWING HIS TROOPS

of Congress. On the appointed date, April 2, 1917, President Wilson appeared before a joint session of Congress and asked that body to declare the existence of a state of war with Germany. On the next day the foreign affairs committees of both houses met to consider a joint resolution introduced immediately after the President's address. The resolution as adopted was approved by the President on April 6. The United States was finally in the war, and for Germany this was the beginning of the end.

When the giant of the West unsheathed his sword the war-weary Allies were filled with fresh courage and hope, which lent vigor to their armies before America's power could be put into play. A week after the American declaration the gallant Canadian troops, by a series of assaults, took from the Germans a number of important points about Lens, where a deadlock had existed for nearly two years.

At the same time the Germans were in retreat before the British forces on a long front. Everywhere was evidence of renewed vigor, the result of faith in the power of the United States. The Italians, not to be outdone by their companions in arms on the northern battle line, pressed back the Austrian invaders on the Carso in a series of brilliant battles, from May 22 to 26.

Meanwhile there came an announcement which was later to be recognized as one of great importance. On May 15 General Foch, later to be commander of all the Allies' forces, was appointed chief of staff of the French armies.

In the United States no time was wasted. From the day war was declared every effort was made to produce as rapidly as possible an aggressive and powerful fighting force. A bill providing for compulsory military service was passed quickly through Congress and on May 18 was signed by the President. In obedience to the terms of this measure, all men between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive, registered for service on June 5.

General Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, reached England on his way to France on June 8. He was followed

on July 3 by the first detachments of the great army which eventually was to be under his command.

Great events had occurred in Russia during these months. The imperial regime was overthrown in a revolution which scarcely disturbed the routine of national life, and on July 20, Alexander Kerensky became premier of a new provisional government, which proclaimed its allegiance to the Allies and its determination to carry on the war against Germany.

The British resumed their assaults against the German lines in July, and on the 31st penetrated them to a considerable extent on a twenty-mile front between Warneton and Dixmude. This thrust was the only important movement in the western theater until August 15, when Canadian troops, by almost superhuman efforts, captured the famous Hill 70, overlooking Lens.

Various steps toward peace were taken late in the summer of 1917, the principal proposal being made by Pope Benedict XV. The pope sent to all the warring powers a plea for peace on the basis of "no annexations and no indemnities," but the proposal was not acceptable. President Wilson rejected it on August 28.

On September 5 the new American national army began to assemble in the several cantonments for training. Other American forces were steadily going overseas.

In Flanders and the East the Allies won important victories as fall approached. By a brilliant stroke on September 29 the British army in Mesopotamia succeeded in capturing a large Turkish force. Ten days later French and British forces took several strong German positions in Flanders. The American troops in France fired their first shot in trench warfare on October 23, and on the same day the French began an advance northwest of Soissons.

These victories were offset in some degree by successes of the Austro-



British Official Photograph

A STREET IN CAMBRAI
The morning the Germans were driven out.



FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH

German armies on the Italian front. Their offensive, which began October 24, was directed against Italian troops whose morale had been weakened by propaganda. It resulted in one of the great disasters of the war, a precipitate retreat of all the Italian forces across the Isonzo river.

Canadian troops, by a brilliant stroke, captured the town of Passchendaele in Flanders on November 6. Ten days later the Italians under General Diaz made a desperate stand, repulsing the Austro-German forces on the Asiago plateau of the Brenta River. This cheering victory was followed by a British drive toward Cambrai, in which the Bois de Bourlon, three miles from the city, was captured.

In Russia, meanwhile, events had favored the Germans. Kerensky had proved too weak to control the rising radical forces, and on November 7 he was deposed by a Bolshevist counter-revolution, directed by Lenin and Trotsky. The new rulers immediately opened peace negotiations which resulted in virtual unconditional surrender to Germany on December 16, by the treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

In the East, however, the British had been winning victories of far-



British Official Photograph

BRITISH DRESSING STATION NEAR CAMBRAI

reaching importance. On November 1 the army operating in Palestine captured historic Beersheba. An advance against Jerusalem was begun, and after a series of brilliant victories the British captured the city, December 9, ending the Turkish rule imposed 673 years before.

The opening weeks of 1918 found American troops overseas in large numbers. An entire sector northwest of Toul was taken over on January 19, but there was little activity until March 1, when the Americans won a signal victory in the salient north of Toul.

The Germans launched a tremendous final effort on March 21, driving forward along a fifty-mile front between La Fere and Arras. Although the attack was not unexpected, the British and French were unable to hold back the overwhelming forces the enemy threw against them. Position after position, fought for and held for years, was given up to the desperate Germans.

In this crisis, General Foch was put in supreme command of all the allied forces. General Pershing pledged the support of all available troops to General Foch, but before extensive use of the Americans became necessary the drive was checked. When at last they were halted the Germans had made an advance of thirty-five miles and were within gunshot of Amiens. A second drive, about Ypres, was not stopped until the Germans had gained ten miles.

The British navy, on April 23, performed one of the most gallant and spectacular feats of the war by blocking the German submarine base at Zeebrugge.

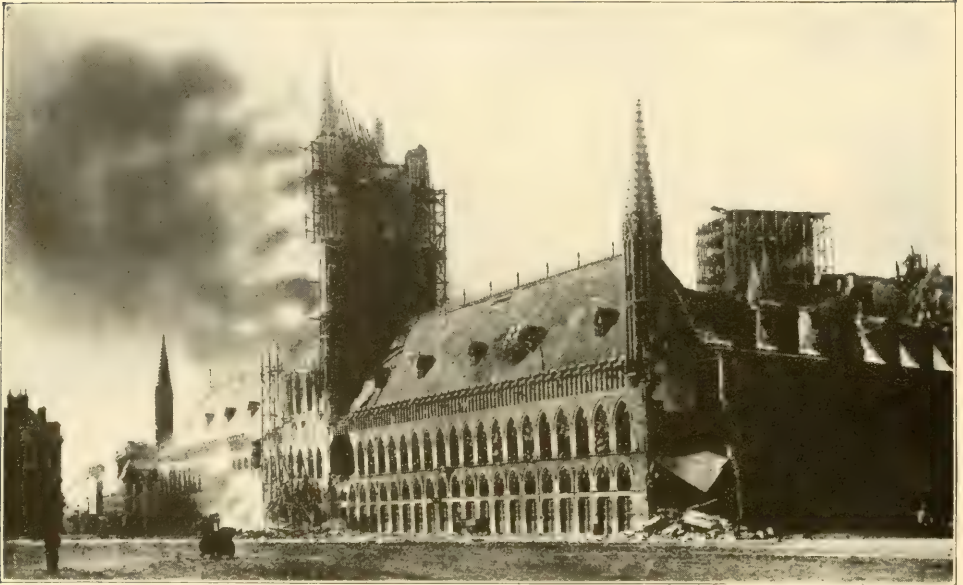
On May 27, the



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THE CHRISTIAN CONQUEROR IN JERUSALEM

General Allenby, like the crusaders of the Middle Ages, entered the city on foot.



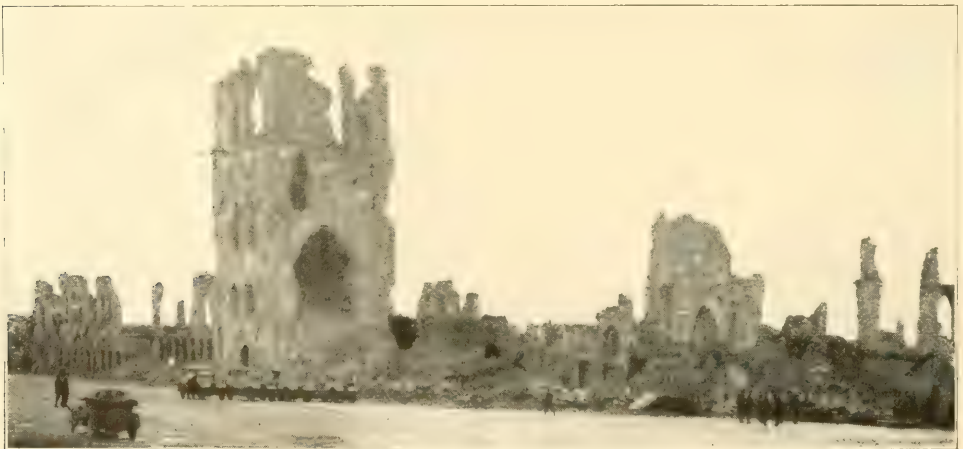
(C) International News Service

THE CLOTH HALL AT YPRES

As it looked at the moment the flames burst forth from the tower.

enemy began a third offensive on the Aisne-Marne front, in the thirty-mile sector between Soissons and Rheims. The Germans swept irresistibly forward, taking the Chemin des Dames, crossing the Vesle at Fismes and then gaining a foothold beyond the Aisne. American troops in their first independent action of any importance, captured the town of Cantigny as the German drive began, but their victory was dwarfed by the extent of enemy gains elsewhere.

By May 31 the advancing Germans had reached Chateau-Thierry, on



THE CLOTH HALL AT YPRES AFTER THE FIRE

the Marne, only forty miles from Paris. There, however, they were checked by French and American troops.

Elsewhere along the salient formed by their advance the Germans made small gains in the days following, but they could not advance at Chateau-Thierry, where the point of their wedge rested. An attack delivered on June 2 was sharply repulsed, and on June 6 American marines and regulars who had been rushed to this sector gained two miles on a two and one-half mile front. This drive marked the beginning of American cooperation on a large scale. President Wilson announced on July 2, in commenting on the capture of



British Official Photograph

A BRITISH OUTPOST IN THE YPRES SALIENT

Vaux by American troops the day before, that the forces of the United States in France numbered more than 1,000,000 men.

On July 15 the Germans made a last attempt to break the line at Chateau-Thierry. They succeeded in crossing the Marne but were promptly driven back.

Three days later the French and Americans launched all along the Aisne-Marne front a counter-offensive which was to continue, almost without pause, until the end of hostilities. The salient formed by the German drive to the Marne was rapidly cleared. On July 27 and 28 the Allies crossed the Ourcq River, with the Germans in full retreat toward the Vesle.

Soissons was captured by the Allies on August 2, after important gains



"ZUTRITT VERBOTEN"

Thus read the German inscription in the outskirts of Peronne. The Allies, with characteristic humor, left the sign but took the town.

north of the Ourcq, and three days later American patrols crossed the Vesle at many points in pursuit of the flying enemy. The river was crossed in force on August 7.

The next day Field Marshal Haig, assisted by two American divisions, began a drive in Picardy, penetrating the German lines to a distance of fourteen miles.

Peronne, a hotly contested strategic point, was captured by the Australians on September 1, and British and Americans, fighting side by side in Flanders, drove the Germans back to the Hindenburg Line.

American forces cleared the famous St. Mihiel salient in an offensive which started September 12 and continued through the following day. They liberated more than 150 square miles of French territory, which had been in



THE AMERICANS WERE NOT ALONE AT CHATEAU-THIERRY

"At the Marne," said the French, "we shall stop them." And at the Marne the Germans stopped.

the hands of the Germans since 1914.

Meanwhile other armies of the Allies had been winning victories in distant fields. In far-away Palestine the British forces under General Allenby captured Nazareth on September 20. The combined British, Greek, Serbian, Italian and French forces in the Balkans had the Bulgarian armies in flight, foreshadowing their surrender on September 29.



THE EVIDENCES OF WAR
A ruined factory in St. Quentin.

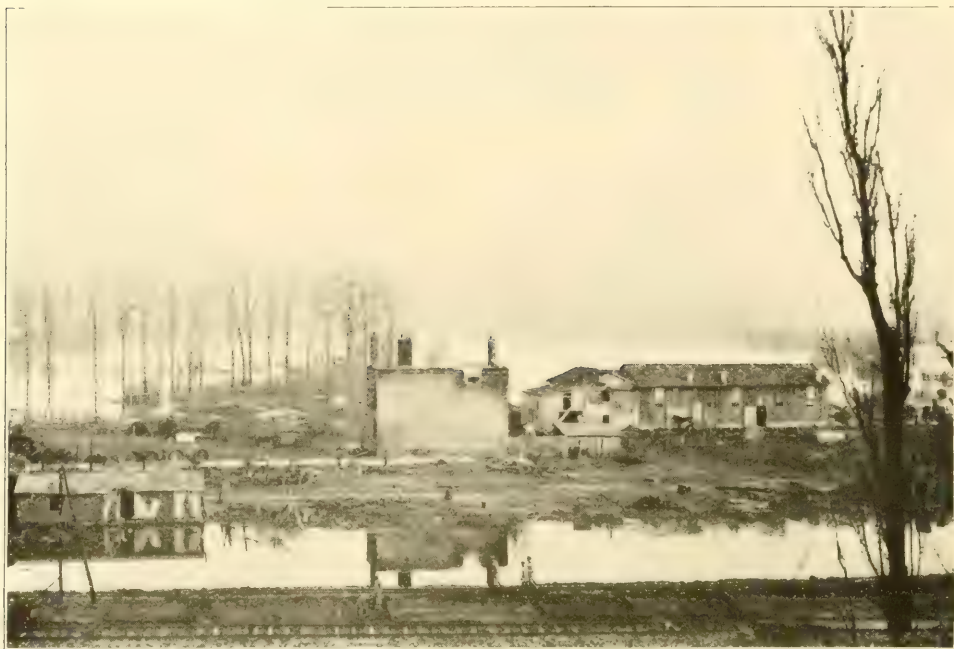
On September 26 the American armies began along the Meuse-Argonne front an offensive which was to be the last and greatest battle of the war. The initial attack of the First Army penetrated the German lines west of the Meuse to a depth of seven miles on a twenty-mile front. The drive was relentlessly continued next day, while the Belgians, in a spirited attack from Ypres to the North Sea, were forcing the Germans back four miles. The French, striking in their sector, captured St. Quentin, a cornerstone of the Hindenburg Line, on October 1 and 2. In the Meuse-Argonne offensive, con-



ON THE ANCRE RIVER, WHERE THE BRITISH ADVANCED IN MIDSUMMER OF 1918

tinuing to the very last days of the war, all units of the Thirty-third Division played a conspicuous part.

The German government, foreseeing the end, asked President Wilson on October 5 to use his influence with the Allies in an effort to have an armistice declared. The President replied three days later by asking whether the chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden, spoke for the people or for the warlords of Germany. He insisted that the United States could treat only with representatives of the people. While the diplomats argued, the American army continued to advance in the great Meuse-Argonne campaign. By the middle of October Grand Pré, St. Juvin, Romagne and other important points



ON THE WAY TO SEDAN

The Aisne at Vouziers, which was retaken by the French in the last week of the war.

had been taken by the Americans, and farther north their French, British and Belgian allies were pressing steadily forward. Ostend, the German submarine base, was taken on October 17 by a concerted action of land and sea forces, made possible by continued advances of Belgian and British troops. Bruges and Zeebrugge were captured two days later.

The Germans now made another request for an armistice, and were referred by President Wilson to Marshal Foch for the allied terms. By this time it was evident that the enemy must choose between surrender and overwhelming defeat, for the German line was crumbling everywhere.

On October 25 the Italians, not to be outdone by their allies, began a terrific drive, which resulted in the capture of 50,000 prisoners in five days.

The first days of November will ever be glorious in the annals of American arms. While the great armies under General Pershing were sweeping forward on a fifty-mile front about Verdun, with the enemy in full retreat, Austria surrendered, signing an armistice after the Italians had captured 500,000 prisoners and put the Austro-German forces to rout.

By November 4 the American troops had advanced beyond Stenay and were preparing to strike at Sedan. At the same time other forces of the Allies captured the great fortress of Maubeuge, and the Canadians, advancing irresistibly, took Mons. It was the end. Broken on all fronts, facing annihilation, Germany had no choice. On November 11 the war lords surrendered. At 11 a. m. that day the fighting ceased. The greatest and most terrible of all wars was ended.



MARSHAL FOCH'S TRAIN ARRIVES AT COMPIEGNE

At the little village of Rethondes, near Compiègne, the armistice was signed in this car, a dining car, number 2419-D.

The signing of the armistice agreement, however, did not bring peace to the nations that had forced the war upon the world. Germany and Austria-Hungary both were in the throes of revolution. Their armies crushed, the people of both nations had arisen against the rulers whom they had blindly followed while they still held hope for military success.

The fate of the crowned heads of the defeated powers was forecast on November 7 when the Bavarian Diet deposed King Ludwig and proclaimed a republic. Emperor William II of Germany bowed before the inevitable. On November 9, as the final negotiations for an armistice were in progress, he abdicated and sought refuge in Holland. The abdication of Emperor Charles of Austria was announced on the 12th, and twenty-four hours later the remaining German princes and kings were fleeing from their capitals.

Representatives of the allied and associated governments met in Paris on November 15 to discuss preliminaries to the peace conference and arrange for formal consideration of the terms to be offered the enemy. Premier Clemenceau, as spokesman for the Allies' representatives, announced that President Wilson would be asked to participate in the final conferences, and on November 18 the President agreed to go to Paris.

While the allied armies were marching toward the German border to maintain order and enforce the provisions of the armistice agreement, the political upheaval in Germany and Austria continued. In Germany a mod-



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PROCLAMATION OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC

In the shadow of Bismarck's statue, the great Reichstag building in the background, Karl Liebknecht, a Socialist, proclaimed the republic.

erate group gradually gained control and a republic, headed by Friedrich Ebert, came into being. Although formed on November 10, the provisional government did not establish itself definitely until November 28, when the Liebknecht group of extremists was beaten in decisive fights in the streets of Berlin. The next day the new government asked for and received the formal abdications of the kaiser and the crown prince.

The peace delegates decided on the last day of November to hold the conference in Paris and Versailles. Premier Clemenceau and Marshal Foch, with Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino of Italy, went to London December 1 to discuss peace problems with British leaders, and four days later President Wilson sailed from New York with the other American delegates.

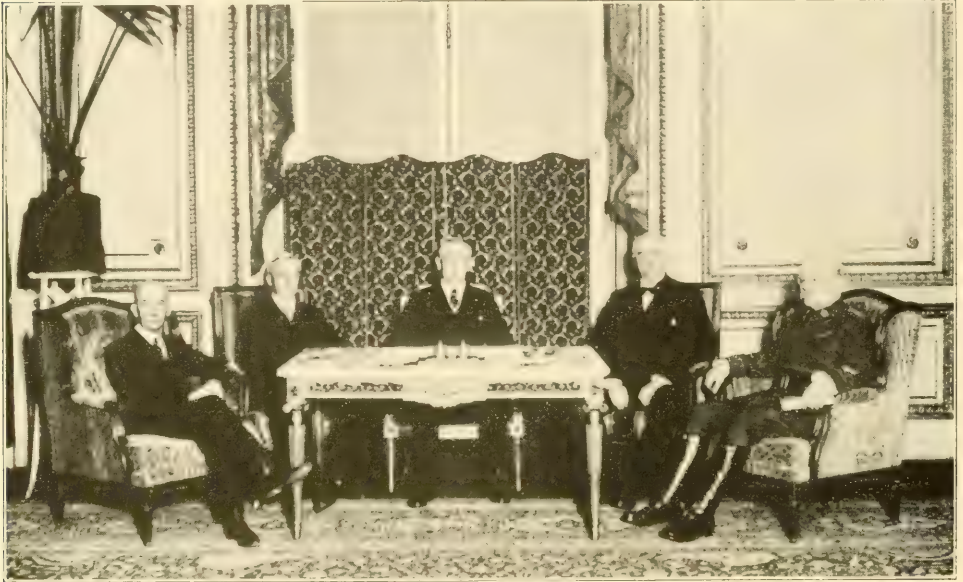


THE PEACE CONFERENCE
Premier Clemenceau, president of the conference, addressing the German delegates. President Wilson is sitting at Clemenceau's right, Lloyd George at his left. May 7, 1919.

The President was welcomed to Europe with tremendous ovations. He was hailed everywhere as the representative of the nation whose strength had tipped the balance and given victory to the Allies.

Preliminary conferences between allied leaders and meetings of a supreme council, representing the nations that had borne the burden of the war, occupied the time of the delegates until January 18, when the first session of the peace congress was held.

Premier Clemenceau was elected president of the congress, which at once began its deliberations. For nearly five months the congress studied, debated and recast peace proposals. On May 7 the terms were communi-



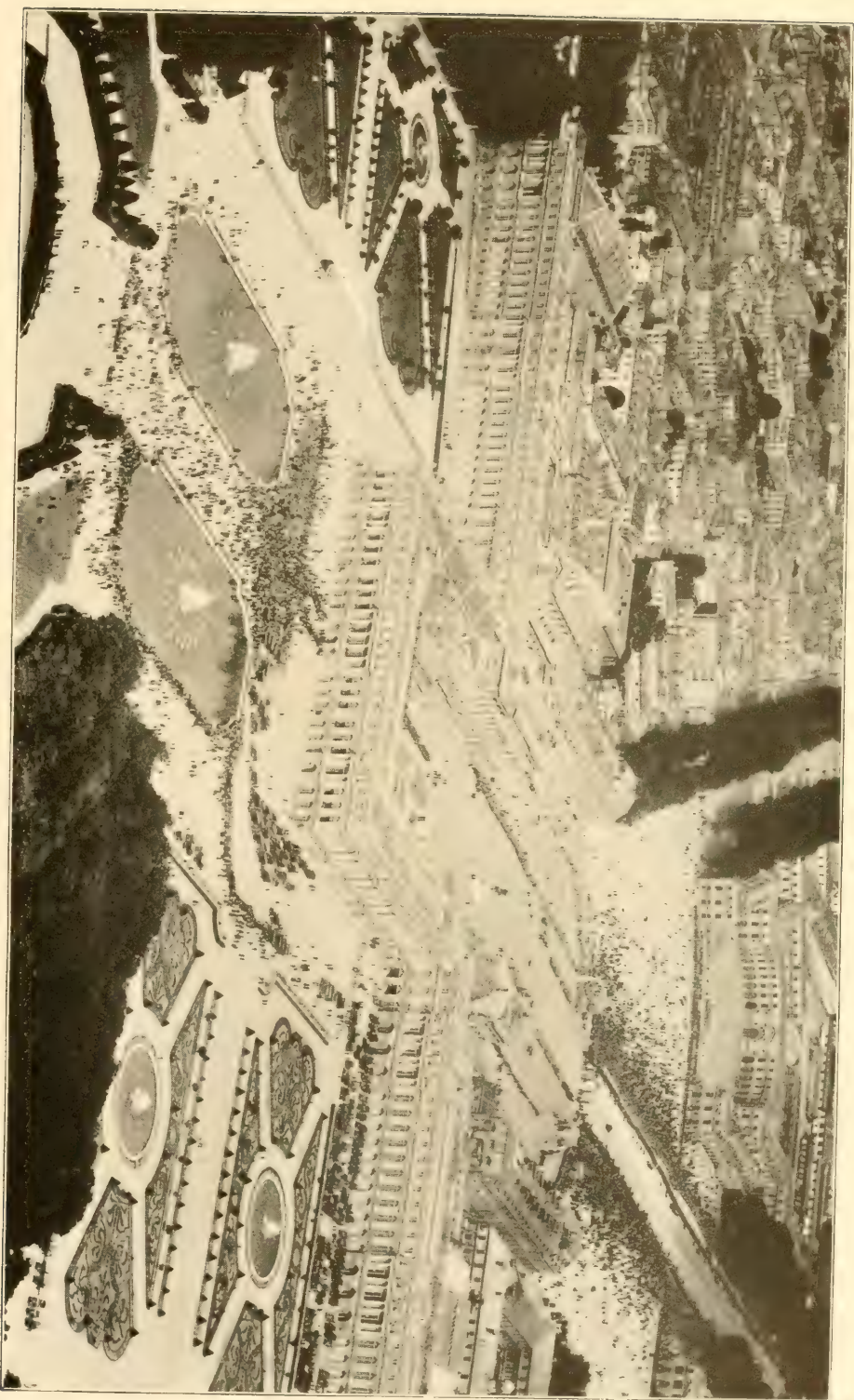
THE AMERICAN PEACE COMMISSIONERS

Left to right: Colonel Edward M. House, Secretary of State Robert Lansing, President Wilson, Henry White, and Major General Tasker H. Bliss.

cated to the German delegates who had been summoned to Paris. The enemy's representatives demurred at first and counter proposals were offered. The Allies, however, were firm and few changes were made.

On June 28, in the famous Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, where the German empire had been born amid the wreckage of France almost fifty years before, the treaty of peace was signed. Before a gathering in which almost every nation in the world was represented, the German delegates affixed their signatures to the treaty which defined their utter defeat.

Although the treaty was not to become wholly operative until ratified by the signatory powers, June 28 really marked the end of the World War. When the last German delegate had signed, the defeat of imperialism was complete, and the American mission in Europe was ended.



AFTER THE PEACE CONFERENCE

The Allied delegates are grouped on the steps at the rear of the palace waiting to be photographed.



U. S. A. NUMBER ONE

The first piece of heavy artillery used by the Americans on the Lorraine front.

America Turns the Tide

BY JUNIUS B. WOOD

Accredited Correspondent with the American Expeditionary Forces in France



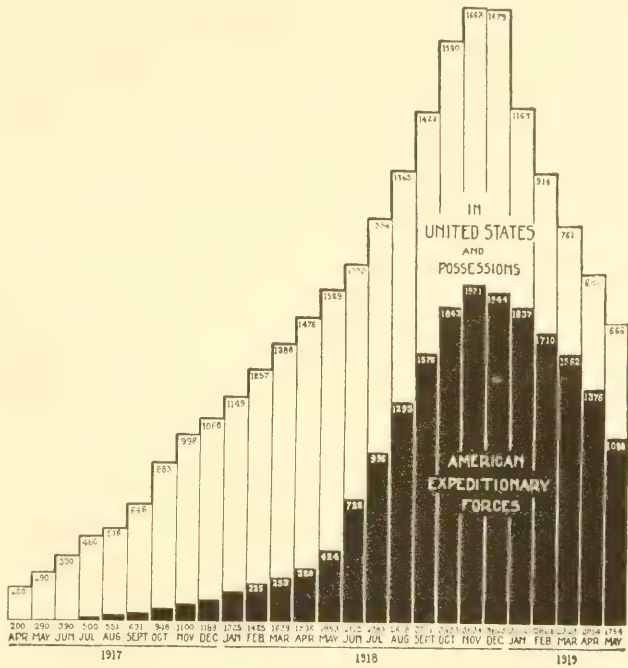
AMERICA'S part in the war was as much an achievement of the swift as of the strong, and, measuring the magnitude of the United States' contribution to that result, one must recognize the conditions that confronted the nation when its declaration of a state of war threw it unprepared into the conflict.

Looking back to the situation in the spring of 1917, one feels that the Central powers had some warrant for their belief that it would be many months before the United States could put an effective force into the field and that before those months passed the war might be ended.

On April 1, 1917, the American army had a strength of 189,964 officers and men, of whom more than one-third were national guardsmen on border patrol service. On November 1, 1918, nineteen months later, it had a strength of 3,634,000. The sea forces when war

was declared had a strength around 100,000 officers and men, of whom 69,046 were in the navy, 13,692 in the marine corps and the remainder in the naval reserve, naval militia and coast guard. When the armistice was signed their strength was 600,000, more than in all the navies of the world in 1914. In these few months the United States had mobilized nearly four and a half million fighting men. Such an accomplishment is unequalled in history.

These men had to be clothed, fed and housed. Most of them had never handled a firearm. Some, though eager to fight for the United States, their adopted country of freedom, could not speak the English language. They had not only to be drilled in the rudiments of military organization but taught how to handle all the complicated devices of modern warfare. More than all that, it was necessary to transport these men, their supplies and equipment, across the ocean to where they were going to fight. Marine docks, many miles of railroads, machinery and rolling stock, immense ice plants and storage warehouses, machine and ordnance repair shops, hospitals and hundreds of other permanent installations were built in France.



GROWTH OF THE AMERICAN ARMY

By thousands of soldiers on the first of each month; showing the steady, uninterrupted growth.

Practically all was transported from the United States. We sent 2,053,347 men and 7,500,000 tons of supplies overseas. It cost the government at a rate of more than \$1,000,000 an hour, or \$21,850,000,000 for the two years, of which 64 per cent went for the army.

Under the first selective service law, all men between the ages of 21 and 30 years were registered on June 5, 1917, and a subsequent act extended the age limits so that on September 12, 1918, all between the ages of 18 and 45 years were enrolled as possible soldiers. In all 24,234,021 men, or 48 per cent of the nation's male population, were listed, of whom 2,810,296 passed the various physical, mental and medical examinations and were mustered into the service. More would have been mustered in if they had been needed.



THE GREATEST LOTTERY IN HISTORY

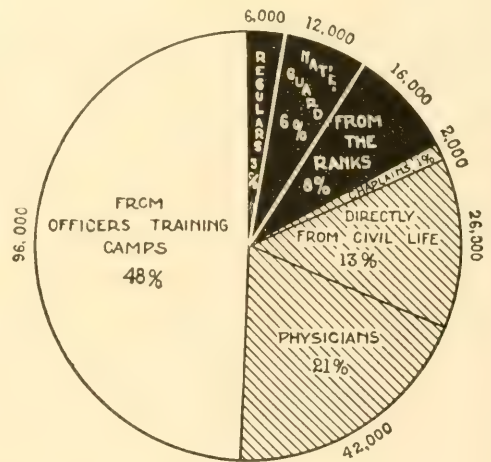
Secretary of War Baker drawing the first number, 258, in the first draft, July 20, 1917.

These 2,810,296 were at first called national army troops. They comprised about 77 per cent of the army, the national guard amounted to 10 per cent and the regular army, increased by volunteers, to 13 per cent. Once they were in the all-equalizing uniform, there was no difference either in efficiency or courage between the drafted soldier of the national army and his volunteer comrades. National army men brought up the national guard divisions to full strength in the

training camps at home, and they were the replacements which filled the gaps in all divisions caused by the losses in fighting or campaigning in Europe. At the time of the armistice some of the so-called regular army units were 80 per cent national army men, and many of the national guard units more than 50 per cent.

Getting officers for this great growing army was another task. Of more than 200,000 officers commissioned, only one-sixth had had any military experience prior to the war. Half of these had received that experience as enlisted men, and of the remainder officers of the national guard outnumbered regular army officers two to one. Officers' training camps furnished half of the new officers. The remaining one-third came directly from civil life.

The navy was first to carry the stars and stripes actively into the war zone, the first American destroyers arriving in British waters for duty on May 4. For the army General John J. Pershing, then a major-general, was ordered on May 18 to



SOURCES OF COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL



GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING
Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in France.



FERRYING AN ARMY

The George Washington leading one of the many convoys which crossed and recrossed the Atlantic.

proceed to France with a division of regulars. He arrived with his staff in London June 8, and on the same day 100 American aviators landed in France. The commander-in-chief reached France five days later, and on June 27 the First Division, the first combatant unit to leave and the last to return to the United States, began to disembark at the French seaport of St. Nazaire.

Three regiments of engineers, two of which were immediately assigned to active duty with the British and the other, the Thirteenth, with the French, six hospital units which went to the British front, and hundreds of officers for training or detached service, followed at brief intervals. The First Division was made up largely of raw recruits, some of whom had never handled a rifle before their arrival in France. The arrival of the division, however, had an immense effect on the morale of the Allies. It was assurance that America was going to fight.

By the end of 1917 we had landed only 194,000 men and 473,000 tons of cargo in France. This was due largely to lack of ships. For every troopship that crossed, a continuous line of cargo ships carrying supplies was necessary. On July 1, 1917, the American trans-Atlantic fleet totaled 94,000 tons. At the end of 1918 it had reached 3,248,000 tons. The figures for 1917 are striking in comparison with later months. In July, 1918, there were 306,350 men transported to France and in November 829,000 tons of cargo were carried across. When the war was ended the men were returned



PERSHING'S LANDING IN FRANCE

On June 13, 1917, the commander in chief and his staff of fifty-seven officers, heralds of millions, arrived at Boulogne.

on our own ships but British ships carried half of them on the eastbound voyages.

Besides the First, four divisions arrived in France in 1917. Three of them, the Forty-second, the Twenty-sixth and the Forty-first were national guard units, and one, the Second, included a brigade of Marines. All went into training under seasoned French troops. British officers and noncommissioned men also visited them to teach specialized subjects, and American officers were taken to different parts of the front or to schools of the allied armies. In



LAFAYETTE, WE ARE HERE

This was America's message to France on September 6, 1917, the 160th anniversary of Lafayette's birth, delivered at his grave by General Pershing. At the extreme left is Brand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium, and in the right foreground Marshal Joffre is applauding.

these months thirty-seven other divisions were organized in the training camps in America, the first contingents of the national army becoming available September 5. All of these units ultimately reached Europe, most of them going directly to the front a few weeks after arrival.

Though divisions that reached France later made the steps faster, all followed the routine of the first five—some weeks in a rural training area, then a gradual taking over of the trenches on a quiet sector of the front and finally a plunge into the thick of battle and almost continuous fighting. The fresh



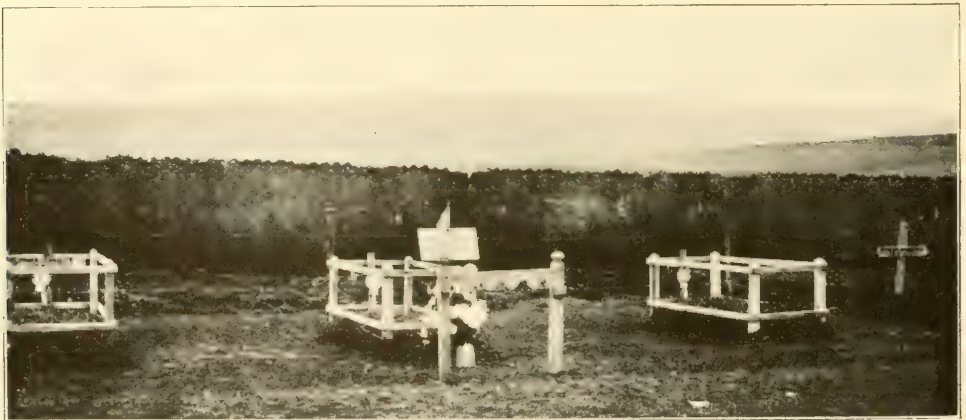
HITTING THE HAY

Few and far between were billets as soft as this, at Nanteuil-les-Meaux.

young American troops were always put into a spot where the fighting was hardest. The intensive training which the Americans received hardened their bodies to stand the rigors of weather and the scars of weapons. The war-weary troops of the Allies, on the contrary, had lost their striking power. They had the stamina and courage to fight a defensive, but they did not have the strength to launch an offensive. This situation was conclusively proved by the German offen-

sives of 1918, which routed the sixth French and fifth British armies until they were halted with the assistance of fresh American units.

At the time little was said of the constant insistence by the Allies that the American troops be amalgamated with their units. Needing only men, not officers, our Allies had a plan of absorbing our soldiers as replacements. The American army would not have been an army at all, but a reservoir for the European armies. Even after the first and second American armies had proved their worth the plan was not given up, and at the time of the armis-

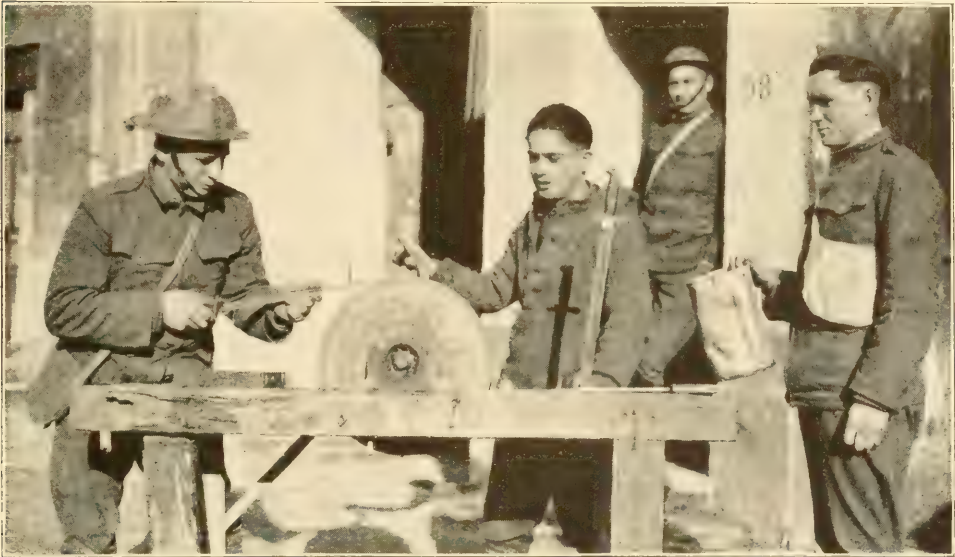


GRAVES OF THE THREE FIRST AMERICANS KILLED IN ACTION IN FRANCE

The men were Thomas Enright, Merle D. Hay and James B. Gresham.

tice representatives of these governments were using their influence to put the plan through in 1919. The defeat of this plan, largely through General Pershing's influence, was as noteworthy an achievement as his insistence that all the forces of the Allies be placed under a single supreme command.

The first stage of training completed, on the raw, rainy night of October 21 the First Division marched to a quiet sector on the front east of Lunéville. The American regiments were alternated with French regiments and the French retained command of the sector. At last Americans were within range of the guns. A German raiding party visited the men of the First Division on the night of November 3, killing three and capturing eleven pris-



"LET ME AT 'EM"

First Division men preparing for action.

oners. Though Americans had been killed in an airplane raid on one of the hospitals on the British front two months earlier, these were the first losses the nation had suffered in fighting on land.

On January 19, 1918, the same division, which in the meantime had had a few weeks' rest in its training area, took over a more lively sector north of Toul. This time it held the sector alone and American officers were in command. From that date the length of the front which the Americans held increased continuously, until at the time of the armistice they were holding 22 per cent, with the British holding 19 per cent and the French the remainder, though much of the French front was in quiet sectors.

A few weeks later the Twenty-sixth, Forty-second and Second were starting their training at the front. The Forty-first Division never reached the front as a unit. Its men and officers were used as replacements to fill the gaps made in the other four divisions of this first group. Under this



"MILITARY INTELLIGENCE"

Secretary Baker and Major General McAndrew watching the examination of a German prisoner.

policy, dictated by military reasons, ten other divisions were broken up during the fighting.

Trench raids, persistent shelling, gas attacks and sudden livening up of sectors that had been inactive for years constituted the reception which the enemy always gave the new American troops.

Early in the spring of 1918 it was apparent that the Allied powers and America had the resources and men to win the war. It is from that critical period that one

now gets the best perspective of what America had accomplished in the few months of preparation which preceded and what it achieved in the unbroken march to victory through the months which followed.

Germany realized the crisis possibly more clearly than any other nation.



ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERY IN ACTION

Men of the Second Division, near Montreuil-aux-Lions.

She knew that the limit in man power had been reached by the Central powers and that internal conditions in those countries were close to the breaking point. By a few quick, vigorous drives before America's strength could count she might win. They were attempted. How close she came to winning few in America realize even to-day. These frantic blows brought dismay to every home in the allied nations, for it was not known then that they were the dying struggles of imperialism. These were among the darkest days of the war for the Allies. Only the strength of America saved them, a strength which was greater and more swiftly developed than they or the enemy had considered possible.



MARSHAL FOCH AND GENERAL PERSHING

At the latter's headquarters, at Chaumont.

The Somme offensive, the first of the five great German drives of 1918, was started March 21 in a desperate attempt to win the war before the American forces could turn the tide. American engineering regiments, medical officers and air units, all-told about 2,200 men, did valiant service with the British in resisting this drive. Though the enemy swept through on a fifty-mile front across the old Somme battlefield



THE RUINS OF CANTIGNY

As the shell-wrecked village looked after the Americans took it, on May 28, 1918.



OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHERS IN ACTION

These Signal Corps photographers are changing films under fire, while an infantry regiment in the background is going into action.

when General Pershing placed all the American forces at the disposal of Marshal Foch, who had been selected as commander of the allied armies. The Allies' command at that time planned a drive north of Montdidier to win back the ground that the Germans had captured in the Somme offensive and relieve the pressure towards Paris. It was agreed that the First Division should be the striking wedge for this drive and it was moved across France, going into the line in Picardy on April 26. This offensive never materialized, nor was it generally known that it had been planned. The German Aisne offensive started before it could be launched.

On May 27 the enemy attacked along the long front between Reims and Noyon, striking the French a terrific blow along the Chemin des Dames. The one bright spot for the Allies in the dark week which followed was the brilliant action of the First American Division in capturing Cantigny May 28. Though it made only a

and beyond Montdidier and Noyon, he was stopped, April 6, within twelve miles of Amiens, the important railroad center which was his principal goal. He struck again, farther north on the Lys river, April 9, making a seventeen mile advance in eighteen days. A few American medical and air units were with the British in this defense.

One of the important decisions of the war was made on March 28



A WINTER IDYLL

But five minutes after the picture was snapped, a shell blotted out this post at Badonviller.



WINDSOR CASTLE.

Soldiers of the United States, the
people of the British Isles welcome
you on your way to take your
stand beside the armies of
many Nations now fighting in
the Old World the great battle
for human freedom.

The Allies will gain new heart
& spirit in your company.

I wish that I could shake
the hand of each one of you
& bid you God speed on your
mission.

George R. I.

April 1918.



IN THE STREETS OF CHATEAU THIERRY
Men of Company A, Seventh Machine Gun Battalion, with the
enemy one hundred yards away.

trifling change in the battle map of Europe it served to distract attention from the enemy's sweeping progress across the Aisne, Vesle and Ourcq to the Marne valley. It also was the last action in which a division of Americans functioned alone. After that their number was sufficient for them to operate in groups.

While the territory occupied by the Germans in the Aisne offensive was not so large as in that of the Somme, the advance was more rapid. Russia was out of the war, and the fighting on the Italian front after the losses of the previous fall was practically at a standstill. Austrian troops from the

While the territory occupied by the Germans in the Aisne of-



RUINS OF THE STONE BRIDGE AT CHATEAU THIERRY
Where the Seventh Machine Gun Battalion for three days and nights continuously fought off
the German columns.

Italian front and others from the Russian front were arriving to oppose the French and British. Long range guns were shelling Paris daily and airplane raids were of almost nightly occurrence. Soissons and many smaller cities, as well as many square miles of farming country which the Germans had not occupied since the first months of the war, were again in their possession. Chateau-Thierry had been reached on May 31, and it seemed a question only of days, possibly hours, before the victorious foe would cross the Marne and bring his ordinary army artillery within shelling distance of Paris.



CLEMENCEAU CONGRATULATES THE AMERICANS

On June 30, 1918, Clemenceau visited the front in order to congratulate the American leaders. Major General Bundy, commanding the Second Division, stands next to Clemenceau (with the cane). Colonel Edward L. King, later commander of the Sixty-fifth Brigade, Thirty-third Division, is third from the left end.

In this crisis the Americans were able to turn the tide. The Second Division had been in a rest area around Gisors under orders to relieve the First which still was holding the Cantigny front. On the night it was to start the orders were countermanded, and before daylight several thousand French trucks, driven by Indo-Chinese, rolled into the area. On these the division was entrained and started around Paris toward the Marne front. The only orders which the Second Division had were to go to Meaux, but the men knew that this sudden expenditure of precious gasoline meant serious work ahead. The Third Division suddenly moved from its training area toward the same point. On a smaller scale the movement of a French army in the first battle of the Marne in 1914, when it encircled Paris, was repeated.



RAINBOW SNIPERS

Sharpshooters of the Forty-second Division picking off Germans at Villers, during the operations against the Marne salient.

The Second Division reached Meaux on June 1. The Fourth Infantry Brigade, composed of marines, and the Second Artillery Brigade were marched immediately to meet the advancing Germans on the front a few miles distant. At the same time the Seventh Machine Gun Battalion and other units of the Third Division joined the French in the street fighting in Chateau-Thierry, but were quickly driven to the south bank of the Marne by the fierceness of the German bombardment. Blowing up the stone bridge

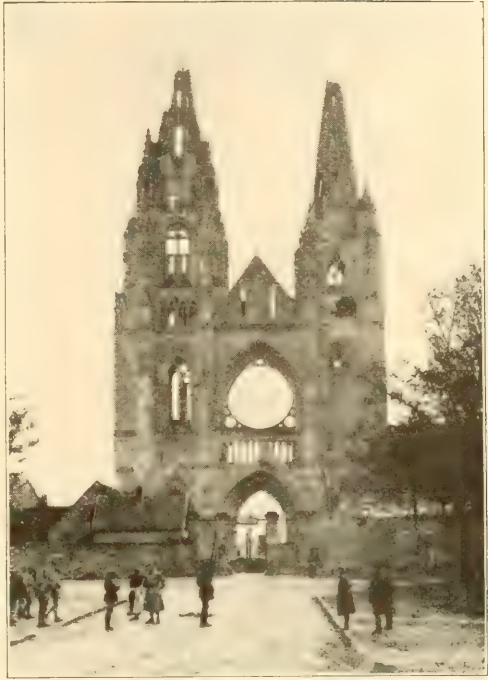
behind them, for more than a month they held the enemy in the north half of Chatcau-Thierry, the battling forces separated only by the narrow stream. Several scattered companies of the Twenty-eighth Division, in training in a supposedly quiet sector west of the city, also were caught in the advance and fought until they were practically annihilated.



ASK ANY DOUGHBOY

The enemy held the rocky Belleau Wood and was advancing down the national highway running from Chateau-Thierry to Paris. He had reached the heights beyond Hill 204 and the village of Vaux. On June 2 the marines were on a front extending from this highway across Belleau Wood to Bouresches. The enemy's advance along the road was stopped at Le Thiolet farm. There were many days of stubborn and bloody fighting before the marines drove the enemy from Belleau Wood, the other brigade of the Second Division captured Vaux and the French again held Hill 204. The Germans' Aisne offensive, however, was stopped on June 5.

These American troops, a mere handful compared to the French and British, who also were stubbornly fighting, played a tremendous part, out of all proportion to their num-



THE CATHEDRAL AT SOISSONS

A hollow shell, but still a thing of beauty, it lives to tell a story.



WOUNDED AND PRISONERS, BUT NOT UNHAPPY

An American first-aid station for German prisoners, near Soissons. The prisoners were being cared for by a captured German doctor, whose bare head is just visible near the doorway.

bers, in bringing the enemy to a halt. Many consider the few days' fighting at this point the turning point of the war. The Americans' fresh strength was thrown in at a time when the German strength seemed irresistible. They were at a strategic point which it was necessary for the enemy to break if he was to continue his advance along the remainder of his long front. The enemy was not only halted but was slightly repulsed. The effect was electrical on the entire line of the Allies, which braced and held from then on.

Two more German offensives were to come. One, between Noyon and Montdidier, was started immediately, June 9. In six days' fighting only a



BRINGING IN THE WOUNDED NEAR SOISSONS

Trucks which carried ammunition to the front return with wounded men of the First Division.

slight advance was made. The First Division, which had been seven weeks in line, met the west flank of the enemy in this drive and was not budged. After that came a month of comparative quiet.

From a military standpoint the German offensives had produced a situation favorable to the American style and spirit of fighting. The enemy was out of the underground system which he had been years in building, entrenchments of steel and concrete stretching across France and Belgium from the Alps to the North Sea. He was obliged to meet the Americans in open warfare with only hastily dug foxholes and the irregularities of nature for pro-

tection. However, no soldiers know better than the Germans how to defend these vantage points with machine guns, and their artillery had an uncanny accuracy. When the changing front again reached the trenches, the enemy had lost his power to hold them against the victory-flushed Americans and Allies.

Meanwhile American soldiers were entering the conflict at another point. An event of considerable importance was the agreement of the British on May 2 to transport ten divisions from the United States for training on their front. The first of these units arrived that month, and were immediately transported to the British sector in the north; one of these divisions was the Thirty-third, made up of the Illinois national guard.



INFANTRY ADVANCING IN COMBAT FORMATION

A machine-gun crew of the 114th entering St. Leger Woods in combat formation.



THE AMERICANS, TOO, HAD GREAT DUGOUTS

Entrance to a cave of the days of Clovis, which was Thirty-second Division headquarters at Juvigny.



TANKS MOVING TO THE FRONT

To support the French troops who operated on the left of the Thirty-second Division at Juvigny.

They were generously aided by the British, not only in training but in equipment. The Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth Divisions fought with the British until the armistice. The others were moved to other parts of the front. The organization of the First American Army and the taking over of an extended part of the front made it advisable to put as many divisions as possible directly under American command.

Of the troops drilled in the north four infantry companies of the Thirty-third Division assisted the Australians in the capture of Hamel on July 4, an operation historically significant because of the day on which it took place and because it was the first time in the war that British and American troops fought side by side. When the British Somme offensive was started August 8, a regiment of this division, the 131st, won the first success in breaking the



A CAPTURED GERMAN AMMUNITION DUMP

German line at Chipilly Ridge and Gressaire Wood. Other American divisions were trained in the quiet sectors of the Vosges.

The fifth and last German drive was expected just where it struck—east of Reims and along the whole arc of the salient bulging south to the Marne between Reims and Soissons. In anticipation of the attack the civilian population was evacuated from the country between Ste. Menehould and Epernay and artillery was massed to repel the advance. A few hours before the German artillery preparation was to start a French raiding party captured several prisoners and secured the information that the infantry was then being assembled preparatory to an attack at dawn. The Allies' artillery was immediately



THEY TRIED TO STOP THE AMERICAN ADVANCE

A slightly sunken road used by the Germans as a trench, at Missy-aux-Bois.

ordered into action and it decimated the attacking forces before they started. The attack, however, was made according to schedule, July 15.

Regiments of the Ninety-third Division which were attached to French divisions, also the Forty-second, Twenty-eighth and Third Divisions were in the fighting. The Forty-second Division held its ground near Reims while the Third just east of Chateau-Thierry met some of the most bitter fighting of the offensive. One regiment of this division—the Thirty-eighth—was surrounded for several hours by two German divisions, which had succeeded in crossing the Marne and driving back its supports on either side. It not only held its ground but repulsed the enemy.

Before this engagement had run its course, the Allies launched the first of the great offensives which continued almost without interruption until the armistice was signed. Marshal Foch on July 18 began his drive against the

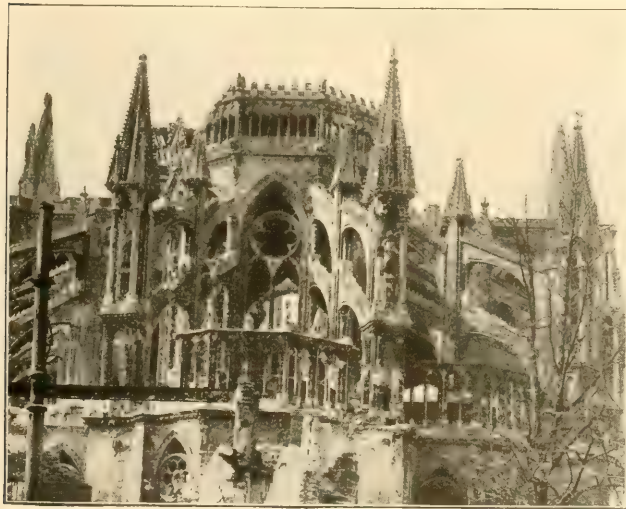


REIMS CATHEDRAL

Battered by shells, but still magnificent. Only a closer view reveals the terrible damage — the shattered glass, the broken figures and crumpled columns.

northern half of this same salient. The First and Second Divisions, with a French Moroccan division between them, were the driving wedge, attacking directly west of Soissons. So quickly and quietly had the Allies' preparations been made that the Americans were obliged to run to reach the jumping-off line before the time the attack was scheduled to start. In five days of fierce fighting these two divisions, before they were relieved by the Scotch and English, reached the heights above Soissons, capturing more than seven thousand prisoners and one hundred pieces of artillery.

Half of the men in these divisions were casualties as a result of the few days of fighting. Some of the regiments had no machine guns, one pounders or grenades, but fought only with the rifle and bayonet. However, they penetrated so far into the enemy's line at a point where he thought it impregnable



REIMS CATHEDRAL: A DETAIL OF THE NAVE
Showing the effects of bombardment.



THE FIVE GERMAN OFFENSIVES OF 1918

that he was forced to evacuate the entire salient. Developments at the Chateau-Thierry point of the salient accelerated his movement.

The Twenty-sixth Division was in the Belleau Wood sector west of Chateau-Thierry and the Third Division was east of the city, with the Marne between it and the heights of Jaulgonne. They advanced, the enemy resisting stubbornly in one of those rear guard actions with which



NOT A CUBIST PAINTING

But the ruins of a lovely chateau on the Aisne—the result of a direct hit.

the Americans became so familiar as the war continued. Chateau-Thierry was occupied July 20, the first French city to be recaptured that year, and rail communication between Paris and north-eastern France thus was restored.

The Fourth Division joined in the fighting on the left of the Twenty-sixth. The Twenty-sixth and the Third Divisions were relieved by the Forty-second and the Thirty-second just as the

Germans made a stand to prevent their retreat from becoming a rout. The two fresh divisions met bitter resistance but succeeded in crossing the Ourcq and capturing Hill 230. The French by desperate fighting recaptured Soissons and the American Twenty-eighth and Seventy-seventh Divisions were in the line when the Allies crossed the Vesle and occupied the heights beyond.



HORSES AS WELL AS MEN DID THEIR SHARE

An ammunition train struggling over a road blown up by the Germans.

The offensive stopped on August 6. It had taken nineteen days with heavy loss of life on both sides and the destruction of millions of dollars worth of property to win back a portion of what the Germans with slight losses had overrun in nine days before these American divisions were available.

During the Aisne-Marne offensive the Americans functioned as corps for the first time, usually three divisions to a corps. The expedition then had enough fighting divisions to organize an army of between 500,000 and 750,000 men. The great troop movement of midsummer from the States was in progress, and the forces of the Allies and the Americans now outnumbered the Germans.

Before the first offensive was half over preparations were started for the first army operation. The Americans were to attempt the cutting off of the St. Mihiel salient which for four years had resisted all attacks. This was fifty miles of strongly entrenched front, a "hernia" as the French called it, twelve miles deep from its point at St. Mihiel to its thirty-mile base between Verdun on the west and Pont-a-Mousson on the east.



ON THE WAY TO MONT SEC
A tank ploughing its way over a trench.



IN THE MAIN STREET OF SEICHEPREY

On the right the city hall, as it appeared when the Americans held the town. They used the city hall as a dressing station.

The Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second and Seventy-seventh Divisions remained on the Vesle until September to distract attention, if possible, from the withdrawal of the American troops. The attack was carefully prepared. The American tank corps, using French tanks, was brought up for the first time. The concentration of French, British and American artillery and airplanes was heavier than for any battle in history up to that time.

The American divisions went into line the night before the attack. The First Division was opposite Mont Sec, that Gibraltar of the plains, with its miles of concrete tunnels and emplacements which the Americans had seen and marveled at from afar during their training days a few months before. In



THE AMERICANS COME

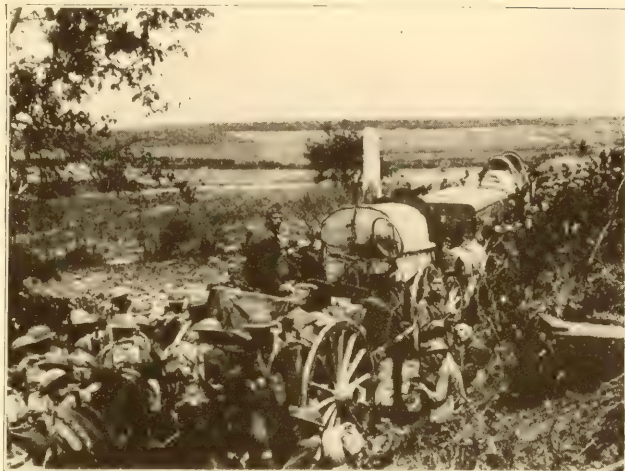
Streams of Americans pouring into the Saint Mihiel salient. In the foreground are machine gunners, who are crossing the route of a supply train. In the background looms Mont Sec.

sequence along the south side of the salient to Pont-a-Mousson were the Forty-second, Eighty-ninth, Second, Fifth, Ninetieth and Eighty-second Divisions. The Twenty-sixth Division was on the north side of the salient opposite Les Eparges, against which the French had vainly battered in 1916 with frightful loss of life. Farther north was the Fourth Division. The Seventy-eighth, Third, Thirty-fifth and Ninety-first Divisions were in reserve. The artillery bombardment started at 1 A. M. September 12. At 5 A. M. the infantry went over the top. After the first hour the attack was a race, punctuated only by German rear guard artillery fire. At 3 o'clock the following morning patrols of the First and Twenty-sixth Divisions met at Vigneulles, coming from opposite sides of the salient. In twenty-two hours the salient had been cut.

The enemy had expected the attack and had started to evacuate, burning the villages where he had lived and blowing up supplies. Some of the German soldiers had their rolls packed waiting to surrender, others fought until the end. The Americans had 7,000 casualties, inflicted nearly as many on the enemy, captured 13,751 prisoners, 443 guns and a considerable amount of material and released thousands

of French civilians who had been prisoners in their villages since 1914.

With the exception of the loss of the St. Mihiel salient the German front line across France was still no farther back than it had been in 1917. The Americans on this front were within a few miles of the fortified area of Metz, and long range guns could reach the German railroads. The American gunners refrained from firing on the fortress city out of deference to the French, who wanted the place unwrecked as a part of recovered Lorraine. The Briey



CUTTING THE SAINT MIHIEL SALIENT

A typical jam back of the advancing troops.



THE BURNING OF THIAUCOURT

The largest town taken by the Americans in the St. Mihiel salient.

iron fields, chief mineral supply for the Central powers, also were threatened. For weeks it was expected that the American drive would continue in that direction. It was a menace which was never removed, though the drive did not start until the day before the armistice and after the American Second Army had been organized.

With the successful attack at St. Mihiel all of the salients had been eliminated, considerably shortening the long western front, and the frontal attack of the Allies and Americans from the Meuse to the coast was starting. Leaving a few divisions to hold the new front east of Verdun, the remainder



GETTING READY FOR THE JUMP-OFF IN THE ARGONNE
Men of the 307th Infantry waiting for the order to advance.

of the American army moved to the west of the Meuse back of a twenty-mile front between Verdun and the Argonne Forest. Hospitals, prison stockades and lines of communication, both rail and highway, had to be built and reserves of ammunition and supplies brought up. It was realized that this would be the hardest and, if successful, perhaps the last offensive for the Americans to carry through.

General Pershing and the American staff had won the Allies' command to a policy of striking quickly and continuously with the idea that though daily losses would be high, the final total would be no larger than from a slow and cautious advance and that it would be only a question of time before the Central powers, unable to stop for a breathing spell, would collapse.

In no other part of the front did the enemy have such a strong system of entrenchments as opposite the Americans and in only one other spot, oppo-

site the British, was his concentration of men so heavy. Three separate trench systems, covering practically all the country from the German front back to the border of France, faced the Americans. It was the hinge of the western front and for every mile that the enemy's line was forced back there he would be obliged to retire many miles on the front farther west. In the words of General Pershing, the task of the American army was to "draw the best German divisions to our front and consume them." It was a costly operation on both sides.

The Americans took over the front from the French in the evening of September 25. From the Meuse westward, the Thirty-third, Eightieth,

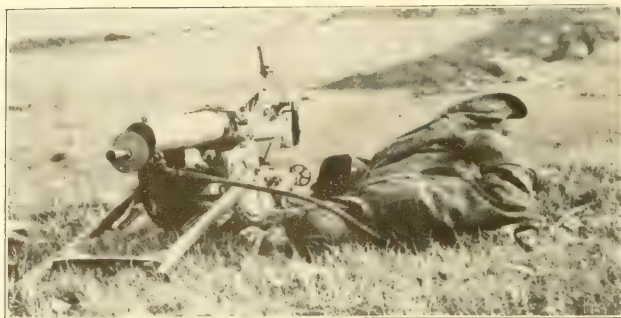


IN THE ARGONNE FOREST

Men of the 308th Infantry in action with rifle grenades, near Abri de Crochet, October 31, 1918.

Fourth, Seventy-ninth, Thirty-seventh, Ninety-first, Thirty-fifth, Twenty-eighth and Seventy-seventh Divisions were in line. The Third, Thirty-second, Ninety-second, First, Twenty-ninth and Eighty-second Divisions were in reserve. Before the offensive ended the Second, Fifth, Twenty-sixth, Forty-second, Seventy-eighth, Eighty-first, Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth also were in the fighting. Several of the divisions were in line twice. Others were getting their first taste of fighting.

The infantry attack in the Meuse-Argonne offensive started at daylight September 26. Battered by the artillery preparation, the Hindenburg Line, which had not been crossed in four years, was quickly penetrated by the



A GERMAN GUN AND ITS MASTER

In the path of the American advance at Brancourt-le-Grand, near St. Quentin, October 8, 1918.

Americans. In two days the attacking divisions made an advance averaging ten miles, occupying the Bois de Vauquois, Montfaucon and Le Mort Homme, then slowed up.

The roads across No Man's Land and immediately behind the trenches on either side had not been used for years. Shells and time

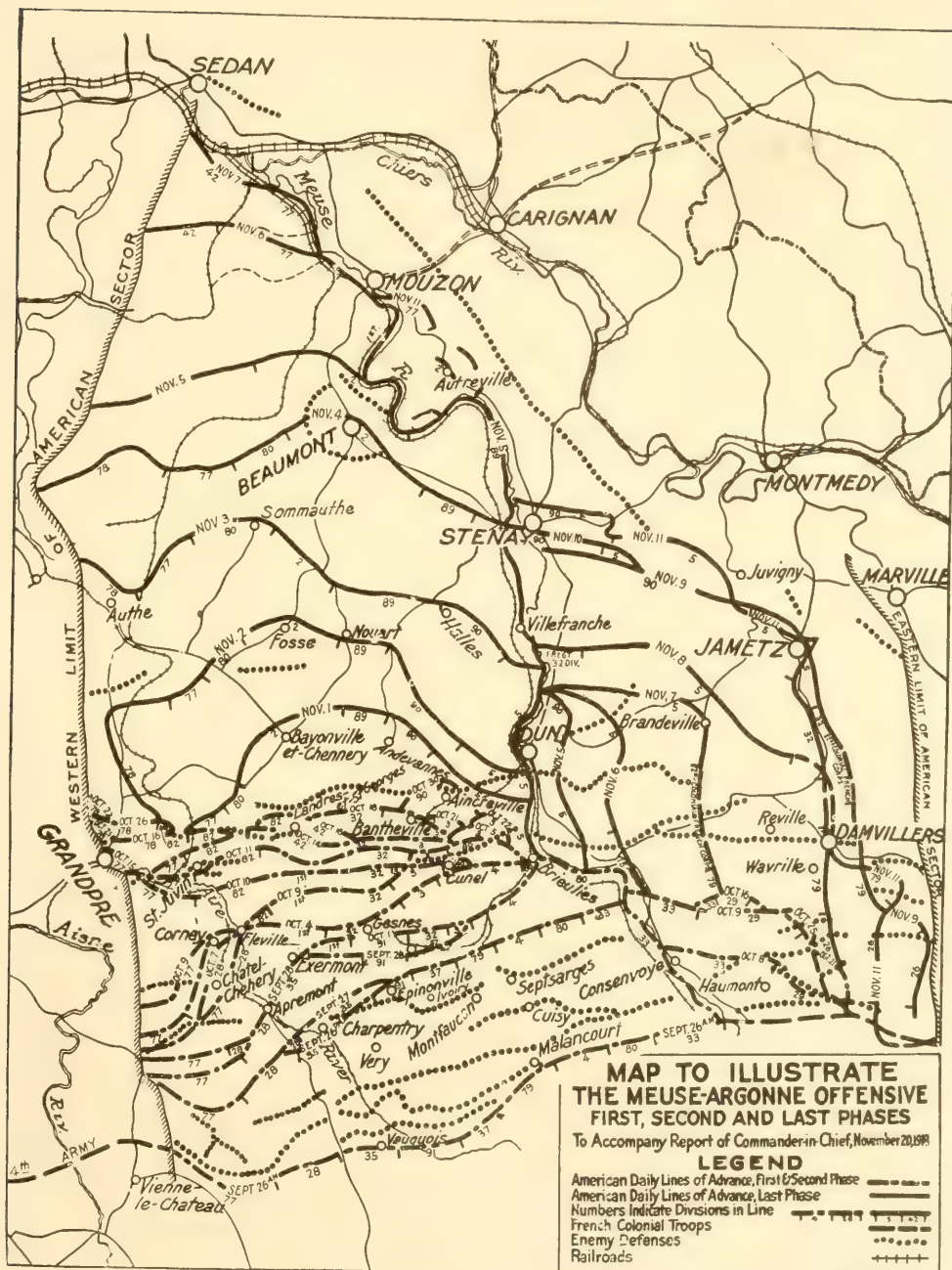
had worn them out of all semblance to highways, while they were cut by trenches and parapets of steel and concrete. Immense craters had been blown in them by French and German mines. Until they were rebuilt the artillery could not move forward to continue the advance, ammunition and supplies could not be brought up to the men at the front, and it took many hours for the ambulances to carry the wounded back.

The enemy had the great advantage of good highways and railroads over which to rush in fresh troops for a counter attack. Back of the new American front thousands of engineering troops, colored and white, worked



THE END OF THE HINDENBURG LINE

Negro pioneer troops cutting a road through concrete parapets which once formed part of the Hindenburg line.



0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 20 25 KIL

29th Engineers, U.S.A. 77

THE MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE
Showing the advance of each American division in line.

day and night on the roads and laying miles of broad and narrow gauge rail-road track. Once this waste was bridged, progress would be more rapid.

The second phase of the offensive started October 4. The enemy's counter attacks had failed and from now on he fought a desperate series of rearguard actions, taking advantage of every hill and wood for machine gun positions and using his artillery over the country of which he knew every crossroad. The American right flank crossed the Meuse and captured the heights on the east side of the river. Every day was one of desperate and bloody fighting replete with deeds of heroism. Famous German divisions were almost exterminated while green American replacements filled the gaps in our seasoned divisions. The *Kriemhilde* line of defenses was crossed and the enemy's morale was broken.

Between October 23 and November 1 there was little action. The army gathered its strength for the third and final phase of the advance. It was irresistible. Some of the troops moved forward in motors while others, despite the greatest obstacles, fought their way across the turbid Meuse, where the enemy was making his last stand. On November 7 Americans were on the



AN INCIDENT OF THE ADVANCE IN THE ARGONNE

An American heavy artillery piece overturned on a road to the front.

bluffs overlooking Sedan, twenty-five miles from the starting point of the offensive. The railroad line supplying the German western front was within range of army artillery and out of service. If the armistice had not stopped hostilities the surrender of half a million Germans would have been inevitable in a few more days.

When the American Second Army was formed under Lieutenant General Robert L. Bullard, October 10, General Pershing put Lieutenant General Hunter Liggett in command of the First Army. The Second Army launched the offensive towards Briey November 10, the day before the armistice.

While the gigantic Meuse-Argonne offensive, in which 1,200,000 Americans were engaged, was monopolizing attention at home, other units were fighting in the ranks of the Allies. The Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth Divisions, which had assisted the British in the recapture of Mt. Kemmel August 31, came in for severe fighting when they broke the Hindenburg Line and captured St. Quentin Canal on September 29. Later, between October 8 and 19, they were in heavy fighting at St. Souplet and on the Selle River.

The Second and Thirty-sixth Divisions were sent on October 2 to assist the French in the relief of Reims and Laon. On the following day the Second Division captured Blanc Mont, a barren, heavily fortified cliff, the advance having been so rapid that the division overran all objectives by noon and was ordered to halt, only to be started forward again with unlimited objectives. The Thirty-sixth Division took over the line on October 10.



ALVIN C. YORK

Sergeant of the 328th Infantry and Second Elder of the Church of Christ, Pall Mall, Tennessee, who was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for one of the greatest feats of the war. In action near Chatel Chéhéry, October 8, 1918, after nine men of his detachment had been killed, York (then a corporal) took command, and leading the remaining seven men, charged a machine-gun nest which was pouring deadly and incessant fire upon his platoon. Four German officers and 128 men were captured.

In the latter part of October the Thirty-seventh and Ninety-first Divisions were hastily dispatched to assist the Belgians in Flanders. On November 3 the former drove across the Escaut and the latter reached the Scheldt. An American regiment, the 332nd, was operating with the Italians in the victory of Vittorio-Veneto October 2 to November 4 and other forces were in Russia. The effectiveness of this assistance can be better realized when it is remembered that an American division equaled in size two divisions in other armies.

On November 11 Germany signed the armistice terms and at 11 a. m. all hostilities ceased. The losses at that time among the 2,053,347 Americans



ON THE BANKS OF THE MOSELLE

Castle Cochem, one time headquarters of the Fourth Army Corps.

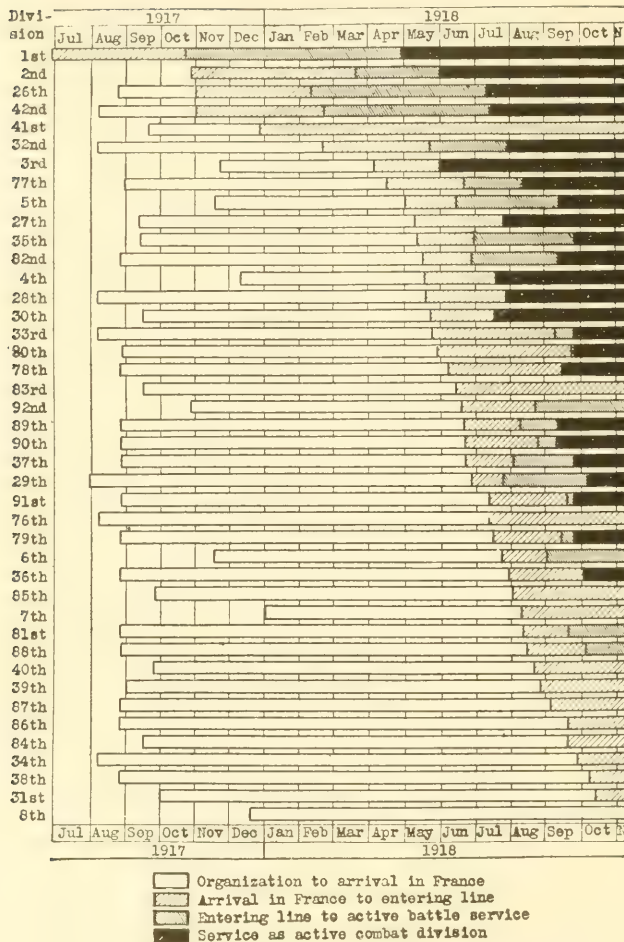
who had been sent to Europe were: killed in battle or died of wounds, 50,327; died of disease, 58,073; died from other causes, 8,092.

We had captured 44,000 prisoners, besides many guns and great quantities of supplies and munitions. It is probable that the exact figures of the Central powers' losses to the Americans will never be known.

The American Third Army was organized after the armistice, taking divisions from the First and Second Armies, to proceed into Germany and occupy that country as far as the Rhine until the armistice terms should be complied with. Half of the Coblenz bridgehead and the country back to the French border, including Luxemburg, comprised the American sector of occupation.



THE CAPITOL ON ARMISTICE NIGHT



feeling that their task had been finished with the end of the war, were looking forward impatiently to discharge from the army, and it was evident that excessive drill would arouse a dangerous feeling of resentment. Drill periods were accordingly reduced and a tremendous program of education and recreation was launched.

Arrangements were made with the leading French universities, several universities in England and one in Scotland, to receive men of the expedition for six-months' courses. Every officer and man was eligible and those appointed were allowed fixed expenses in addition to their regular pay.

To extend the educational facilities open to men of the A. E. F., the army established a university of its own at Beaune, France, near the Swiss border. Several thousand men were matriculated for instruction by a staff recruited from the army and American universities.

As soon as the armistice was signed, the homeward movement of American troops started, though it did not reach its greatest volume until the following summer. Great Britain and the other allied nations needed their ships, which had carried our men eastward, to return their own colonials to their homes and to revive their blighted mercantile shipping. After the homeward movement had fairly started, the American troops were returned faster on our new ships than they had been carried over with the aid of British shipping.

Leaders of the expedition quickly realized that something would have to be done to keep the soldiers of the Army of Occupation and the units awaiting transport busy and contented. Most of the soldiers,

The army also encouraged athletics. Competition in football, baseball, track events, swimming, boxing, wrestling, tennis and other games, beginning with matches between regiments and other units, was carried through to expedition championships. Thousands of officers and men participated. The track competitions culminated in a series of inter-allied games, which took the place of the international Olympic games of other years. These were held in a reinforced concrete



DISTINGUISHED GUESTS AT THE ALLIED GAMES

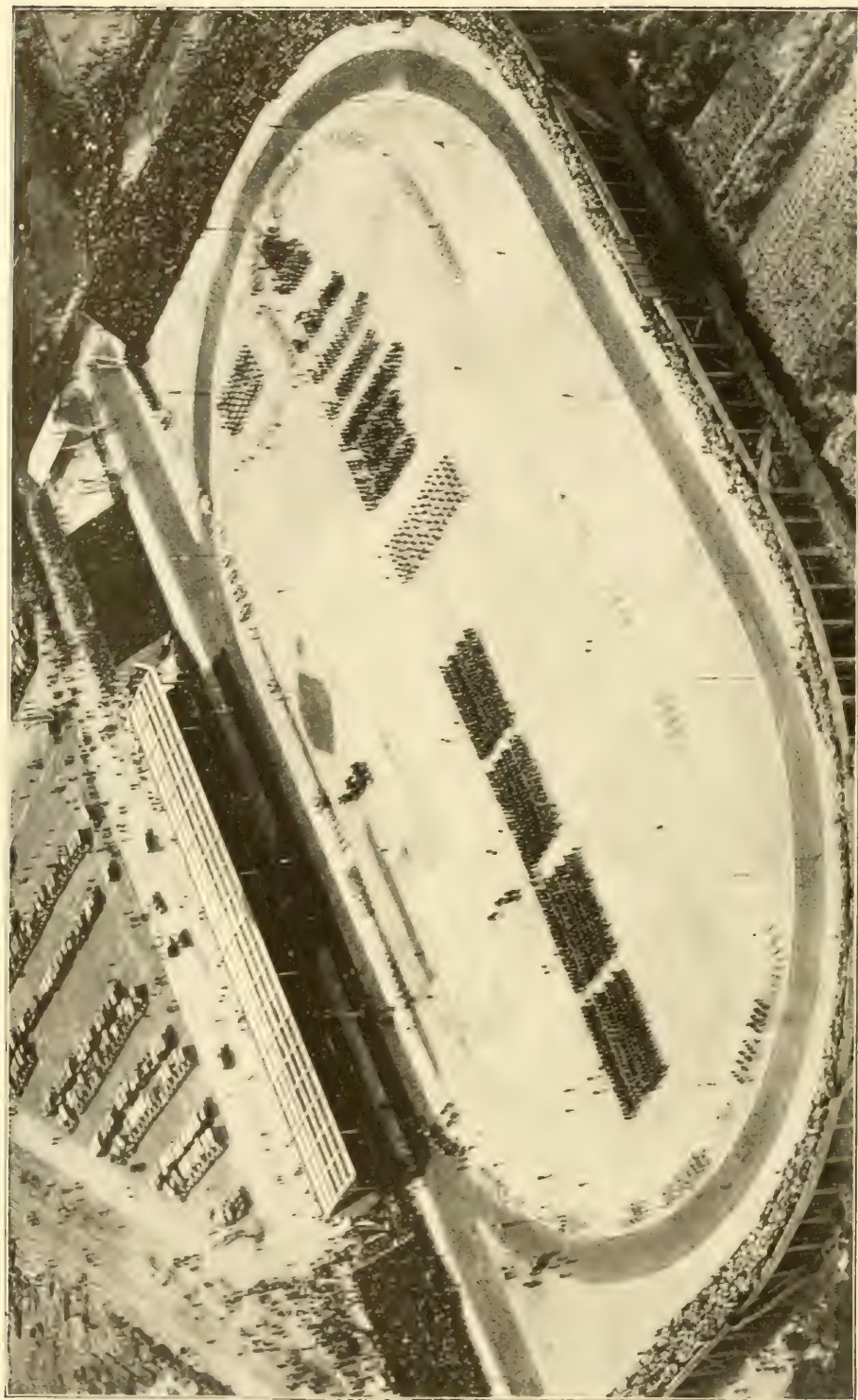
At General Pershing's left is President Poincare. Then in order are Mme. Poincare, Ambassador Wallace, French Minister of Marine Leygues, M. Patte, president of the Sporting Club of France, and General Tasker H. Bliss.

stadium, erected in Paris by American engineers at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars, which came from the recreation fund given to the Y. M. C. A. by the American public. All of the allied nations, even Roumania and Czecho-Slovakia, were represented. The games were won by the Americans, who won 92 points out of a total 120. After the games were finished the stadium was presented to France.

The soldiers turned enthusiastically to amateur theatricals. Nearly every



THE AMERICAN ATHLETES AT THE INTER-ALLIED GAMES



AERIAL VIEW OF THE PERSHING STADIUM
Taken on the day of its dedication, June 22, 1910.

division and many regiments produced plays written and staged by the men. The soldier-actors toured the expedition areas, and some of the productions were presented in Paris. Some of the welfare organizations contributed professional entertainers to divisional theatrical troupes, but most of the performers were soldiers.

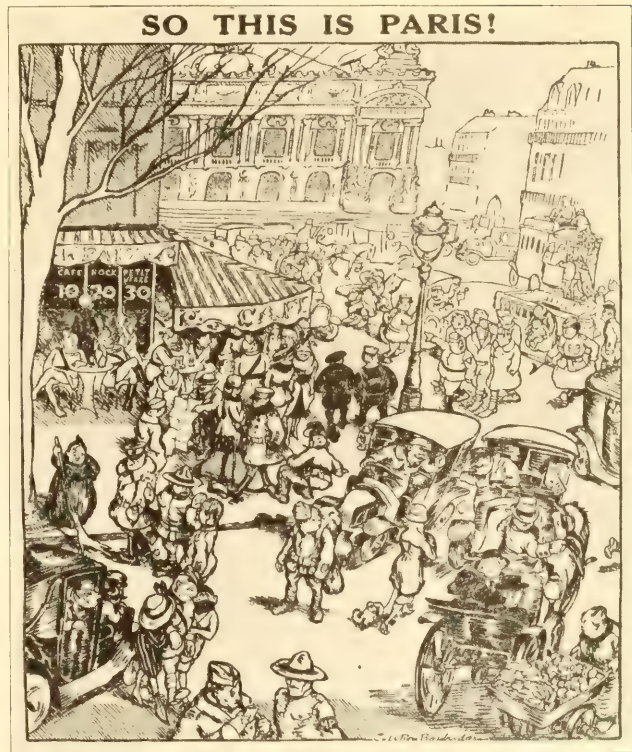
Several divisions staged circuses. Some were given out-of-doors, but a few had tents, side-shows and all the thrills of a real circus. Competitive horse shows were held by each division, the culmination coming at the Third Army's three-day horse and automobile show at Coblenz, Germany, in which the Thirty-third Division took second place.

In all of these competitions the rivalry between divisions resembled that which exists among American colleges. Officers and men often went miles to witness corps and army games. And to all events—athletic competitions, horse shows and theatricals—the soldiers were admitted free.

For officers and men on leave the finest resorts in Europe were selected. The balmy Riviera in the south of France and portions of the British Isles, Belgium, and Italy were designated as leave areas. The army took over the best hotels and billeting accommodations and gave every man in the expedition a chance to visit the resorts.

Another important activity was the publication of army, divisional and regimental magazines and papers. The Stars and Stripes, the A. E. F.'s own weekly, was the chief of these publications. It was issued in Paris, with an Illinois officer as editor, and had been of great value since early in 1918. After the armistice the ban against contributions from officers and men was lifted, and the pent-up flood of literature and art found an outlet in the divisional and regimental publications.

All combatant units of the expedition were still in France when President Wilson and his party arrived to attend the peace conference. Representative



AS BALDRIDGE, CARTOONIST OF THE "STARS AND STRIPES" SAW IT



A CHRISTMAS GIFT TO MRS. WILSON

Major General Alexander, commanding the Seventy-seventh Division, making the presentation.

units of the divisions in the area around Langres marched in review before the President on Christmas day, 1918, affording one of the most impressive sights of the post-armistice period. Several months later picked officers and men of the Army of Occupation were formed into a composite regiment which was popularly known as "Pershing's Own." This regiment marched in the Victory Parade in Paris on the French national holiday,

July 14, and later it accompanied General Pershing to London where it was reviewed by King George.

Disintegration of the Army of Occupation began in the spring of 1919, and when Germany signed the peace terms a few weeks later all of the American units were started home.

By fall all the combat units of the A. E. F. had returned to the United States, the only American troops then in France, besides scattered groups left to guard supplies and close up the affairs of the A. E. F., being a brigade of the Eighth Division, composed of officers and men who volunteered for overseas duty, which had been sent over to aid in the policing of the Rhine. The First Division, which had been the first to reach France in 1917, was the last to leave, returning in September with General Pershing. On its arrival in New York it was given a tremendous ovation, and its parade up Fifth Avenue was cheered by thousands. A few days later,



"PERSHING'S OWN" ON THE CHAMPS ELYSEES



THE FIRST DIVISION PARADING IN WASHINGTON
After its return from France.

with General Pershing at its head, it marched up Pennsylvania Avenue, in the city of Washington, to the plaudits of the city's entire population, and passed in review before Vice-President Marshall, Secretary of War Baker and General March, chief of staff.

Of the 2,000,000 American soldiers who reached France, 1,390,000, or two out of three, saw active service at the front. American divisions were in battle for 200 days, and engaged in thirteen major operations. Twenty-nine of the forty-two American divisions in France were in actual battle. In the St. Mihiel operations 550,000 Americans were engaged, or five and one-half times the number of Union troops in the battle of Gettysburg. The artillery fired more than a million shells in four hours, the most intense concentration of artillery fire recorded in history. In the Meuse-Argonne battle, which lasted for forty-seven days, approximately 1,200,000 Americans were engaged.

The "A. E. F." was the greatest military expedition which has ever been undertaken in the history of the world. The transportation of a fighting force of more than 2,000,000 men, practically without casualties, over 3,000 miles of sea infested by enemy submarines and the maintenance of that huge force so far from its base of supplies, despite the enemy's undersea warfare, was a feat that the Germans believed impossible and that even the Allies scarcely thought could be accomplished. To the fact that it was accomplished the world owes its deliverance from the threat of Prussian imperialism.



PERSHING LEADING THE BASTILLE DAY PARADE

In Paris, July 14, 1919.

THE
THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION



A Dedication

The few words I have to say in this introduction are dedicated to the fathers, mothers and wives of the Illinois Division.

In the sublimity of their patriotism they gave their sons and their husbands into my keeping as the commander of the division.

It was my earnest desire to return as many of those young men to their homes as humanly possible, clean in mind and sound in body.

But it was ordained that the men from Illinois and other states in this division should wade through blood and carnage and wreak the vengeance of an outraged people upon a merciless foe, and in this march of glory many were called to face a higher power, the Great Commander who is the judge of all people and of all things.

They gave their lives bravely, nobly, with a smile on their lips and the love of home and country in their hearts.

Peace to the souls of these fallen heroes of the Thirty-third Division.

To the living, I congratulate you upon a duty well done—than which there can be no higher praise.

The Thirty-third Division accomplished every task assigned to it, and often in less than the time allotted.

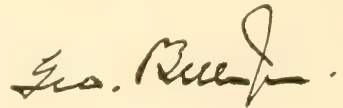
Not a single failure is recorded against it.

Not a scandal has occurred to mar the glory of its achievements.

It is a record surpassed by none, and equalled by but few.

I am proud to have had the honor of commanding a division of such splendid officers and men.

Illinois should be equally proud of her sons.



Major General,
Commander, 33rd Division,
U. S. Army.

Camp Grant, Illinois, March 1, 1920.



THE VILLAGE OF MERICOURT-SUR-SOMME

The hills in the background were taken by the Thirty-third Division.

The Thirty-third Division

BY FREDERIC L. HUIDEKOPER

Former Lieutenant Colonel, Adjutant General, and Division Adjutant of the
Thirty-third Division



THE organization and composition of the divisions which were destined to form the military forces of the United States in the first stages of its participation in the World War were prescribed in General Orders Nos. 95 and 191 issued by the War Department on July 19 and August 3, 1917. These forces were divided into three categories, to which numbers were allotted as follows: regular divisions, one to twenty-five; national guard divisions, twenty-six to seventy-five; national army divisions, seventy-six and upward.

This system rendered it easy to tell at a glance to which branch any division belonged, although, as a matter of fact, sufficient forces were never raised to exhaust more than approximately half the numbers allotted to each category.

On August 23 thirty-one major generals were designated to command the troops at certain stations, among them Major General George Bell, Jr., who was assigned to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas. General Bell arrived at Houston on the 25th, and was joined by the officers selected to command the brigades and to constitute the heads of the staff of the Thirty-third Division.



MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE BELL, JR.
Commander of the Thirty-third Division.

Situated on Washington Street, about four miles from the center of Houston, Camp Logan was then in a decidedly unfinished condition. It was occupied by eight companies, one battery and a field hospital, numbering 36 officers and 1,291 enlisted men and forming the advance party of the National Guard of Illinois which was destined to constitute the nucleus and major portion of the Thirty-third Division. General Bell made every preparation possible under the circumstances for the housing, equipment and training of the troops whose arrival was shortly anticipated, but the obstacles which he had to surmount can only be appreciated fully by those who have had personal experience with similar tasks. On September 7 the First



GETTING A DRINK

Illinois Engineers (Colonel Henry A. Allen, commanding) reached Camp Logan; the other regiments and units followed in fairly rapid succession up to the 21st, but it was not until October 27 that the last of the state troops arrived. Every effort was made by the division commander to have all the Illinois troops sent to Camp Logan immediately, and to obtain all material, equipment and supplies needed, but, notwithstanding his incessant urgings, the desired results were not obtained. On September 17 General Bell received orders to reach Hoboken on the 23rd, accompanied by his chief of staff, one aide-de-camp and two enlisted men, prepared for extended field service. Two days later he left Houston, joined a number of other American generals and spent several weeks in France familiarizing himself with the conditions and



THE MESS SHACKS AT CAMP LOGAN WERE NOT BEAUTIFUL

methods of warfare on the western front. He did not return to Camp Logan until December 7.

During General Bell's absence, the command of the Thirty-third Division devolved upon Brigadier General Henry D. Todd, Jr., of the Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade, and upon him fell the onerous task of organizing the division. The extreme slowness with which the troops were dispatched from Illinois delayed this reorganization until October 9; and, as a matter of fact, it was several days later before the plans could be put into actual effect. With the exception of the First Illinois Artillery, which had been allotted to the Forty-second (Rainbow) Division, the entire Illinois National Guard was to be incorporated in the Thirty-third Division. It was composed of eight regiments of infantry—one colored—two regiments of field artillery, one regiment of engineers and certain other smaller units. Their strength and composition were wholly at variance with the tables of organization issued by the War Department on August 8, 1917, by virtue of which an infantry division was composed at that time of the following units:

	OFFICERS	MEN
Division headquarters	29	135
Two brigades of infantry. Each brigade was composed of		
(a) Brigade headquarters, 5 officers and 18 men	10	36
(b) Two regiments of infantry, each comprising 103 officers and 3,652 men..	412	14,608
(c) One machine gun battalion (4 companies, each comprising 27 officers and 741 men)	54	1,482
One brigade of artillery, composed of		
(a) Brigade headquarters	9	49
(b) Three regiments of artillery, <i>viz</i> :		
Two regiments armed with 3-inch guns, each having a strength of 55 officers and 1,424 men.....	110	2,848
One regiment of 6-inch howitzers	63	1,703
(c) One trench mortar battery	3	181
One regiment of engineers (including medical detachment and chaplain).....	49	1,617
Division machine gun battalion (three companies).....	21	560
Field signal battalion (including medical detachment)	15	471
Train headquarters and military police.....	11	324
Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop	1	47
Trains, <i>viz</i> :		
Ammunition train (including medical and veterinary detachments).....	28	934
Supply train	8	464
Engineer train	2	82
Sanitary train (including veterinarian).....	49	900
Miscellaneous	13	711
TOTAL IN AN INFANTRY DIVISION.....	887	27,152

In compliance with the general orders issued by the headquarters of the Thirty-third Division on October 9, 1917, there was effected a reorganization, which entailed the splitting up of the Fifth Illinois Infantry (Colonel Frank S. Wood) and the Seventh Illinois Infantry (Colonel Daniel Moriarity). How the units of the division were formed from the old national guard regiments is shown on the following page:

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION

NATIONAL GUARD DESIGNATION	COMMANDED BY	NEW DESIGNATION
1st Infantry	Col. Joseph B. Sanborn	131st Infantry
2nd Infantry	Col. John J. Garrity	132nd Infantry
Companies C and D, 5th Infantry, and Machine Gun Company, 7th Infantry }		124th Machine Gun Battalion (Major Floyd F. Putman)
These three new organizations composed the 66th Infantry Brigade under Brigadier General David J. Foster.		
3rd Infantry	Col. Charles H. Greene	129th Infantry
4th Infantry	Lt. Col. E. P. Clayton	130th Infantry
Companies F and G and Machine Gun Company, 5th Infantry }		123rd Machine Gun Battalion (Major Albert L. Culbertson)
These three new units comprised the 65th Infantry Brigade under Brigadier General Henry R. Hill.		
2nd Field Artillery	Col. Milton J. Foreman	122nd Field Artillery
6th Infantry	Col. Charles G. Davis	123rd Field Artillery
3rd Field Artillery	Col. Gordon Strong	124th Field Artillery
Machine Gun Company, 6th Infantry }		108th Trench Mortar Battery
These four organizations constituted the 58th Field Artillery Brigade under Brigadier General Henry D. Todd, Jr.		
1st Engineers	Col. Henry A. Allen	108th Engineers
Companies E, I, K and L, 5th Infantry		122nd Machine Gun Battalion
Companies B and H, 5th Infantry		108th Train Headquarters and Military Police
Company A, 5th Infantry, and Companies A, B, C, D, E and F, 7th Infantry }		108th Ammunition Train
Companies G, H, I, K, L and M, 7th Infantry }		108th Supply Train
Company M, 5th Infantry		108th Engineer Train
Ambulance Companies 1, 2, 3 and 4 }		Ambulance Companies 129, 130, 131 and 132
Headquarters Company, 5th Infantry, consolidated with Headquarters Company, 129th Infantry.		
Headquarters Company, 7th Infantry, consolidated with Headquarters Company, 130th Infantry.		
Supply Company, 5th Infantry, consolidated with Supply Company, 130th Infantry.		
Supply Company, 7th Infantry, consolidated with Supply Company, 131st Infantry.		

Taken in conjunction with the dearth of matériel, equipment and supplies which then existed, so drastic a reorganization naturally hampered the systematic training of the troops, but before the end of October the temporary confusion had been almost wholly overcome, schools of musketry, field fortification and gas had been established, and the construction of trenches and training in the use of the bayonet and machine gun had been begun. The three weeks from October 25 to November 14 were notable for the arrival of a succession of contingents of drafted men, approximately 5,600 coming from the Eighty-sixth Division at Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois, and 1,000 from the Eighty-eighth Division at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa. Some of these recruits were unable to speak English, more than 500 proved to be alien



OVER THE TOP
One way of doing it.

enemies, and so many others were found to be unfit for military duty that 2,189 were eventually discharged on surgeons' certificates of disability. These changes prolonged the unsettled conditions which necessarily characterized this period of transition. Like a bolt out of the blue, therefore, came a telegram at the end of October from the adjutant general of the army ordering that the Thirty-third Division be made ready to sail for France about the last of November. How remote was the possibility that the

troops could be properly prepared for a movement overseas thirty days later and what were the actual conditions at Camp Logan at that time may be gathered from the following excerpts taken from a memorandum drafted by the division adjutant on November 1, 1917, for his own future reference:

The Thirty-third Division, temporarily under the command of Brigadier General Henry D. Todd, Jr., in the absence of Major General George Bell, Jr., in France, is composed in the main of former Illinois National Guard and numbers today 914 officers and 23,295 enlisted men, a total of 24,109, in which are included substantially 2,000 drafted men received during the past week from



INSPECTION AT CAMP LOGAN

the Eighty-sixth Division at Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois; 60 officers and 950 enlisted men belonging to the camp troops, and 57 officers and 2,109 enlisted men of the Eighth Illinois Infantry (colored). Neither the camp troops nor the Eighth Illinois will be sent abroad, according to present information. The actual strength of the Thirty-third Division proper is, therefore, 797 officers and 19,306 enlisted men—including 2,000 drafted men. Camp Grant at Rockford, Illinois, and Camp Dodge at Des Moines, Iowa, are still to furnish this division with 4,400 drafted men, but, even so, there will still be a shortage of men, since the tables of organization prescribe that a division shall consist of 27,152 enlisted men.

Camp Logan itself is not finished. The plans of many buildings have been repeatedly changed. . . . Recently it has been decided to make many of them semi-permanent by the addition of doors and windows, and this work has not yet been completed. It was only today that the division headquarters moved into an enclosed building, with windows and a wooden floor, having thus far occupied buildings with dirt floors and open sides, exposed to every particle of dust produced by six weeks of continuous drought. Many of the storehouses and warehouses are of faulty construction, and the camp engineer informed me yesterday that some of the roofs are sagging to such



MEN OF ONE OF THE BATTERIES GETTING NEW OUTFITS OF CLOTHING

an extent that it was only a question of time before they would collapse completely. The heating facilities are meager to a degree. The base hospital is devoid of running water, except for two or three faucets put in by the constructing quartermaster contrary to authorization because he realized the folly of having no running water whatsoever. It has been suggested from Washington that the total absence of heating facilities be overcome by stoves in the operating rooms and by carrying heating pipes up the outside of the base hospital. Comment upon the danger of stoves in operating rooms where ether is used, or the inadequacy of heating pipes on the outside of a hospital is superfluous. Since the temperature of late has been quite low at night—sometimes below freezing—the sick in the base hospital have had increased suffering on account of the cold.

The reorganization of the division necessarily affected the training of the troops, but the principal factor which militated against the prompt beginning of this training was the slowness with which the Illinois troops were sent to this camp. At the present time, intensive training of the infantry regiments has not been of more than four weeks' duration as a whole. The machine gun training was not begun until October 10. In the case of the Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade the situation was extraordinary. The three regiments composing that brigade are a fair sample. The 122nd Field Artillery was formerly the First Illinois Cavalry and only within a few months converted into the Second Illinois Field Artillery. The 123rd Field Artillery was the Sixth Illinois Infantry until after its arrival at Camp Logan. The 124th Field Artillery was the brand-new Third

Illinois Field Artillery and was only organized in August, 1917. The training of these field artillery regiments has been confined to dummy guns donated to one of them, and not one single organization has ever fired a real field piece. The 122nd and 124th only had dummy guns in Illinois; the 123rd was converted from infantry into field artillery less than six weeks ago at this camp, where no field guns of any sort or description existed until yesterday, when twenty-four 3-inch guns arrived. For a long time Brigadier General Todd, commanding the Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade, was the only officer, regular or otherwise, with artillery experience, but, by dint of much telegraphing, two other regular officers were sent to assist him in training this brigade in preliminary work. Artillery ammunition is conspicuous for its paucity.

Of machine guns there are only twelve Maxims and twenty Lewis guns. Only a very few officers have taken the course at Fort Sill and are competent to instruct in this most important work.

Although General Bell bent every effort, beginning before the end of August, to establish target ranges for small arms and field artillery, in spite of all that could be done, these ranges are just approaching completion. Neither the artillery nor the machine gun troops have fired so much as one single round in target practice, and the same is true of the infantry without exception. . . .



FOUR-FOOTED CANARIES

There is a decided shortage of ordnance matériel of many kinds, including rifles and pistols. On several occasions I have had to lend my own Colt automatic to officers of the military police for expeditions when riot sticks were scarcely sufficient protection, and when it was advisable for the officers to be properly armed. . . .

As a matter of fact, the real training of this division has just begun in real earnest. . . . General Pershing, in a recent communication to the War Department which was transmitted to all division commanders, laid the strongest possible emphasis upon the absolute necessity of thorough target practice in this country before troops are sent abroad, and he gave ample warning that the conditions in France arising from many causes, including intensive agriculture, were such that target ranges were well-nigh impossible to find. For these reasons, he emphatically declared that American troops should be taught to shoot before they are sent abroad, doubly so since they will have little or no opportunity for target practice in France.

In view of these facts, the reader may draw his own conclusion as to the wisdom of sending the Thirty-third Division overseas at that time. Orders were subsequently received to report when the 108th Engineers, the Engineer

Train and three other small units would be ready for service in France, but a state of uncertainty as to the date when the entire command would move prevailed until the second week in December, when official notification was received that its departure overseas had been postponed.

Apart from the intensive training of the troops—which was somewhat handicapped by the necessity of sending a considerable force to guard the regions from which the Navy derived its principal supply of oil—November, 1917, was notable for several important occurrences. Four British and five French officers, accompanied by a number of noncommissioned officers, arrived as instructors and promptly began their work.

The British military mission was composed of Captain E. M. Barlow, Fifth Royal Fusiliers; First Lieutenant R. G. W. Callaghan, Connaught



GOVERNOR LOWDEN BIDS TROOPS FAREWELL



INTERESTED VISITORS

Governor Lowden, Adjutant General Dickson and Speaker David E. Shanahan see the camp. Major (later Colonel) Abel Davis at the left.

Rangers; First Lieutenant E. R. Robinson, Seventh King's Liverpool Regiment, and First Lieutenant J. L. Thorman, Eighteenth Durham Light Infantry. The French military mission comprised Captain Joseph Flipo, 161st Infantry; Captain Henri Leonard Raichlen, 315th Infantry; Lieutenant Emile Robert, 297th Infantry; Lieutenant Leon Dufour, Eighth Engineers, and Lieutenant Leon Tournier, Artillery. The impetus to the training given by the energetic and able supervision of these officers and the schooling in the latest European methods was soon manifest and proved of incalculable benefit to the entire division.

The days from November 6 to 8 were memorable for the visit of Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, who, with Governor W. P. Hobby of Texas, reviewed in Houston on the 7th a parade in which the major part of the division participated.

During the month several efficiency boards were occupied in weeding out officers not up to the requisite standard for war, but in spite of every effort to get rid of the undesirables, particularly the alien enemies, the lack of a fixed policy concerning them on the part of the Army War College effectually prevented definite action.

On November 30 came the first inkling of the return from France of General Bell, who telegraphed from Washington asking the exact shortage of men and announcing that he was arranging to have all vacancies in the command filled. Three days later the adjutant general wired that the "War Department expects to send 3,500 drafted men to your division immediately" and asked if there was any reason why they should not be sent.



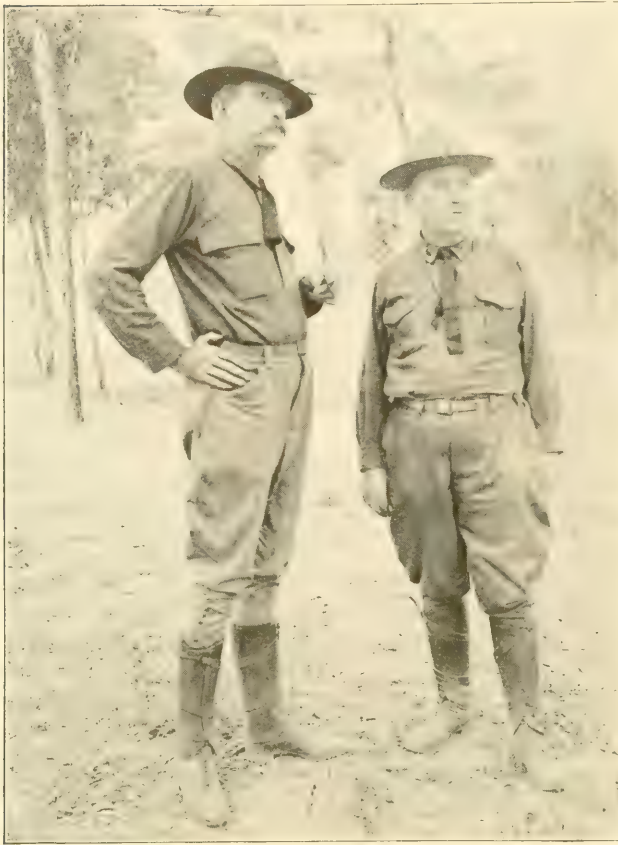
GENERAL VIEW OF THE 132ND'S CAMP

On December 7 General Bell, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Captain William H. Simpson, and his chief of staff, Lieutenant Colonel William K. Naylor, returned to Camp Logan and assumed command of the division. On that afternoon he addressed all the general and field officers of the division on the subject of the "vital necessity of unwavering discipline." The next day General Bell received orders to ship to the Thirty-second Division all overseas equipment received by the Thirty-third; a week later he was directed to deliver to the Thirty-second all woolen clothing except one suit for each man and, in the meantime, he was informed that the departure of the Thirty-third Division had been postponed until February and that the motor transport, which was so urgently needed, could not be furnished. A vigorous protest against being stripped to an irreducible minimum of clothing availed nothing. On top of that, came orders to prepare for service overseas.

At the close of the year 1917 the Thirty-third Division was beginning to resemble a real military force in the embryonic stage, a marked improvement being apparent in the discipline, military courtesy and bearing of the entire command. Officers not up to the requisite standard were rapidly weeded out, while the others showed increasing efficiency. The intensive training was pushed to the limit and was supplemented by schools of every sort, the most important of which was the Thirty-third Division Infantry School of Arms under the able management first of Captain John P. Lucas and subsequently of Captain William H. Simpson. In all matters the highest standard was exacted, and, in conformity with General Bell's requirements, the service record of each man was repeatedly examined during a period of several months by officers particularly selected for that purpose, so that every inaccuracy was corrected on the spot.



A CHARGE THROUGH THE RAVINE



BRIGADIER GENERAL FOSTER AND COLONEL
GARRITY

January, 1918, was noteworthy for several events of more than usual importance. Nearly all the colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors of infantry and artillery were sent to the Brigade and Field Officers' School at San Antonio, Texas, and the regimental commanders, with the exception of Colonels Sanborn and Foreman, were replaced temporarily by regular officers selected by the War Department. On January 9, 432 enlisted men were sent to attend the training camp for candidates for commissions at Leon Springs. On the preceding day 414 alien enemies arrived from the Thirty-second Division. In order to keep these separate from the other units, they

were organized into a provisional training regiment under Major Abel Davis, pending definite action by the War Department as to this vexatious problem of alien enemies. Finally the receipt on January 9 of orders to report the number of Austrian subjects in the Thirty-third Division belonging to Teutonic, Magyar, Polish, Rumanian, Czechish, Ruthenian and other consolidated races, caused General Bell to send the following telegram to the adjutant general of the army:

Urgently request authorization to deal with so-called alien enemies in this division and camp according to my discretion in order to salvage as many as possible. Alien enemies in this camp added to those recently sent from another camp will make some twelve hundred. Out of them at least four hundred can be obtained who are eager and desire to fight against Central Powers. If thorough investigation proves sincerity of their desire it would be manifestly advantageous to utilize them. It is understood that partial or complete naturalization will not prevent their being shot if captured by Germans. Authorization described above is earnestly desired, particularly since it would help to dispose of this hitherto unsolved question. It is understood that instructions relative to alien enemies were to be issued by War Department December 30. No such instructions have yet reached this division. Request information whether they have been issued and what is their purport.

On January 9 the division commander inaugurated a novelty in the shape of a competition to determine the best company in each of the four infantry regiments, which were to set the standard for all others. The four eventually selected were Company K, 129th Infantry; Company F, 130th Infantry; Company E, 131st Infantry; and Company G, 132nd Infantry. They were given the title of "Model Companies," filled up to full

strength of 250 men each, and subjected to the most intensive training. Their subsequent efficiency in action fully justified the labor bestowed upon them.

The period from January 15 to 19 was notable for the visit of Lieutenant Colonel R. V. K. Applin of the Royal Army, whose handling of the British machine guns at the battle of Messines had brought him unusual distinction. On the 15th and 16th he lectured to the officers of the division on "Machine Gun Tactics" and on the 19th, at the Houston Auditorium, he delivered an address on "Discipline and Training" to all the noncommissioned officers of the Thirty-third. His remarks produced such a profound impression that his

lecture was subsequently published in a pamphlet which was distributed to every officer and man in the command. On January 24 Major General John F. Morrison, the director of training, inspected the division.

On the 27th official notification was received that subjects of hostile countries not wishing to serve in the army were to be discharged at once, but that an agent of the De-



SOME HAD TO WASH CLOTHING



AND SOME DUG DITCHES



IN THE TRENCHES

ing no troops which were not thoroughly disciplined and equipped. I do not desire to be advanced on priority list, that is matter for War Department to determine itself, but I should like to have two or three months in which to train men sent to raise division to full strength. Any soldier knows that to fill up well disciplined divisions with four thousand green men necessarily decreases efficiency greatly and I am endeavoring to avoid impairing efficiency seriously by having recruits unloaded wholesale on division on eve of its departure overseas. Am certain that General Morrison, director of training, believes in filling up immediately all divisions intended for France. If this be doubted, request that you consult him by telegraph. I invite attention to fact that there are plenty of Illinois men in northern camps where they are virtually hibernating and cannot train whereas not a day has been lost in this camp. I desire to command a fighting, or even an assault division, but not a replacement division. There are plenty of others not so advanced in training as this division which could be selected for that role. I desire when we reach France to be a help, not a hindrance, as I understand is the case with some of the organizations already sent. The main object of this request is to render effective service, to take advantage of the opportunities for training which are better in this camp than in almost any other in the United States or France and moreover should like to have a sporting chance when I get to France.

BELL.

partment of Justice must be consulted in each case of an alien enemy whose internment was judged advisable. The partial solution of this question, which had been the subject of annoyance for months, opened the way for the contingents needed to overcome the existing shortage of men, and resulted in the following characteristic telegram being sent that afternoon:

The Adjutant General of the
Army,
Washington, D. C.

About forty-three hundred recruits are needed for this division and I urgently request that they be sent here at once. While I was in France Commanding General emphasized the absolute necessity of send-

During February, 1918, gratifying progress was made in the discipline, training and general efficiency of the division. The work of former months was increased, the various schools were operated to their maximum capacity, and every effort was made to improve shooting and bayonet work and to develop initiative. The infantry was given tours of duty in a system of trenches and was subjected to gas attacks so arranged by the British and French instructors as to reproduce as nearly as possible the actual battle conditions on the allied front. The artillery and machine gun units had likewise

reached that stage where training of the most intensive sort could be given and every advantage was taken of that fact. The marked improvement made by all arms was revealed on February 28 when the first of a series of general inspections took place.

A few events during that month require passing mention. During the first week of February orders were received to prepare the division at once for service abroad and to report when it was equipped and ready. On the 10th a letter arrived from the adjutant general's office with the announcement that the organization of the Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade would be "that prescribed for the sixth division of each corps, known in the organization project as the base and training division." This was equivalent to a declaration that the Thirty-third had been made a replacement division. It was followed on the 11th by a copy of the same communication bearing an endorsement dated February 7, 1918, and addressed "To the commanding generals of all regular, national guard and national army divisions in the United States, for their information." The receipt of this communication drew from General Bell a very vigorous protest against the division's being judged in February by the conditions existing in November and December, as specified by the reports of inspectors made during those months, and against being "branded to the entire army in the United States as inefficient" without an opportunity to be heard and in the absence of subsequent proper investigation by War Department inspectors.

The response, dated February 21, expressed a regret that General Bell had interpreted the communication as he did and assured him that the designation of the Thirty-third as a replacement division "was made without in-



AN ATTACK AS IT WAS TRIED AT CAMP LOGAN

tent to reflect in the slightest degree upon his efficiency or that of the men whom he commands." It was noticeable, however, that no change was made in the status of the division at that time. That the attitude of the War Department toward the division was altered at a later date is evident from the fact that while no announcement of a change of plans was made, the Thirty-third went overseas as a combat division.

More than eleven weeks had elapsed without anything further being heard of the 3,500 recruits promised on December 3, 1917, but on the evening of February 21 a telegram from the adjutant general inquired as to the



MEN OF THE 122ND FIELD ARTILLERY IN THE Y. M. C. A. HUT AT CAMP LOGAN

number of men needed to fill the division to full authorized strength. A reply was immediately sent to the effect that the actual vacancies numbered 5,124, but that, in view of prospective vacancies, 6,000 men were required.

During March the training was still further accelerated. All officers and men were required to remain in camp on the nights of Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday for the purpose of study; numerous night schools were inaugurated—including a division school of operations which was attended by all the ranking officers of the command—and the daily hours of drill were increased from seven to eight. On the 26th the officers of the division were again assembled and given another plain talk by General Bell, who placed the utmost emphasis upon the necessity of subordinating everything else to preparing the troops for fighting.

There were a few important events during the month which require chronicling. During the first week, Brigadier General Paul A. Wolf reported for duty and assumed command of the Sixty-sixth Infantry Brigade, replacing Brigadier General Foster, who had failed to qualify physically for overseas service and had been honorably discharged on January 8. On March 9 the division commander transmitted to the chief of staff of the United States Army the rather voluminous correspondence of the preceding three months on the subject of the recruits needed to expand the division to its maximum authorized strength. At the same time he reiterated his request

"to have the five thousand men needed by this division sent here at once in order that they may be at least partially trained before our departure overseas." This recommendation bore fruit. On the 19th a telegram was received from the commanding general of the Eighty-sixth Division at Camp



GENERAL BELL AND HIS HORSE



COMPANY E, 130TH INFANTRY, WAITING FOR THE ENEMY

Grant announcing that he had been ordered to transfer 2,700 men to the Thirty-third within the next eight days, and on the 22nd instructions were received from the adjutant general of the army to report immediately the shortage of men in each arm of the service and to specify the needs of each regiment and other unit.

April, 1918, was a strenuous month for the Thirty-third Division and was replete with important events. During the opening week the question

as to the disposition of the alien enemies, which had been a source of never-ending annoyance for months, was at last solved by the official announcement that enlisted men born in enemy countries might be sent overseas if they had been completely naturalized but that those who had not become wholly naturalized were precluded from service abroad, regardless of their desire. On April 4 a number of the officers who had attended the three months' course at the Brigade and Field Officers' School returned from San Antonio and resumed their former positions. Colonel John J. Garrity was transferred from the 132nd Infantry—in the command of which he was succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel Abel Davis—to the 130th Infantry, *vice* Colonel Frank S. Wood relieved, but Colonel Garrity subsequently tendered his resignation, which was accepted at the end of the month, and the command of the 130th Infantry devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel E. J. Lang. On April 5 was



GENERAL TODD AND MAJOR (LATER
LIEUTENANT COLONEL) HUIDEKOPER

held the first review of the entire division, at the maneuver ground four miles north of Camp Logan. On the same day there occurred two events which indicated that the long training period was almost at an end and that the division was soon to go overseas. The first of these was the issuance of General Orders No. 52, embodying the regulations to govern the movement of the division to its port of embarkation whenever that movement should take place. The second event was the arrival of the first contingent of drafted men destined to fill the division to its maximum authorized strength. The various contingents are enumerated in the order of their arrival in the table on the next page:



AN ATTACK AT CAMP LOGAN WAS GOOD EXERCISE

DATE OF ARRIVAL	NUMBER OF MEN	FROM
April 5	802	86th Division, Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois.
April 6	801	86th Division, Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois.
April 7	814	86th Division, Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois.
April 8	1,150	88th Division, Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa.
April 8	500	84th Division, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky.
April 9	1,148	88th Division, Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa.
April 10	500	84th Division, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky.
April 23	100	86th Division, Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois.
April 25	150	Base Hospital, 88th Division, Camp Dodge.
April 29	1,000	Depot Brigade, 86th Division, Camp Grant.

TOTAL 7,145 Drafted men received.

As these successive contingents arrived, the first 3,000 men were incorporated into the First Provisional Regiment under the command of Major



THEY SEEMED TO ENJOY IT

H. C. Ridgway, and the last 4,145 into the Second Provisional Regiment under Captain William H. Simpson, General Bell's senior aide-de-camp. They were subjected to a thorough physical examination, given intensive training, classified, and during the latter part of April were assigned to various units of the division, thus filling each to its maximum strength with men qualified for

the particular work required. On the 6th, to stimulate interest in the Third Liberty Loan, the Sixty-sixth Infantry Brigade, the 122nd Field Artillery and Ambulance Company No. 131 paraded in Houston and were reviewed by the division commander. General Bell reported the 108th Engineers and the 108th Engineer Train as equipped and ready. During the third week of April orders were received to send them to Camp Merritt, and on the 22nd they marched out of Camp Logan bound overseas, to the envy of their fellow soldiers. On the 21st, 156 enlisted men who had successfully completed the course at the training camp at Leon Springs, and become candidates for commissions returned to the division; on the 25th, 704 alien enemies were sent to Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington, in compliance with orders; and



ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE BASE, BREST

before the end of the week instructions were received from the War Department directing that the Division Headquarters, the Headquarters Troop, the 122nd Machine Gun Battalion, the entire Sixty-fifth Infantry Brigade and four camp infirmaries reach Camp Upton, Long Island, as soon as possible after midday on May 2.

Lively, indeed, were the closing days of April, as is always the case just prior to the departure of a large body of troops on a long journey. In addition to the preparations which never can be made until the last minute, the arrival of several thousand recruits at the eleventh hour involved herculean labor in assigning them to the various units according to the needs of the organizations and the qualifications of the men themselves. By dint of extraordinary efforts, the task was successfully accomplished in time, and on the

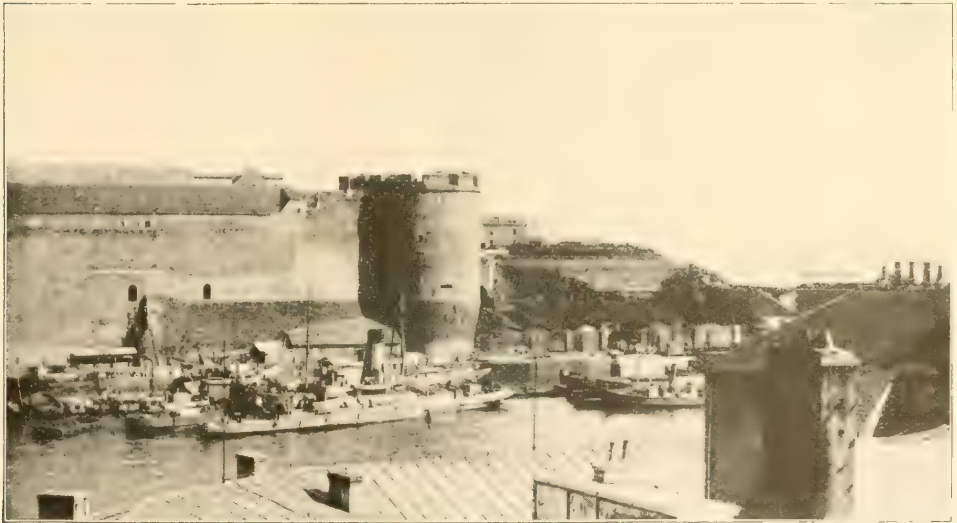
30th confidential general orders were issued for the departure of the leading units of the division on May 1. It has been shown that 7,145 recruits were received during the last twenty-five days of April and that the final increment did not arrive until the 29th; yet on January 27 General Bell had strongly urged against having the efficiency of the division seriously impaired by recruits unloaded upon it wholesale on the very eve of its departure overseas.



THE LEVIATHAN ARRIVING AT BREST
With troops of the Thirty-third on board.

By the end of April, more than 235 officers not up to the requisite standard had been weeded out, the troops were ready for the final period of intensive training which can best be given in the atmosphere and surroundings of war, and the Thirty-third had become a real division in fact as well as in name.

Leaving Brigadier General Todd in command at Camp Logan, the division commander, accompanied by his aides-de-camp, Captain William H. Simpson and Captain Frank Baackes, Jr., and the division adjutant, Lieutenant Col-



THE OLD FORTRESS AND THE HARBOR AT BREST

onel Frederic L. Huidekoper, started on April 30 for Washington, where they spent three days on business pertaining to the division. They reached Camp Upton, Yaphank, Long Island, about noon on May 6, in advance of all troops except the headquarters detachment, the headquarters troop, and the officers of the division staff. The movement from Camp Logan was made with remarkable speed, considering the distance, the number of troops and the amount of equipment. The different detachments arrived in rapid succession after May 6 but their stay at Camp Upton was comparatively brief, in some cases being less than twenty-four hours. This period was notable for three visits of Governor Lowden, on May 6, 9, and 13, and for the happy and



A STREET SCENE AT PONTANEZEN

Row after row of tents and wooden shacks were hastily set up to provide accommodations for the American troops.

stirring speeches which he made on the last two dates to the troops of the Thirty-third Division, bidding them farewell and assuring them of the deep interest and pride with which the people of Illinois would follow their career overseas.

The first units of the Thirty-third Division to embark were the 108th Engineers and the 108th Engineer Train, which passed through Camp Merritt, New Jersey, and sailed on May 8, reaching Brest on the 18th. They were followed on the 10th, 16th and 22nd by the troops which passed through Camp Upton, General Bell and the division staff sailing on the Mount Vernon, formerly the German liner Kronprinzessin Cecelie. Next went the Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade on May 26, and last, on June 4, were Brigadier General Todd, his headquarters and the 108th Sanitary Train. The transports, as a rule, were dispatched in convoys of two or more vessels each,

THE THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION

III

DATE OF SAILING FROM HOBOKEN, N. J.	SHIP	UNIT	DATE AND PLACE OF ARRIVAL
May 8	George Washington	108th Engineers (Col. Henry A. Allen) 108th Engineer Train	Brest May 18
May 10	Covington	Headquarters 65th Infantry Brigade (Brigadier General Henry R. Hill). 129th Infantry (Col. Charles H. Greene), less 3rd battalion and Company H.	Brest May 23
May 10	Lenape	122nd Machine Gun Battalion (Major David R. Swaim).	Brest May 24
May 10	President Lincoln	Company H, 129th Infantry.	Brest May 23
May 10	La Lorraine	Headquarters, 3rd battalion and Companies L and M, 129th Infantry.	Bordeaux May 24
May 16	Mount Vernon	Division Commander (Major General George Bell, Jr.). Division Staff. Headquarters Detachment. Headquarters Troop (Captain Herbert W. Styles). 132nd Infantry (Col. Abel Davis). 124th Machine Gun Battalion (Major Floyd F. Putman).	Brest May 24
May 16	Agamemnon	Headquarters 66th Infantry Brigade (Brigadier General Paul A. Wolf). 130th Infantry (Lt. Col. E. J. Lang). 123rd Machine Gun Battalion (Major Albert L. Culbertson).	Brest May 24
May 22	Leviathan	131st Infantry (Col. Joseph B. Sanborn). Trains Headquarters and Military Police (Col. John V. Clinnin). 108th Supply Train (Major Frederick S. Haines).	Brest May 31
May 26	Kashmir	122nd Field Artillery (Colonel Milton J. Foreman). 108th Trench Mortar Battery (Captain Charles J. Kraft). 108th Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop (1st Lieut. T. Worthington, Jr.).	Liverpool June 8
May 26	Scotian	123rd Field Artillery (Colonel Charles G. Davis).	Liverpool June 8
May 26	Melita	124th Field Artillery (Colonel Horatio B. Hackett). 108th Field Signal Battalion (Major John P. Lucas).	Liverpool June 8
May 27 (Montreal)	City of Poona	108th Ammunition Train (Lieutenant Colonel Walter J. Fisher).	Liverpool June 8
June 4	Mauretania	Headquarters 58th Field Artillery Brigade (Brigadier General Henry D. Todd, Jr.).	Liverpool June 11
June 4	Adriatic	108th Sanitary Train (Lieut. Col. Harry D. Orr).	Liverpool June 15



MAJOR GENERAL GEO. W. READ

Commanding the Second American Corps, the first to which the Thirty-third Division was assigned in France.

and all ships were met by destroyers about thirty-six hours before reaching port and escorted to their anchorages. The urgent need of the Allies for men at that time caused the transports to be crowded to their maximum capacity, and, for the sake of safety, no lights were permitted at night. Nevertheless the troops suffered no serious hardships. Strict discipline was maintained, every attention was devoted to health and cleanliness and boat-drills took place daily. The voyages were barren of interest except in the case of the *Leviathan*, which was attacked by several German submarines when within sight of the Brest lighthouse but escaped unscathed, while two of the submarines were sunk by gun-fire and a third was captured and towed into port by the American destroyers.

The table which appears on page 111 shows the movement of the division overseas.

Upon its arrival in France, the Thirty-third Division was first sent to the area of Huppy, a town about five miles south of Abbéville, where the division headquarters were established on May 27, but some of the units did not rejoin the command for several weeks.

By June 26, all units of the division had been assembled with the exception of the Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade, which, notwithstanding that it had been trained as an integral part of the division, was detached upon its arrival in France and did not rejoin the Thirty-third until long after the armistice. This separation was a source of genuine regret to both commands, and proved somewhat of a handicap during subsequent operations. The splendid service rendered by the Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade in support of several of the veteran divisions of the A. E. F. is reviewed in another section of this work.

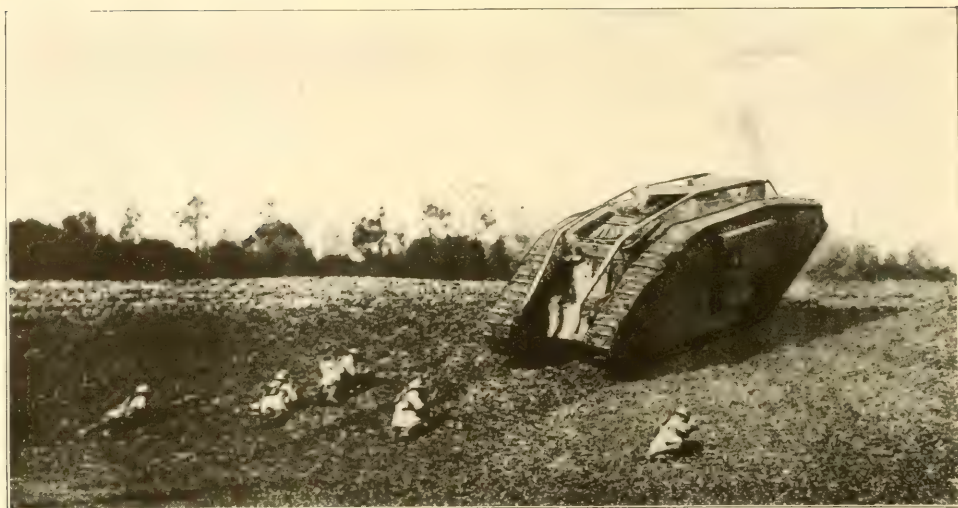
In the Huppy area the division became part of the Second American Corps and passed under the jurisdiction of the Fourth Army, British Expeditionary Forces, under the command of General Sir Henry Rawlinson. A course of intensive training was immediately begun. On May 30 a visit was paid to General Bell by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, who was accompanied by his aide-de-camp and by Major Robert Bacon, the American liaison officer at British General Headquarters and former American ambassador to France and secretary of state.

On June 9 the Thirty-third Division proceeded in two marches to the Eu area, where it succeeded the Thirty-fifth American Division. Here it was furnished with British equipment. Training of the most intensive sort, covering problems ranging from those of the battalion to the division, was given under the supervision of the Thirtieth British Division (Major General Williams), and a large number of officers and men were sent away to schools of various sorts.

On June 13 the 108th Engineers were sent forward to the Bois de Querrieu to work on the entrenchments of the "Army Line" in the vicinity of Amiens, where the Germans were expected to make a mighty effort to break through the British in the attempt to reach the English Channel. On the 20th and 21st the rest of the Thirty-third Division proceeded by bus and marching to the Long, Third British Corps and Martainneville areas, the division headquarters being established at Molliens-au-Bois on the afternoon of the 21st. On the 23rd the Sixty-sixth Infantry Brigade and the 122nd Machine Gun Battalion occupied the "Vaden Line" for twenty-four hours as a practice test. Three days later this same battalion, together with the machine gun companies of the 131st and 132nd Infantry Regiments, was transferred to the Australian Corps (Lieutenant General Sir John Monash). At the same time the Sixty-sixth Brigade began to construct and wire the "Daily Mail Line" of entrenchments. At the close of June other units began training under the Australian Corps and certain machine gun units were sent to Pont Remy for target practice. On July 2 the Sixty-sixth Infantry Brigade was given a tactical exercise on the Baizieux-Warloy line. That afternoon the American commander-in-chief, General John J. Pershing, paid a visit to General Bell and made a short speech to the division staff. The period from June 13 to July 4 was noteworthy for the number of officers and men sent away to differ-



NO TEA LEAVES TO BE DUMPED HERE
Eloquent testimony to British occupation in Pierregot.



A REHEARSAL WITH BRITISH TANKS

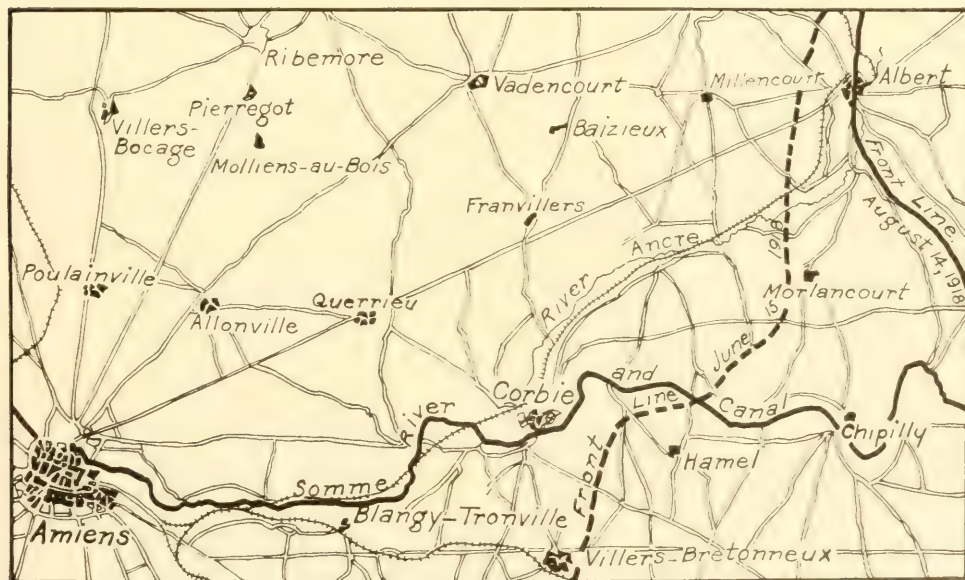
ent schools, for the intensive training and for the efforts bent in every direction to bring the command to the highest state of efficiency.

Meanwhile the British had planned an operation which was destined to redound greatly to the prestige of the Thirty-third Division and, through it, to the entire American army. General Sir Henry Rawlinson had asked Major General George W. Read, commanding the Second American Corps, for permission to use certain units of the Thirty-third in a raid, and his request was granted. After being filled up to maximum strength, Companies C and E, 131st Infantry, and Companies A and G, 132nd Infantry, were attached to the Eleventh and Fourth Australian Brigades, respectively, and sent to their destinations on the night of June 29-30. During the next two days they were given rehearsals with tanks, and on July 2 were moved to their proper sectors in the front line trenches, Companies C and E, 131st Infantry, being assigned to the Forty-second and Forty-third Battalions (Eleventh Australian Brigade) and Companies A and G, 132nd Infantry, to the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Battalions (Fourth Australian Brigade). On June 30 six companies of the 131st Infantry had been sent to these same brigades, but they were unexpectedly withdrawn on the evening of July 2 in conformity with a request from General Read to Sir Henry Rawlinson, and on the 3rd the latter was directed by the British commander-in-chief to withdraw all American troops who were to participate in this attack. Since the four companies of the 131st and 132nd Infantry were then in position, Sir Henry answered that their withdrawal would involve the abandonment of the entire operation. This action was apparently based upon the stand taken by the commander of the Australian Corps who, in a speech to the American Club in London on July 4, 1919, declared that at the time he gave an ultimatum, "No Americans, no battle!"

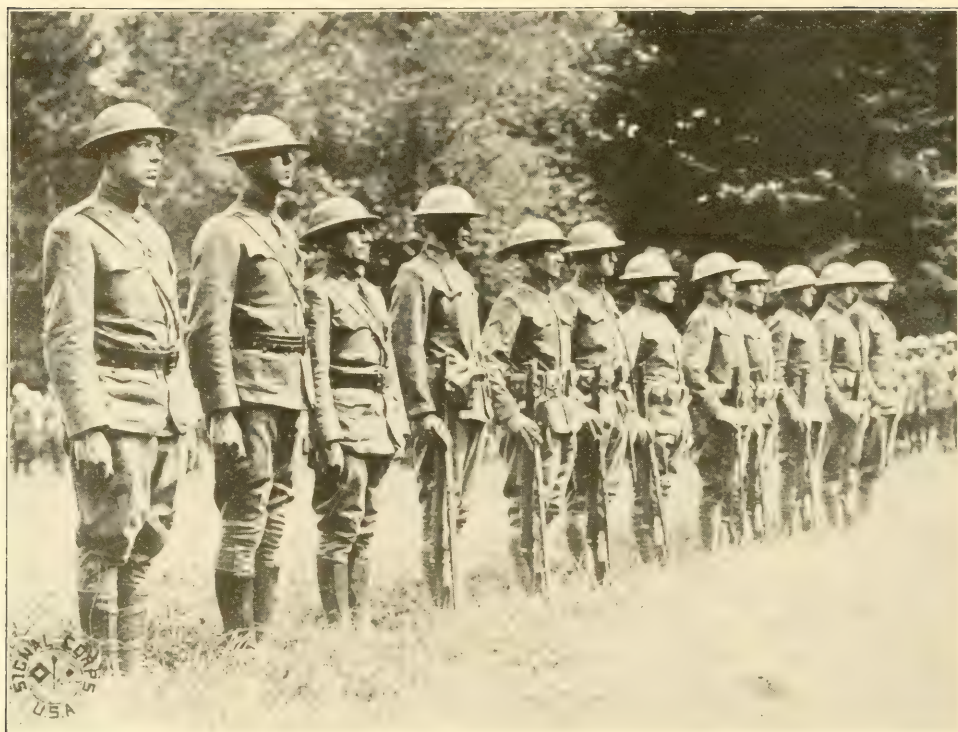
The object of this attack was the capture of the ground some miles east

of Amiens and about a mile south of the River Somme, embracing the town of Hamel, the Bois de Hamel and the Bois de Vaire, a strong position dominating the Australian trenches in that sector. The German system of trenches, about 700 yards from the British, ran southwestwardly through the Bois de Notamel and the high ground to the "Pear Trench," a salient some 250 yards from the British lines, and thence along the western edge of the Bois de Vaire. Back of this system, at Hamel were deep dugouts in which the enemy was known to have strong garrisons. The attack was scheduled for the Fourth of July and was to be made by the Fourth Australian Division and the Americans. The Fourth Brigade was to capture the Vaire and Hamel Woods and to consolidate on the spur beyond them, while the Eleventh Brigade on the north and the Sixth Brigade on the south were to carry and consolidate the positions on the flanks as far as the objective. The attack was to be made in three waves, supported by tanks and protected by a lifting barrage, reënforced by trench mortars and machine guns. Counter-battery work was assigned to 161 guns of the Australian Corps, while the Third British Corps on the north and the French Corps on the south coöperated with their heavy artillery.

At 3:10 a. m. on the Fourth of July the harassing fire changed to a barrage, lifted for 100 yards, and the attack was launched. On the extreme north the Forty-second Australian Battalion reached its first objective, some 1,000 yards from the jumping-off line, without much resistance. On its right the Forty-third Battalion gained the western edge of Hamel, where it soon overcame the opposition of the enemy in his dugouts. The Sixth Brigade encountered greater resistance and heavier machine gun fire, was impeded by wire and had a number of casualties from defective barrage. The Fifteenth



MAP OF THE AMIENS-ALBERT SECTOR



FOR BRAVERY IN ACTION AT HAMEL

Officers and men of the 131st and 132nd Infantries lined up for decoration at Molliens-au-Bois. Left to right: 1st Lt. Frank E. Schram, 2nd Lt. Harry Yagle, 2nd Lt. M. M. Komorowski, Private Harry Shelly, Sergeant Frank A. Kojane, Sergeant James E. Krum, Corporal A. C. Schabinger, Corporal Lester C. Whitson, and Privates Ewored, Fred R. Wilkins, W. F. Linzsky, Christopher W. Keane.

Battalion upon reaching the Pear Trench, and the Sixteenth Battalion at the Vaire Trench, met with desperate resistance but successfully overcame it, and the entire force eventually reached the first objective. Here a halt of ten minutes was made under cloak of a heavy smoke screen, the lines reformed, the tanks caught up with the infantry, and the Forty-fourth Battalion leapfrogged through the Forty-third in the sector of the Eleventh Brigade.

At 4:10 a. m. the forward movement was resumed and at 5 o'clock the final objective was attained. The enemy at this point made a determined stand, but some spirited attacks, supported by tanks, drove him back and the infantry commenced to dig in, finishing this work at 7 a. m. The positions were consolidated, and that afternoon some of the German posts were rushed. The enemy retaliated at dusk by attacking the Forty-fourth Battalion, but was repulsed with a loss of about fifty prisoners by a counterattack, in which Company G, 132nd Infantry, participated. Throughout the day there was much aerial activity on both sides, the Australian airplanes retaining the mastery until noon, when thirty-five German planes contested their supremacy.

Two of the Australian aircraft were downed and that night the Germans gave the allied positions a merciless bombing.

At Hamel three Australian brigades and 1,000 American troops were engaged; every objective was gained and the Australian lines were definitely rid of the men-



A BRITISH MACHINE-GUN NEST
On the road to Hénencourt.

ace to which they had long been subjected by these dominating German positions. The captures included 41 officers, 1,431 other ranks, 171 machine guns, 26 trench mortars and two 77 mm. field pieces. The Australian losses were reported as "slight," while the American casualties were confined to 24 enlisted men killed, 8 officers and 123 men wounded, and 21 men missing.

Although of minor importance from a purely military standpoint, the action at Hamel exercised an incalculable influence. At that time Amiens was considered the danger spot on the entire allied front, and a great German drive was expected at any moment. The Allies knew that the American regulars would fight, but up to that time they had been given no proof of the efficiency of other American troops. Hamel demonstrated decisively that in all the American forces they possessed allies upon whom they could place



TYPICAL BRITISH TRENCHES IN THE AMIENS SECTOR



BRIGADIER GENERAL EDWARD L. KING
Who assumed command of the Sixty-fifth Infantry Brigade on July 30, 1918.

implicit dependence in any military operation whatsoever. The British were quick to appreciate this fact and, as was characteristic of them, within the next two days, Sir Douglas Haig and Sir Henry Rawlinson sent telegrams to General Bell, and Sir John Monash a letter, commending the gallantry and efficiency of the troops of the Thirty-third Division.

After this battle a story was current throughout the British army and in England to the effect that some Australians remarked to certain American soldiers: "You'll do me, Yank, but you chaps *are* a bit rough!" A similar story is told by General Ludendorff in his account of the war. As the four American companies were returning to their commands on July 5, they were met by an Australian colonel who began to address them in a very formal speech which he cut short by blurt-ing out: "Yanks, you're fighting fools, but I'm for you!"

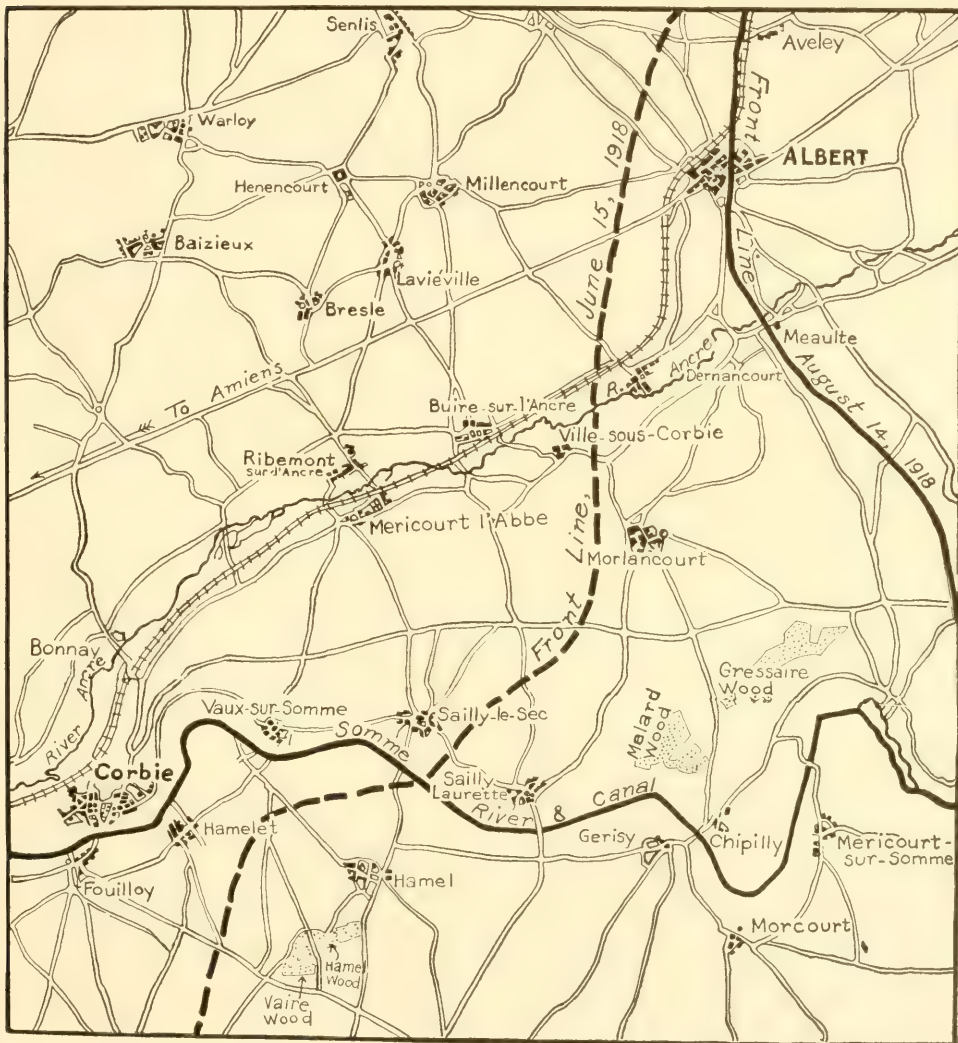
On July 5 the 129th Infantry was reviewed by David Lloyd George, prime minister of Great Britain, and on the 22nd and 23rd

officers of the Second American Corps inspected the Thirty-third Division for the purpose of determining whether it was ready for active service. The period terminating on August 9 was characterized by the most intensive training, repeated inspections and shifting of the units in order to give each the maximum instruction possible. At least one tour of duty in the front trenches was given each organization, reliefs were practiced, complete systems of defense constructed, continual target practice was exacted, schools galore were inaugurated or attended, and every effort was made to acquire all that could be taught by the British. On July 30 Brigadier General Edward L. King assumed command of the Sixty-fifth Infantry Brigade, replacing Brigadier General Henry R. Hill who had been relieved on July 16.

Instead of making the great drive through Amiens and the valley of the Somme toward the English Channel, as had long been expected, the Germans struck for Paris. They were stopped and counterattacked by the Allies, and

in the early part of August this counterattack had developed as far as the British front, with the consequence that August 9, 1918, proved another memorable day in the career of the Thirty-third Division.

Some fifteen miles east and slightly north of Amiens are the village and ridge of Chipilly, situated north of the Somme in one of the numerous bends made by the river in that region. Northwest of the village is the Malard Wood and directly north the Gressaire Wood, both strongly fortified and forming a formidable position which dominated the British trenches and



THE SOMME OFFENSIVE

The area of the Thirty-third Division's activities with the Australians and the British. The map shows the principal towns near which the Americans held trenches in support, and also shows the extent of the advance in the attacks of July 4 and August 9.



RUINS IN THE VILLAGE OF CHIPILLY

effectually precluded any advance in that neighborhood so long as they were held by the Germans. After the success at Hamel, the British lines south of the Somme had been pushed forward to a point opposite Chipilly, but the incessant enfilade fire from that ridge had rendered the lines virtually untenable. The British commanders, therefore, determined to make a final effort to capture Chipilly Ridge and the Gressaire Wood, which formed the key to the entire sector. On August 8 the 131st Infantry (Colonel Joseph B. Sanborn) was placed under the Fifty-eighth British Division (Major General Frank Ramsay) in the reserve of the Third Corps and ordered to Heilly



IN THE VALLEY OF THE SOMME RIVER

Looking southeast towards Chipilly from the ridge captured by the first battalion of the 131st Infantry.

and Franvillers. Upon reaching these villages at 10 p. m., instructions were received to attack next morning at 1 o'clock, but General Ramsay decided to postpone this operation and sent the 131st Infantry forward to a position in readiness between Vaux-sur-Somme and Sailly-le-Sec, where it arrived, considerably exhausted, on the morning of August 9—the third battalion having marched fully twenty miles. At 3:30 that afternoon General Ramsay in person delivered to Colonel Sanborn near Sailly-le-Sec an order to attack at 5:30 p. m. from a jumping-off line four miles away. This distance was covered at a rapid gait, notwithstanding the hot sun and full packs, and at the appointed hour the attack was launched.



THE END OF A GERMAN MACHINE GUN NEST
A glimpse toward the Somme, a week after the advance.

The details of this brilliant action and the events of the succeeding days are narrated elsewhere in this work, and therefore will not be chronicled here. Suffice to say that the 131st Infantry broke through the formidable German positions to a distance of four kilometers, attaining not only the British objective but part of the Bray-Corbie road beyond, with a loss of 14 officers and 371 men killed and wounded. This engagement is notable in that it effected the first penetration of the enemy's position in that region, and constituted the initial success of the great British offensive which did not terminate until Mons was reached on November 11. With characteristic promptness, the British commanders expressed by telegram or letter their appreciation of the



ON THE WAY TO THE CEREMONIES AT MOLLIENS-AU-BOIS

King George and General Pershing leading. Back of the King are General Rawlinson (left) and Field Marshal Haig (right). In the next row, left to right, are General Bell, General King, and General Wolf.

remarkable achievement and gallantry of Colonel Sanborn and his indomitable men.

During the period from August 8 to 23, the Thirty-third Division—constantly shelled and bombed by the enemy

—continued its intensive training, every unit being given considerable duty in the trenches and particular attention being paid to the care of property and to mastering the admirable British methods of feeding and grooming animals. On the 15th the 132nd Infantry took over the trenches of the Twelfth Australian Brigade, and on the 16th both the Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Infantry Brigades had elements in the front trenches. On August 18 Colonel Charles H. Greene was relieved from the 129th Infantry, and was succeeded in command of that regiment by Colonel Edgar A. Myer.



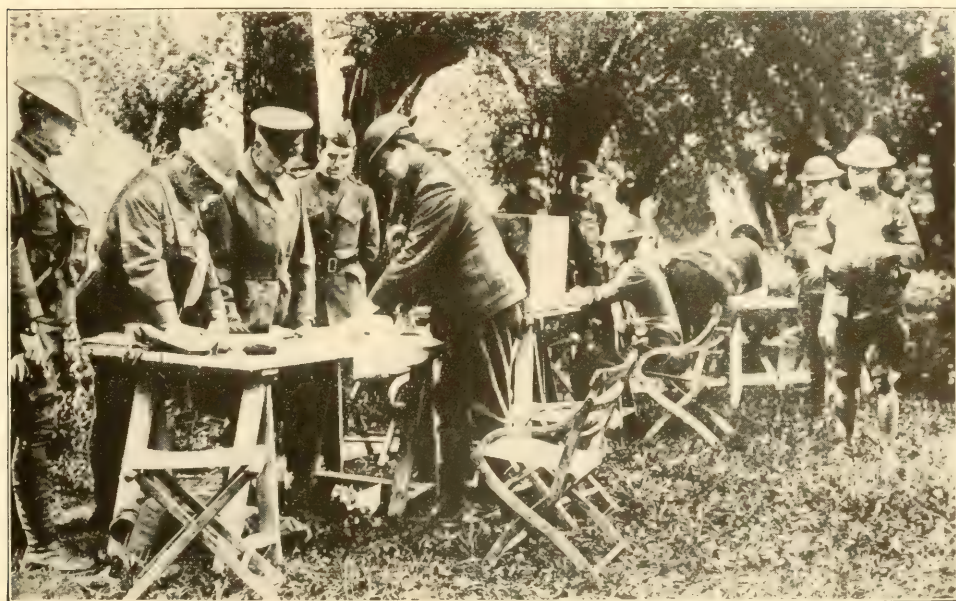
FIELD MARSHAL HAIG BIDS GENERAL BELL FAREWELL

After the ceremonies at Molliens-au-Bois.

August 12, 1918, was unique in the history of the American Expeditionary

Forces. At 11 o'clock that morning George V, king of England, arrived at the headquarters of the Thirty-third at the chateau of Molliens-au-Bois, where he was received with full honors and found General Pershing and General Tasker H. Bliss awaiting him. On the former the King bestowed the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and to the latter he gave the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George. Accompanied by a group of officers, among whom was General Sir Henry Rawlinson, commanding the Fourth British Army, the King proceeded to a spot near the chateau where some three hundred men selected from every unit in the division were drawn up in hollow square. Here he decorated twelve officers and enlisted men for their gallantry at Hamel on July 4. The King personally pinned on the breast of each man the Military Cross, the Distinguished Conduct Medal or the Military Medal, according to the award, and congratulated him on his bravery. At 11:30 a. m. the ceremony ended and the King departed, having been unable to bestow similar decorations on seven others whose wounds prevented their being present.

On August 21 orders were issued for the transfer of the Thirty-third Division to the First American Army in the Toul sector. All British equipment was turned in and Springfield rifles were issued. On the 22nd Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt made a stirring speech to the Sixty-fifth Infantry Brigade in which he thanked the troops of the Thirty-



DIVISION POST OF COMMAND AT TANNOIS

During the maneuvers, September 4, 1918. At the table, left to right, Lieutenant Colonel Naylor, General Bell, Major General George H. Cameron, commanding Fifth Army Corps, Lieutenant Colonel Walter C. Sweeney, and Major C. L. Sampson

third Division on behalf of the government for the prestige which they brought to American arms by their achievements. On the night of August 23-24 the Thirty-third Division entrained at Vignacourt, St. Roch and Longeau for the journey by rail to the Toul area.

The training that the division had received under the British proved of inestimable value—as was appreciated at the time and increasingly so in the future—and no relations could have been more cordial than those which prevailed throughout the stay of the Thirty-third on the British front. On both sides the departure of the division was attended with genuine regret, which, in the case of the British, was feelingly expressed in farewell letters from General Sir Henry Rawlinson of the Fourth Army and from Lieutenant General Godley of the Third Corps.

On August 25 the new division headquarters were opened in the chateau at Tronville-en-Barrois, and next morning the last of the units arrived. On the 28th began a ten days' period of training, including several terrain exercises. On September 3 the command was joined by the first regiment of the Fifty-second Artillery Brigade (Brigadier General George Albert Wingate) which belonged to the Twenty-seventh (New York) Division, but which had been attached to the Thirty-third. On the 5th orders from the First American Army placed the Thirty-third Division "at the disposal of the II French Army," which in turn attached it to the Seventeenth French Army Corps (General Henri Claudel) and directed it to move to the Blercourt area, southwest of Verdun, on the night of September 5-6.

Headed by the Sixty-fifth Infantry Brigade, this march ended on September 8, but, meantime, under orders from the Seventeenth French Corps,



DIVISION HEADQUARTERS AT FROMEREVILLE

Note the sandbags and the road camouflage.

the relief of the 120th French Division in the Mort Homme and Cumières sector and of the right regiment of the 157th French Division in the sector of Hill 304 had commenced. This operation was effected during the nights of September 7-9, and command of these sectors passed at 8 a. m. on the 10th to the Thirty-third Division, the headquarters of which were established that morning at Fromeréville. On the night of September 11-12, the Fifty-second Field Artillery Brigade occupied the Bois des Sartelles, and at 1 a. m. on the 12th its firing batteries—which had been hurried up in advance of the others—together with all the machine guns of the division, participated in the demonstration fire along part of the allied front for the purpose of covering the American attack on the St. Mihiel salient that morning. On the nights of September 13-14 and 15-16, the rest of the 157th French Division was relieved by the Seventy-ninth American Division (Major General Joseph E. Kuhn), and on the 14th both the Thirty-third and the Seventy-ninth divisions were transferred from the Seventeenth French Army Corps to the Third American Corps (Major General Robert L. Bullard). By the 17th the area of the latter corps, as well as that of the entire First American Army, had become congested by the forces which had been sent forward in anticipation of a general attack and, in consequence, certain rectifications of position took place on the night of the 21st-22nd, in order to compress the former area of the Thirty-third Division into a smaller space and thus permit the Fourth and Eightieth Divisions to be interlarded between the Thirty-third and Seventy-ninth Divisions.

The next three days were important for the various orders issued, the preparations made for the great offensive by the First American Army, and the transfer of the posts of command of the Thirty-third Division and the Fifty-second Field Artillery Brigade from Fromeréville to "P. C. la Hutte," a dugout in the Bois Bourrus.

From September 6 to 25 a number of officers and men were sent to various schools in compliance with orders. The maximum instruction possible under the circumstances was given, particularly in the use of every available weapon. No effort was spared to instill into officers and men the utmost *esprit de corps* and relentless initiative. At the same time every precaution was taken to guard against gas attacks and hostile aerial observation.

The demonstration fire on the morning



MAJOR GENERAL BULLARD
Commander of the Third Army Corps.



GENERAL MANGIN

Commander of the Second French Army in the Meuse-Argonne campaign.

of September 12 transformed the so-called "quiet sector" of Verdun into one of constantly increasing activity. During the week prior to the 26th a never-ending stream of troops, officers on reconnaissance, artillery and transport poured through the area of the Thirty-third Division, intent on getting to the front with all possible speed, irrespective of traffic regulations and the insistence of higher authority upon the concealing of troop movements, but by drastic measures the movements of these offenders were restricted to the hours of darkness. Fortunately this week was attended by cloudy or rainy weather, which greatly hampered aerial observation, and the enemy confined his artillery fire to harassing the roads and forward areas which were crowded with troops and matériel of every sort for

several days preceding the beginning of the battle.

To the German offensive on July 15, 1918, made on a front of 60 miles from Chateau-Thierry through Reims to the Main de Massiges, Marshal Foch responded, on the 18th, by a counter-stroke, which developed during the next two months into an allied offensive along almost the entire western front, consisting of incessant blows which wrested from the Germans all possibility of retaking the initiative. September 26 was the date scheduled for an operation of major importance to be made by the concerted action of the

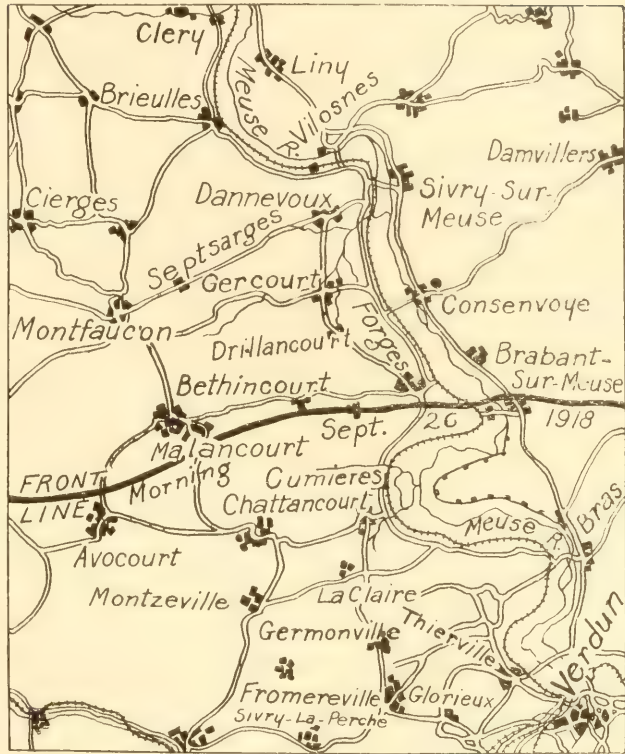


THE CITADEL OF SEDAN

Sedan was the ultimate objective of the Americans in the Meuse-Argonne battle.

Second French Army (General Mangin) west of the Argonne and by the First American Army (General Pershing) between that forest and the Meuse, its eventual objectives being Sedan and Mézières. The capture of these two places would not only shut off all supplies from the German forces dependent upon the railways converging there, but would cut the belt railway from the Vosges to Lille, which served as the enemy's principal means of supply. Possession as far as Mézières of the right bank of the Meuse—the last strong line of defense east of the Rhine—would seriously imperil the enemy's retreat, force the evacuation of northern France and southern Belgium and lead, in all likelihood, to the capture or annihilation of the major part of the German armies in France.

The First American Army was then composed of the First, Third, Fourth and Fifth American Corps, the Seventeenth French Army Corps and the Second Colonial Army Corps. Its attack was to be made in the direction of Buzancy and Stonne by the Third Corps (Major General Bullard) on the right, the Fifth Corps (Major General Cameron) in the center, and the First Corps (Major General Liggett) on the left, the Third maintaining liaison with the French Seventeenth Army Corps east of the Meuse and the Fifth with General Mangin's army west of the Argonne. The mission of the Third Corps was to break through the enemy's positions between Forges Creek (the Ruisseau de Forges) and the Bois de Forêt, and to advance northward from the latter, organizing the west bank of the Meuse for defense as it progressed. Its attack was to be made with three divisions in the front line, the Thirty-third (Major General Bell) on the east, adjacent to the Meuse, the Eightieth (Major General Cronkhite) in the center and the Fourth (Major General Hines) on the west. The first objective was the enemy's second position



ASTRIDE THE MEUSE

The Thirty-third's sector during the first and second phases of the Meuse-Argonne campaign.



THE ROAD THROUGH MARRE
The signs were erected by the Americans.

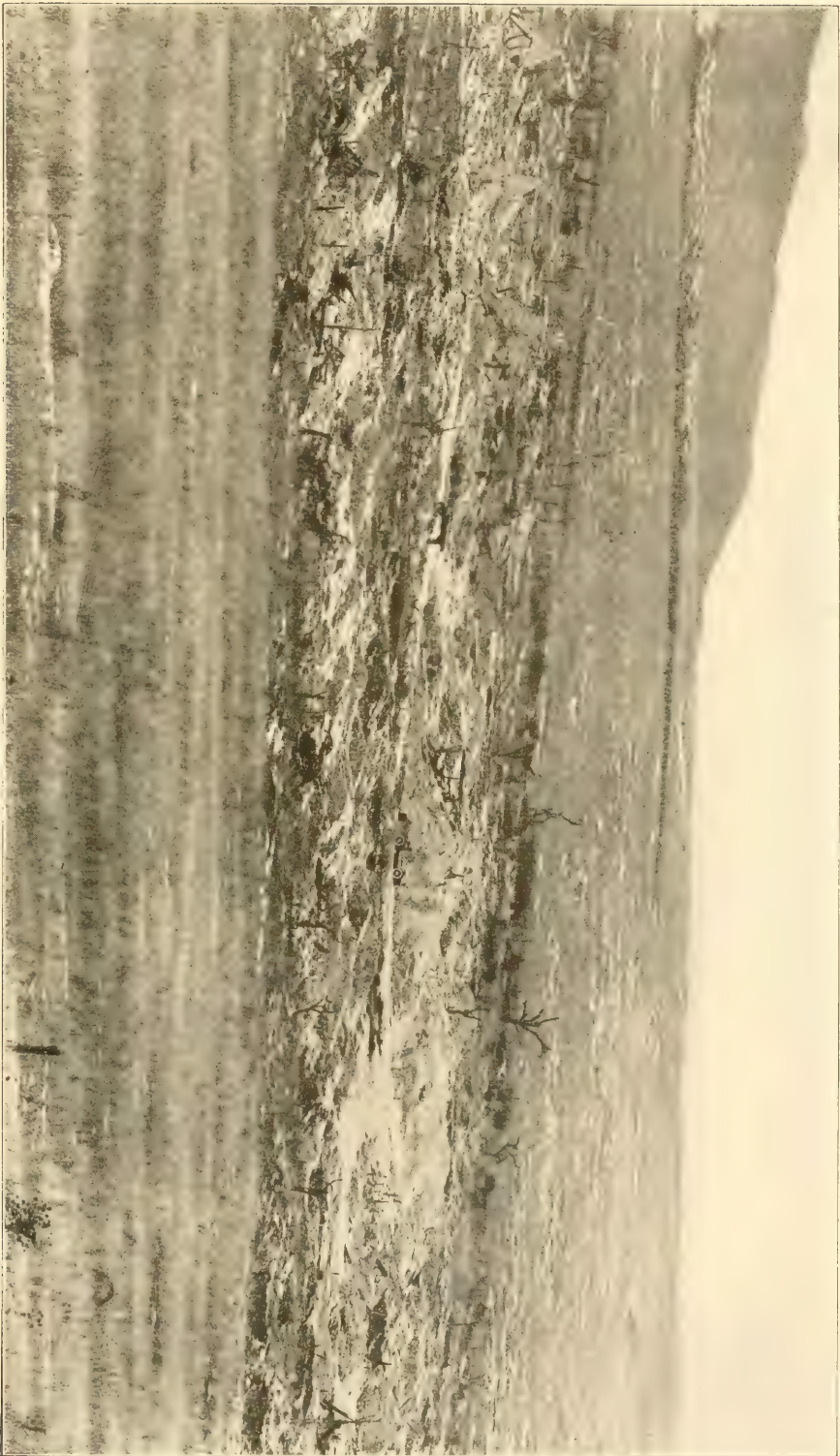
known as the *Hagen Stellung Nord*, its second objective the *Völker Stellung*, both of which were to be attained on the first day.

The plan of the Thirty-third Division, framed in conformity with these orders, contemplated an attack against the enemy from the Meuse westward to the Passarelle du Don by the Sixty-sixth Infantry Brigade (Brigadier

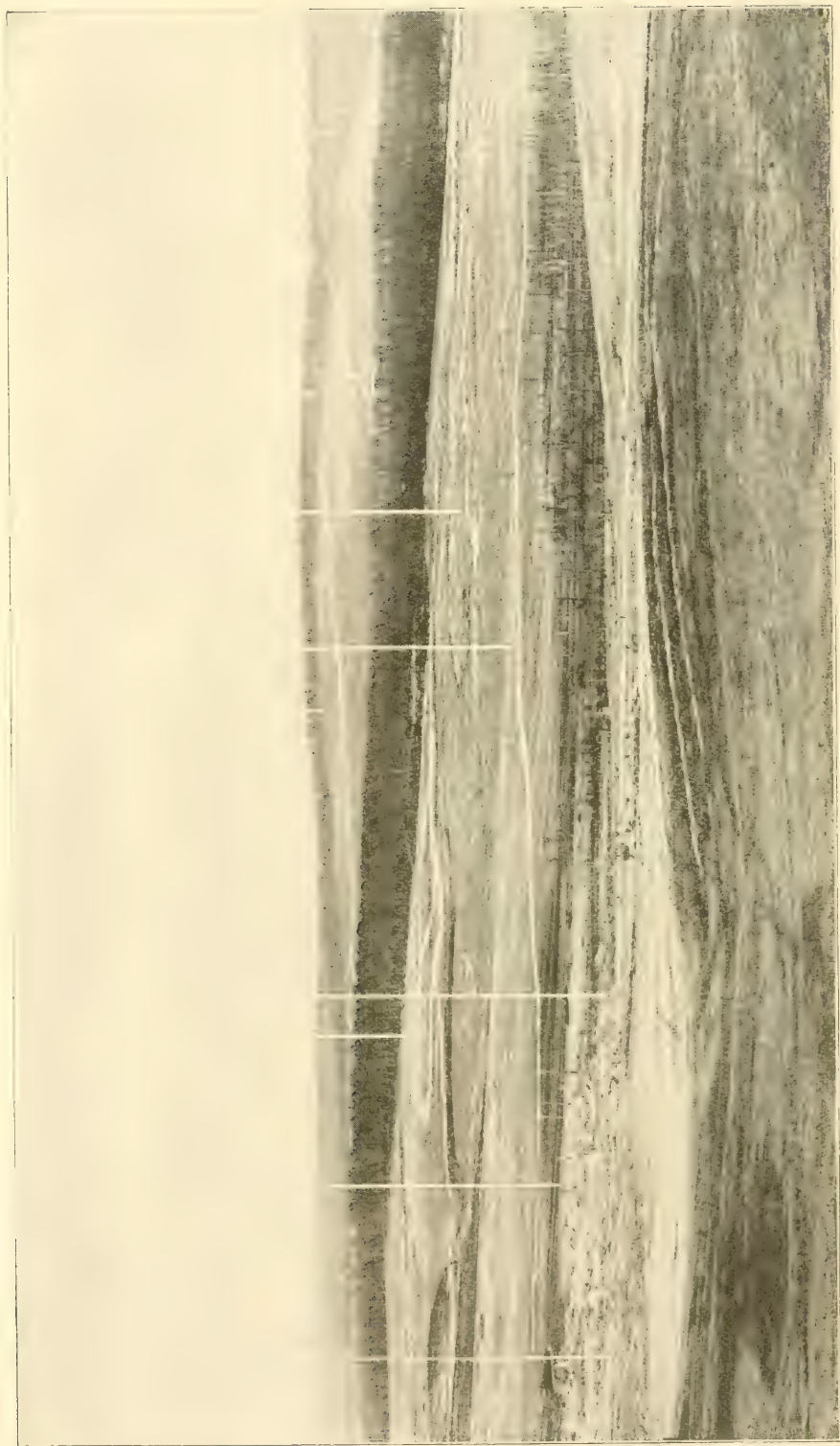
General Wolf). The 131st Infantry (Colonel Sanborn) on the left was to reach the open terrain north of Drillancourt and east of the village of Gercourt et Drillancourt and the Tranchée du Bois Juré as rapidly as possible, thereby assisting the 132nd Infantry (Colonel Abel Davis) to capture the Bois de Forges. At the conclusion of the operation a line was to be occupied along the river from the Côte de l'Oie to Dannevoux. This brigade was reinforced by Company A, First Gas and Flame Regiment, and its reserve consisted of one battalion of the 130th Infantry near Cumières. The divisional reserve was composed of the Sixty-fifth Infantry Brigade (Brigadier General King),



AT THE SOUTHERN EDGE OF BOIS DE FORGES
The graves of men of the Thirty-third Division.



THIS WAS THE TOWN OF FORCES



THE THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION SECTOR IN THE BATTLE OF THE MEUSE-ARGONNE

A panoramic view, taken from the top of Hill 304. The dark mass of forest extending across the picture is the Bois de Forges, taken by the division on the first day of the great advance.

part of the 108th Engineers (Colonel Allen) and the 122nd Machine Gun Battalion (Major M. B. Southwick). In brief, the *crux* of this attack was a turning movement for the purpose of surrounding the Bois de Forges, an exceptionally formidable position bristling with machine guns, which had successfully defied the French and



GERMAN AID STATION AT DRILLANCOURT

which the Germans boasted could never be taken by direct assault. This plan was originally suggested by Major Bertier de Sauvigny, a French liaison officer at the headquarters of the Third Corps and formerly French military attaché at Washington, and so obvious were its advantages that it was accepted as the best that could be devised.

Opposed to the Thirty-third Division was the 115th Division, containing many troops from Alsace and Lorraine and extending from the river to Malancourt, the 40th Regiment on the east, the 136th in the center and the 171st on the west. The entire terrain in the region of Verdun is of extraordinary natural strength and consists of a series of ridges affording excellent opportunity for observation and flanking fire. It had been fortified with every device known to military engineering, and the Germans had constructed a succession of powerful systems known as the *Hagen Stellung Nord*, the *Hagen Stellung Sud*, the *Völker Stellung* and the *Kriemhilde Stellung*. To reach the first of these necessitated crossing Forges Creek, an insignificant stream in

the dry season, but then greatly swollen by the recent rains until its marshy approaches had been converted into species of morass.

At 11:30 p. m. on September 25 all the corps artillery of the First American Army opened its preparation fire. Three hours later the army artillery joined in and the troops assembled in the front trenches. In the Thirty-



A GERMAN TRENCH MORTAR

Captured by the 132nd Infantry near Forges.

third Division, the 108th Engineers, who had prepared 12,000 fascines and other material, began the construction of nine foot-bridges over the stream, while the 108th Field Signal Battalion finished laying a cable over the Meuse for lateral communication with the Eighteenth French Division (General Andlauer) east of the river. At 5:30 a. m. on Thursday, September 26, the divisional artillery opened with a standing barrage along the Forges-Bethincourt road, under cover of which the 131st and 132nd Infantry Regiments crossed the valley of the Forges and reformed along that road. At 6:27 a. m. the rolling barrage commenced and the attack was launched.

No attempt will be made here to describe this battle in detail, inasmuch as the operations of the various units of the Thirty-third Division are nar-



THE BEGINNING OF ONE OF THE PASSERALLS ACROSS FORGES SWAMP

rated elsewhere in this work. Suffice to say that, of the 131st Infantry, the first battalion, although held up for about an hour a short distance from the jumping-off line, successfully overcame all resistance, and at 10:10 a. m. reached its objective facing the Meuse between the road leading to Consenvoye and the Laiterie de Belhame, a distance of seven kilometers. It was followed at 11 a. m. by the third battalion and at 12:15 p. m. by the second battalion, both of which underwent a variety of vicissitudes. On the right, the 132nd Infantry was equally successful, and at 10 a. m. had reached its objective south of the 131st, having covered five kilometers and performed the remarkable feat of driving the enemy out of the Bois de Forges, and, incidentally, having just failed to capture the German commander there. Companies B and A, 124th Machine Gun Battalion, accompanied the 131st and 132nd Infantry

respectively, and Companies C and D, after finishing the barrage in which the 122nd and 123rd Machine Gun Battalions participated, followed with the support battalions of those regiments.

The achievement of the Sixty-sixth Infantry Brigade was little short of astounding. The carefully thought-out plans were followed with re-



THE OLD BRIDGE OVER FORGES CREEK
Blown up by the Germans before the attack of September 26.

markable precision. Approximately 1,400 German officers and men were made prisoners, and the captures included 7 pieces of heavy and 12 of light artillery, 10 trench mortars and 161 machine guns. These results, together with the taking of the Bois de Forges—one of the most formidable positions in the entire Verdun sector—in three hours and thirty-three minutes after jumping off, were effected with a loss limited to 2 officers and 34 other ranks killed, and 2 officers and 203 other ranks wounded, a total of 241. The work of the auxiliary arms—artillery, engineers and machine gun units—was equally commendatory. The resourcefulness of the machine gun battalions was demonstrated by the barrage with which they neutralized the fire from the enemy's nests in the Bois de Forges while the infantry turned the position—the first instance of the sort in the war.

The role of the Sixty-fifth Infantry Brigade as the division reserve was necessarily passive, and about 1 p. m. acknowledgment was made to General Bullard of the receipt of orders constituting it the reserve for the Third Corps.



MAIN ROAD THROUGH THE BOIS DE FORGES

It is a fact of interest, that in these initial attacks of the Meuse-Argonne campaign the Thirty-third was the only American division to reach its objective on scheduled time.

From September 27 to October 7, both inclusive, the Thirty-third participated in no major operation but formed the pivot of the American attacks between the river

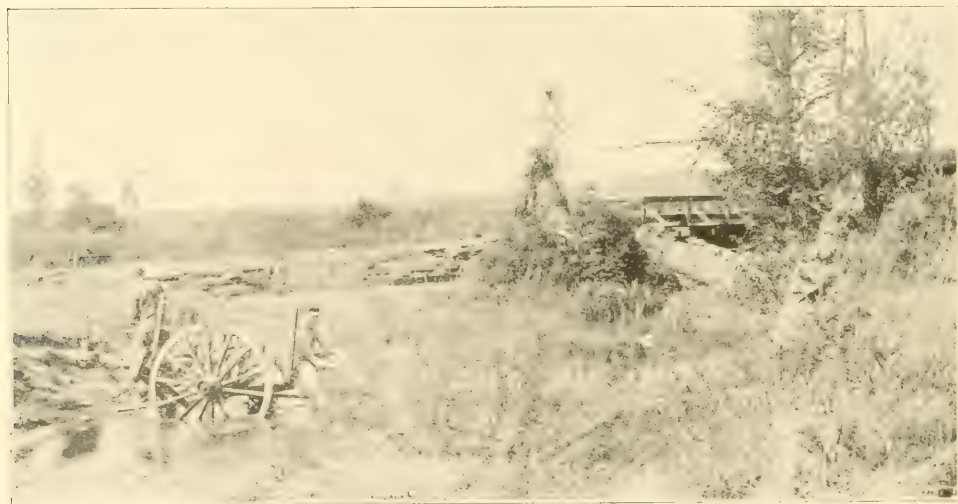


A CAPTURED GERMAN 77
Left by the Germans near Forges.

and the Argonne. The positions gained by the Sixty-sixth Infantry Brigade were consolidated and held under incessant fire and gas attacks from both banks of the Meuse, while the Sixty-fifth Infantry Brigade pushed its units northward to the edge of the river, occupied the Bois de Danneveux and the Bois de la Côte Lemont, and held this sector under conditions requiring great resoluteness on the part of

officers and men. The 108th Engineers were kept occupied with work peculiar to their arm. They constructed a new road from Cumières to Raffecourt which proved of inestimable value in supplying the troops with food and ammunition, inasmuch as the road along the left bank of the Meuse was under direct observation and continual fire from the enemy on the dominating heights east of the river.

On October 4 the Third Corps made its largest gain since the attack of September 26. At that time the 132nd Infantry was withdrawn from the Bois de Forges sector and placed in the corps reserve at Malancourt. Two days



ON THE CUMIERES-RAFFECOURT ROAD
The road and the bridge over Forges Creek were built by the 108th Engineers.

later it was returned to the Thirty-third Division, but its third battalion and machine gun company, under Major John J. Bullington, were attached to the Fourth Division and that night relieved the Fifty-eighth Infantry and part of the Fifty-ninth Infantry in the Bois du Fays. On the 10th and 11th it participated in an advance through the Bois de Malaumont and the Bois de Forêt, and retained this position until the night of October 13, when it was relieved and rejoined the 132nd Infantry near Hill 281. During its operations with the Fourth Division the battalion performed its mission in a manner which elicited high praise.

On October 6 the Thirty-third Division was transferred from the Third American Corps to the Seventeenth French Army Corps (General Henri Claudel) which attacked east of the Meuse on the 8th. In this difficult and delicate operation, which was effected with remarkable precision under the orders of General Andlauer, the Fifteenth and Tenth Colonial Divisions on the east maintained a defensive role, and the Twenty-sixth and Eighteenth French divisions (Generals Belenet and Andlauer) were launched northeast against the Bois de Caures, the Bois d'Haumont and the Bois d'Ormont.

From Samogneux, where the French front trenches terminated at the Meuse, the river flows northwest, and the fan-shaped terrain between the stream and the line of advance of the Eighteenth French Division was successively filled by the Fifty-eighth Infantry Brigade (Twenty-ninth American Division) and by troops of the Thirty-third Division which joined in on the left as the attack progressed. The latter were composed of the first and second battalions of the 132nd Infantry, Companies A and D, 124th Machine Gun Battalion, and the second battalion and machine gun company, 131st Infantry, all under the command of Colonel Abel Davis. For their passage two bridges had to be built—one at Brabant 120 feet long in water 12 feet deep and another at Consenvoye 156 feet in length in 16 feet of water—but, notwithstanding that this work was performed under direct observation and heavy artillery fire from the enemy on the heights, the 108th Engineers accomplished their task before the time allotted for the crossing. In spite of the opposition en-



THE 132ND'S OBJECTIVE

Where Company G dug in on September 26.



THE TOWN OF BRABANT

countered, the troops under Colonel Davis reached their normal objective south of the Bois de Chaume and dug in for the night. At 6 a. m. on October 9 they resumed their advance and, in the face of stubborn resistance, attained the second exploitation objective—the road from Sivry-sur-Meuse to the Villeneuve Farm. The Fifty-eighth Infantry Brigade (Twenty-ninth American Division) was

unable to keep pace with them and, in consequence, their right was perilously exposed. The enemy was quick to take advantage of the opportunity thus offered and by a powerful attack made at twilight by picked German shock troops drove the right of Colonel Davis' command back to the trenches south of the Bois de Chaume from which his forces had started that morning. The first battalion, forming the extreme left, clung to its position until 10 p. m.

As soon as the news of this repulse reached General Bell, he acted with characteristic energy and judgment. As it was evident that larger forces were needed on the east bank, reinforcements were hurried across the Meuse and Brigadier General Wolf was placed in command. The third battalion and

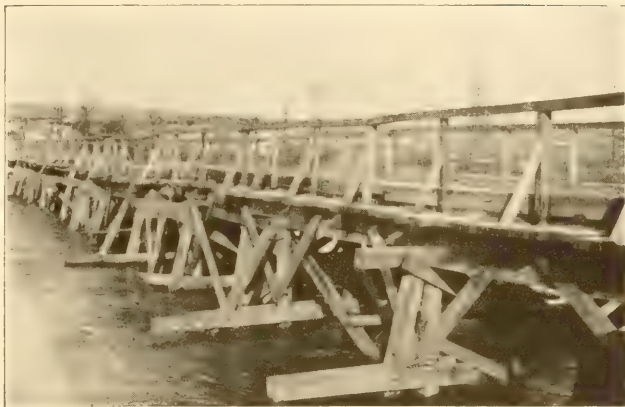


ONE OF THE INFANTRY PASSERALLES OVER THE MEUSE AT CONSENVOYE

the machine gun company, 129th Infantry, had already crossed, followed by Company B, 122nd Machine Gun Battalion. That night the first and third battalions of the 131st Infantry, Company B of the 124th Machine Gun Battalion, the first and second battalions of the 129th Infantry, the third battalion of the 130th Infantry, and Company A of the 122nd Machine

Gun Battalion were hastily moved to the east bank of the Meuse River.

At 6:05 a. m. on October 10 these troops, which were operating under the direction of Brigadier General Wolf of the Sixty-sixth Brigade, made a brilliant attack which even picked German troops were unable to stem, and before 11 o'clock had regained every foot of ground relinquished the day before. The troops dug in a short distance from the second exploitation objective in the valley Dans les Vaux and the Ravin de la Vaux de Mille Mais, the right, which remained exposed for several days, bent back *en potence* for safety. These positions were consolidated and held until the night of the



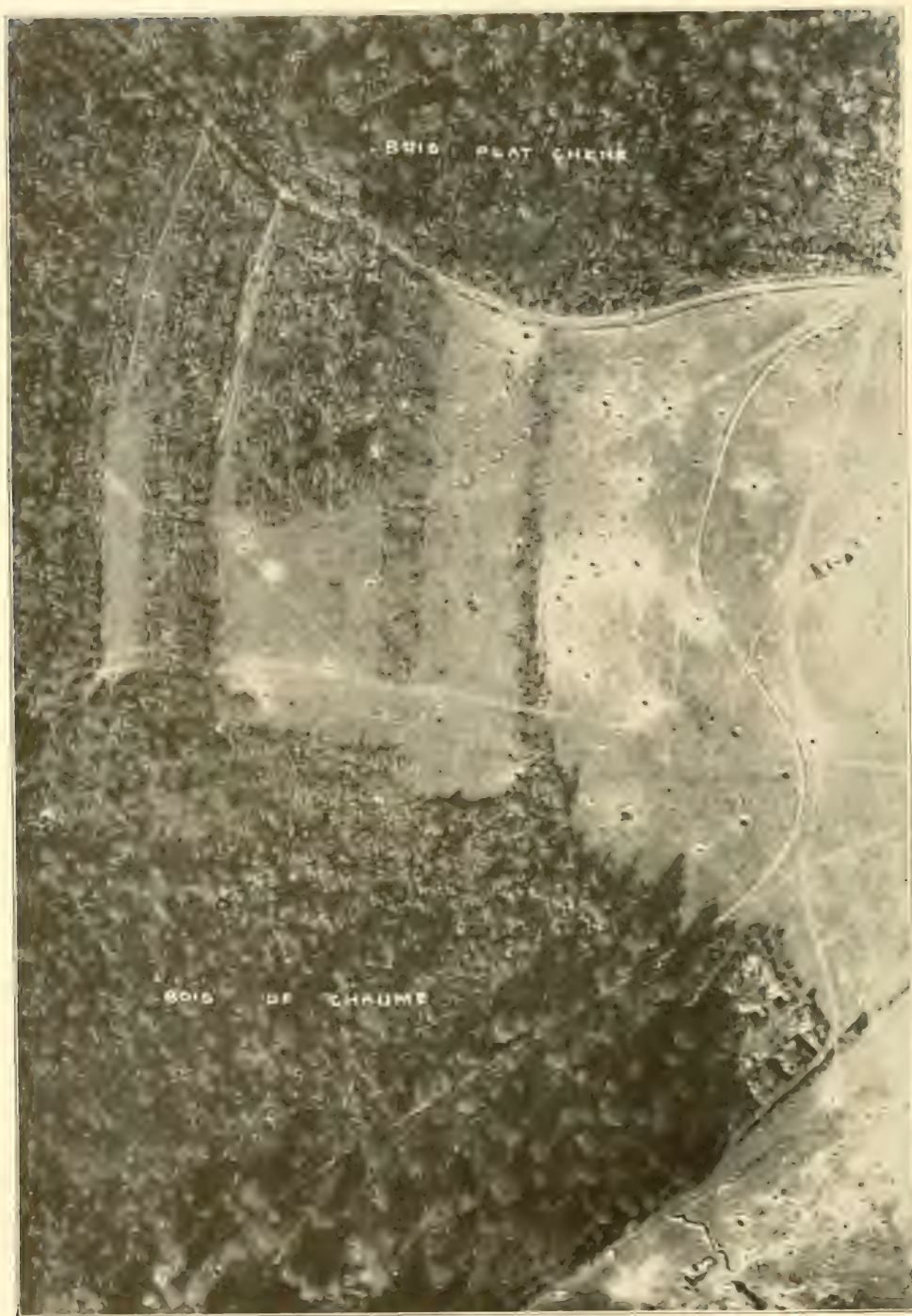
THE WORK OF THE 108TH ENGINEERS
One of the bridges over the Meuse at Consenvoye.



(Harris and Nickerson)

"TOOT SWEET CORNER" IN CONSENSVOYE

All supplies for the Thirty-third Division during the Meuse-Argonne drive were sent over this road. The Germans had the exact range of this corner and dropped their shells with clock-like regularity. As the French said, it was a spot from which to move "tout de suite."



THE SCENE OF THE FIGHTING ON OCTOBER 10, 1918
Photographed at 2 p. m. on that day, from an altitude of 1,500 meters.

14th-15th when a mutual relief was effected between the Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Infantry Brigades, the former taking over the sector east of the Meuse comprising the Bois de Chaume and the Bois du Plat Chêne, and the latter the sector west of the river embracing the Bois de Danneveux and the Bois de la Côte Lemont.



A STRONG GERMAN MACHINE GUN POST

In a house at Sivry-sur-Meuse, opposite the positions of the third battalion, 131st Infantry.

The task assigned the forces of the Thirty-third Division operating on the east bank since October 8 assuredly had been well done. They had broken through the *Hagen Stellung* and the *Völker Stellung* and had reached the *Giselher Stellung*—the enemy's principal line of resistance. They had taken 24 officers and 1,002 men prisoners; they had captured 31 pieces of artillery, 136 machine guns, more than 200 rifles and thousands of rounds of ammunition, besides a large quantity of clothing, shoes and equipment. These achievements are thus admirably summarized in General Wolf's report:



AFTER THE ADVANCE AT CONSENVOYE

Chaplain C. M. Finnell, 124th Machine Gun Battalion, and Captain Hall, division burial officer, burying Thirty-third Division dead, one mile north of Consenvoye, October 15, 1918.

"From October 9 to 15, our troops were constantly subjected to very heavy fire from artillery and machine guns, gas, airplane attacks and fire from snipers. The difficulty of getting food to those in the line was very great owing to the presence of mustard gas, and to add to their discomfort it rained nearly every day. The above difficulties combined with a lack of opportunity to sleep were serious in themselves, but the men hung on without complaining and without thought of giving an inch unless ordered to do so. They showed conclusively the magnificent spirit of the American troops. Their fortitude under adverse conditions will always remain an example of heroic valor worthy of emulation."

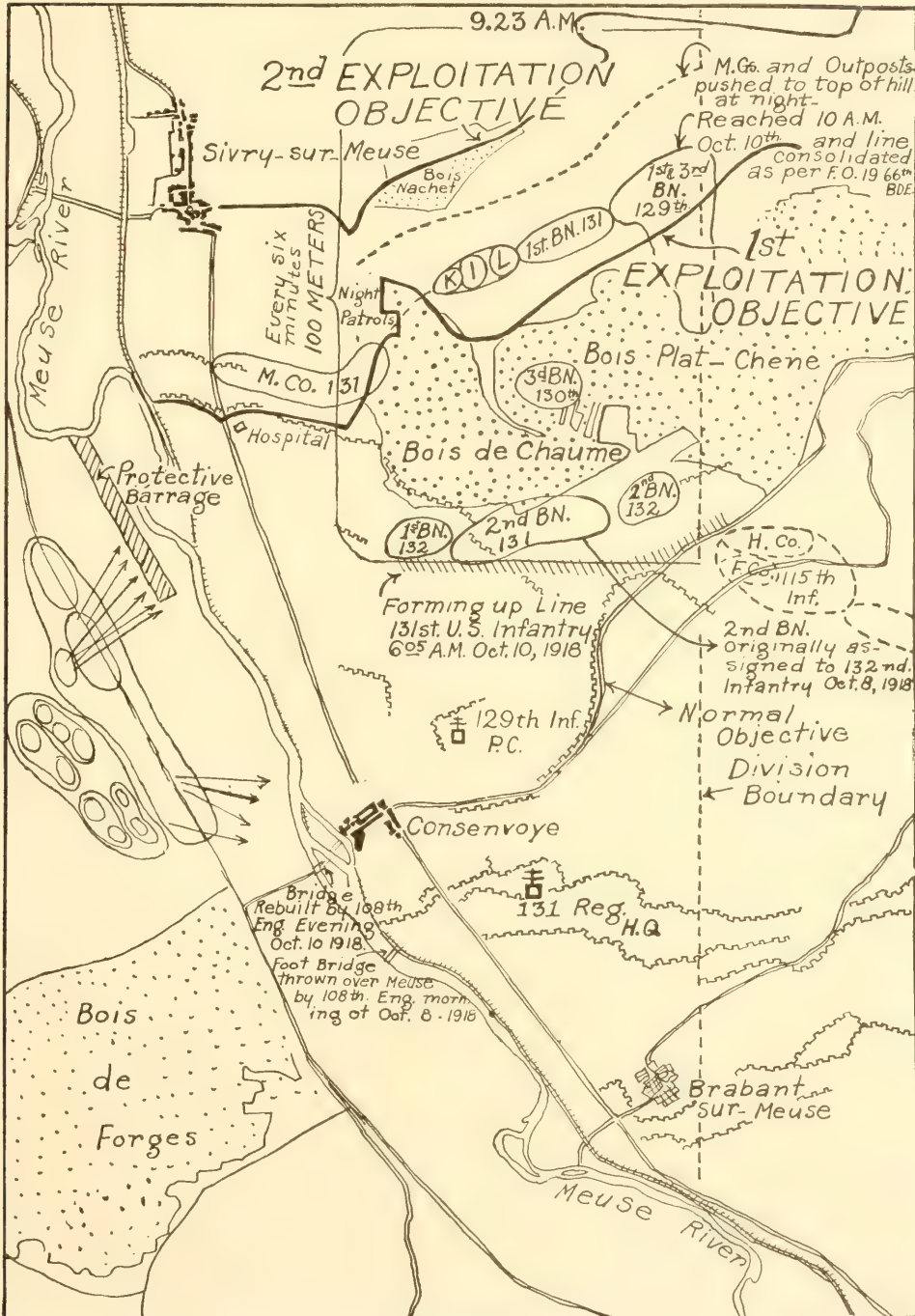
Small wonder that, on October 15, the Thirty-third Division was cited in general orders by the French corps commander.

On that same day the Seventeenth Army Corps launched another attack and, in conformity therewith, the second battalion, 129th Infantry, advanced 1,000 yards to its objective. On its right the Twenty-ninth Division encountered such opposition that it was unable to make the expected progress and the second battalion, 129th Infantry, therefore, was compelled to fall back to its former position in the Bois du Plat Chêne. On the 16th this attack was re-

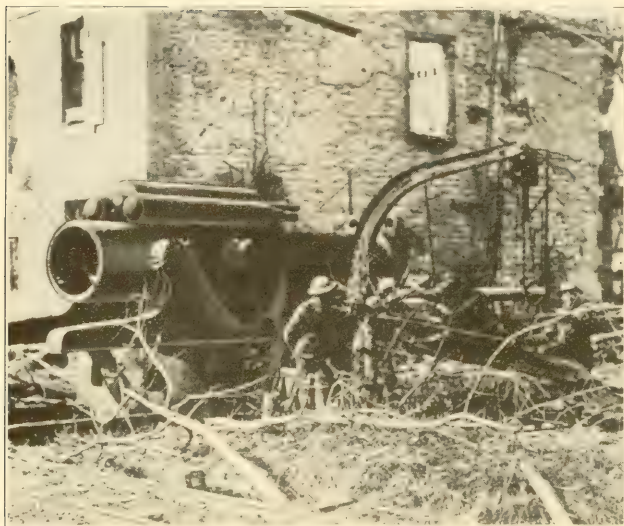


BEHIND THE LINES

A moment of rest for men and beasts, near Brabant, October 10, 1918.



THE OPERATIONS EAST OF THE MEUSE RIVER
As shown by the operations maps of the 131st Infantry.



A BIG GUN AT DANNEVOUX

Showing the hoist and railroad track used in handling ammunition.

newed and the advance of the Twenty-ninth Division was attended with more success. As a result the second battalion, 129th Infantry, was able to reach and consolidate its new position.

Under conditions similar to those endured by the other forces, the Sixty-fifth Infantry Brigade held its positions from October 15 until relieved by the Fifteenth Colonial Infantry Division (French). This relief began in the sector of the Sixty-sixth Infantry Brigade west of

the Meuse on the night of October 19-20, continued in both sectors on the following night and terminated on the night of the 21st-22nd, when the last element of the Thirty-third Division was replaced by French Colonials. Forty-four days had elapsed from the time the first troops of the division had occupied the trenches at Verdun until the last unit was relieved. From October 8 until October 21 the Thirty-third Division, astride of the Meuse and subjected to incessant fire day and night from the enemy on the dominating heights, held a front of ten kilometers, forming the right of the American forces attacking west of the river and the left of the Seventeenth French Army Corps operating east of the Meuse.



A VIEW OF DUN-SUR-MEUSE

Upon its relief the Thirty-third Division marched by night to the sector of Troyon-sur-Meuse, staging each day in various woods to avoid observation by hostile airplanes. This sector—which included the celebrated position of Les Eparges, the scene of such desperate fighting in 1915 and 1916—was then occupied by the



DIVISION HEADQUARTERS AT TROYON

Seventy-ninth American Division (Major General Joseph E. Kuhn) and the Fifty-fifth Field Artillery (Brigadier General J. A. Kilbreth), belonging to the Thirtieth Division. On the nights of October 23, 24 and 25, this division was relieved by the Thirty-third, which meanwhile had been assigned to the



"THIS IS THE WAY"

Colonel (later Brigadier General) Kilbreth, 55th F. A. Brigade, and General W. J. Nicholson, 157th F. A. Brigade, conferring at Mouilly. General Nicholson was commander of the first R. O. T. C. at Fort Sheridan in 1917.

Second Colonial Army Corps (General Blondlat). The Fifty-fifth Field Artillery Brigade, being unable to move its guns owing to an insufficiency of horses, was attached to the Thirty-third Division, while the Fifty-second Field Artillery Brigade, upon arriving a few miles from the positions where it was to relieve the Fifty-fifth, was detached, marched back to Verdun with the Seventy-ninth Division, and was sent into the line near Consenvoye on the nights of October 28 and 29, its troops, tired by nearly seven weeks of continuous operations, occupying positions within a radius of two miles from the spot where one of its units had been relieved on the night of the 20th-21st. On the 26th the post of command of the Thirty-third Division was established at Troyon-sur-Meuse, and on the nights of the 27th and 28th the Thirty-ninth French Infantry Division was relieved jointly by the Thirty-third



COMMANDING GENERAL'S BILLET AT TROYON
Photographed from the garden.

and Twenty-eighth American Divisions, with the result that the Thirty-third occupied a frontage of approximately twelve kilometers.

The region of Troyon-sur-Meuse was at that time considered a "quiet sector," but it rapidly developed into a distinctly lively area, particularly after the mediocre Austrians were replaced by picked German troops, who were ordered at all

costs to hold this sector, which was considered the key to Metz. The period from October 27 to November 5, 1918, was characterized by constant, harassing fire from the enemy artillery and by unusual activity in the shape of continual patrols and frequent raids by the Americans. The first of these patrols was sent out on the night of October 28-29 in conformity with orders from the corps commander, and thereafter they were of daily and nightly occurrence, some of them being decidedly productive of results in prisoners taken and information gained. The first raid was made early on the morning of November 7 against the Chateau et Ferme d' Aulnois by Companies A and C, 130th Infantry, and resulted in the killing of nine of the enemy and the capture of one officer, twenty-one men, two heavy and four light machine



THE THIRTY-THIRD IN TROYON, OCTOBER 26

guns. The second raid was made on November 8 against St. Hilaire by two provisional companies from the 131st Infantry but achieved little, while the third raid, made against the same town on November 9 by a like force from that regiment effected the destruction of numerous machine gun posts, although none of the enemy were encountered.



IN THE CEMETERY AT ST. HILAIRE

The last two days immediately preceding the armistice were characterized by attacks of a much more serious nature, which were made in force. At 5:45 a. m. on November 10, the second battalion, 130th Infantry, under protection of a heavy fire of artillery and machine guns, assaulted the strongly fortified town of Marchéville. By 10 a. m. the attacking forces had captured the town, taking six officers, eighty-four men, twelve machine guns and a 150 mm. howitzer. They followed up their successes by repulsing four counterattacks.

During the night of the 9th-10th, the 131st Infantry drove the enemy out of the Bois les Hautes Epines, the Bois la Vachère and the Bois de Warville, occupying the village of St. Hilaire about dawn. Shortly before noon



THE VILLAGE OF THILLOT-SOUS-LES-COTES

The starting point for the raids on St. Hilaire.



AT THE EDGE OF THE BOIS DES HAUTES EPINES
Explosion of a shell on the 131st Infantry's front.

an attack against La Bertaucourt Ferme was made by Company A, followed about an hour later by an offensive against the Bois d'Harville by the third battalion, supported by the second battalion of the 131st Infantry and by Companies A and B, 124th Machine Gun Battalion. The troops participating in this brilliant attack broke through the *Kriemhilde Stellung* and reached their objective about 3:20 p. m., thus gaining possession of the entire southern portion of that formidable wood. The capture of the Bois

d'Harville, coupled with that of Marchéville, wrested from the Germans two of the most important positions of the Hindenburg system in the Troyon sector, the loss of which was considered as synonymous with the fall of Metz.

On November 11, at 5 a. m., the Sixty-fifth Infantry Brigade, headed by the 129th Infantry, resumed its attack in a heavy fog, over a terrain flooded by the enemy and in the face of extremely heavy fire from hostile artillery and machine guns. By 9 o'clock it was in possession of the Chateau d'Aulnois, Riaville and Marchéville and was still advancing when the news was received that the armistice had been signed and that hostilities would cease at 11 a. m. At 9:45 the recall was sounded, the units were halted and their fire arrested, although the enemy did not cease his bombardment until exactly 11 o'clock.

Meanwhile, the initial attack of the Sixty-sixth Brigade had been made about 5:30 a. m. by a force of 150 men from the 131st and 132nd Infantry Regiments, moving from St. Hilaire against Butgnéville, but so heavy was the enemy fire and so numerous were the obstacles encountered that this operation had to be suspended. The main attack was to be made against the unconquered portion of the Bois d'Harville and the fortified village of Jonville, and the troops were in the process of forming for this attack when, about 8:30 a. m., information regarding the armistice was received. The troops accordingly stood fast and all firing ceased—in marked contrast to the enemy artillery and one machine gun in particular which continued to sing their "Hymn of Hate" until the stroke of 11 o'clock. If the progress which had been made

[illegible]

As it was received by the Thirty-third Division. The order reads: 1. Hostilities will be stopped on the entire front beginning on the eleventh of November eleven o'clock (French time). 2. The allied troops will not go beyond, until further order, the line attained at that date and at that hour. Signed: Marshal Foch.

During the afternoon of the 11th and the ensuing morning a general rectification of the positions of the Thirty-third Division took place, with the dual object of making the troops as comfortable as possible after their long tours of duty in the trenches at Verdun and Troyon, and of holding them in readiness for any future advance. The days immediately following the armistice were noteworthy for the stringent measures which had to be taken to prevent fraternization on the part of the Germans and to care for the hundreds of prisoners liberated by the enemy who streamed into the lines in a pitiful condition.

The Thirty-third Division had passed on November 5 from the Second Colonial Army Corps to the Seventeenth Army Corps (General Hellot, *vice* General Claudel) and in the ensuing month it was transferred no less than four times. It was assigned on November 14 to the Fourth Corps, on the 17th

to the reserve of the Second Army, on the 26th to the Ninth Corps, and on December 5 it went back to the reserve of the Second Army. During that period the training of the troops, which had been resumed on November 12, continued without interruption, with occasional terrain exercises. Great attention was devoted to the thorough salvaging and policing of the areas occupied.

On November 17 the Third Army (Major General Dickman)—the newly-created Army of Occupation—began its advance toward Luxemburg en route into Germany. To supply it with the requisite motor transport, it was necessary to strip the First and Second Armies of a large proportion of their trucks, and the Thirty-third Division, reduced to approximately half the number prescribed, found difficulty in functioning properly, especially since it was almost impossible to obtain spare parts for its motor transport.

On November 18 Lieutenant Colonel William H. Simpson succeeded Brigadier General Naylor as chief of staff, as the latter had been transferred to the Ninth Corps.

On December 7 the Thirty-third Division began its movement to the Leudelange area, southwest of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and on the 8th it reached the region of Etain and Conflans. On that same day the French took official possession of Metz and the procession, which was reviewed by President Poincaré, Marshals Joffre, Foch and Pétain, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and other important personages, was headed by a provisional battalion



THE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF THE ALLIES INTO METZ

Marshal Pétain led the procession, in which a provisional battalion of the 131st Infantry represented the Americans.



PANORAMA OF DIEKIRCH

Where the divisional headquarters of the Thirty-third were established in December.

from the 131st Infantry, commanded by Colonel Sanborn. The contingent of the 131st were the only foreign troops participating in that historic event.

On the 9th the Thirty-third reached the line Norrey-Mancieulles; on the 10th the Sixty-sixth Infantry Brigade reached Esch, in Luxemburg, and the Sixty-fifth arrived at Villerupt. On the 11th orders were received to remain south of the line running from Luxemburg, the capital of the Grand Duchy, to Remich; on the 12th the infantry brigades resumed their advance, which carried them to Hesperingen and Bartringen. At the conclusion of this movement the entire Thirty-third Division was concentrated in an area south and west of Luxemburg and only a few miles from that city. At the same time it passed out of the Second Army Reserve and was attached to the Seventh Corps, which formed part of the Third Army, better known as the "Army of Occupation."

All ranks of the division welcomed the day of rest which was given them December 13, as they were decidedly fatigued after six days of continuous marching over muddy roads in a ceaseless downpour of rain. On the 14th, however, the movement was resumed eastward toward the division's new destination—the Saarburg area in Rhenish Germany—and that afternoon the leading units reached the Moselle. On the 15th the Sixty-sixth Infantry Brigade crossed this river into Germany and pushed forward to the picturesque region of Saarburg, while the Sixty-fifth Infantry Brigade continued its move-



THE CHRISTMAS MILITARY BALL

Given at Diekirch by the officers of the division, at the Grand Hotel Des Ardennes.

ment north along the left bank as far as Manternach, its leading elements getting over the Sauer into German territory. The Fifty-fifth Field Artillery Brigade followed the Sixty-sixth as far as Remich, while the other units marched northeast on the heels of the Sixty-fifth. About noon information was received by telegraph that, since the number of American divisions to enter Germany had been limited to eight, the Thirty-third would be transferred back to the Second Army. It was directed that its advance be arrested

and that any units which had crossed the German frontier should be withdrawn into Luxemburg. The necessary orders were issued immediately and the leading elements of the Sixty-fifth Brigade withdrew the next day. It was not until the 17th, however, that the Sixty-sixth Brigade completed its retirement across the Moselle to Remich. At noon that day the Thirty-third Division passed out of the Army of Occupation, and again



CHRISTMAS DINNER IN DIEKIRCH

became part of the reserve of the Second Army.

On December 18 the division was attached to the Sixth Corps and the leading units began their advance northwest toward Diekirch; on the 19th the entire command was in movement, and on the 20th the troops reached the area which, save for certain slight modifications, they were destined to occupy for four months. The division headquarters were established at Diekirch and several other units were billeted in that town; the region of Ettelbrück was occupied by the Sixty-fifth Brigade and that of the Chateau of Meysembourg by the Sixty-sixth; the 108th Engineers were stationed further east at Medernach, and the 122nd Machine Gun Battalion occupied Canach in the southeastern part of the Grand Duchy. The Fifty-fifth Field Artillery Brigade remained at Remich on the Moselle.

The mission of the division, which constituted part of the reserve of the Army of Occupation, was to guard the lines of communication and various dumps of the allied forces and to preserve order within the Duchy of Luxemburg north of the line Remich to Redange, both inclusive. As a matter of fact, the Luxemburgers showed themselves exceptionally friendly and the stay of the division in the Grand Duchy proved extraordinarily pleasant.



DEMONSTRATION OF BRACKET FIRE



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE BRACKET FIRE DEMONSTRATION AT VIARDEN
Showing instructors and students grouped about the trench mortars.



THE LIBERTY BELLS: THE THEATRICAL TROUPE OF THE THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION

Left to right, front row: Musician Arthur Kassel, Private Henri F. Newell, Sergeant John L. Murray, Musician Stephen Halpin, Sergeant Jesse Biese, Miss Paula Temple (the only real *belles* in the outfit), First Lieutenant Herbert H. Harris, Privates Owen Murphy, Lester New, Harvey Christensen, Lloyd VanHesley, Frank Morris.

Back row: Corporal Lee Hamm, Sergeant William Blask, Private George Liebl, Corporal Albert Liese, Private Donald Ten Eyck, Private Lester Cuneo, Corporal Charles Schemmel, Sergeant Edward Gech, Private Lloyd Lutz, Sergeant George Ansley, Private Julius Kahn, Corporal Carl Wolf, Sergeant Sigmund Meyer.

On December 20 General Bell received notification that Lieutenant General Bullard had directed him, as senior division commander in the Sixth Corps, to "assume command of that Corps," but four days later, after General Headquarters had learned of his assignment, he was relieved.

During the occupation of Luxemburg territory, the troops of the Thirty-third Division were given continuous training, save for the period from Christmas to January 6, 1919. Numerous schools were established, and a large number of officers and men were sent away to other schools in compliance with orders. To bring the transport to the highest possible standard, a number of horse shows were held, at which the animals, vehicles and equipment of the various units were rated. These competitions were so successful that a similar system was applied to the troops themselves. This brought about a remarkable improvement in the appearance of the men and their proficiency in the School of the Soldier. Dances and performances by

theatrical troupes, organized in the various units, afforded entertainment to officers and men alike; the division theatrical troupe achieved remarkable success wherever it appeared, especially in Paris, where it played for weeks to crowded houses.

On January 5 the Fifty-fifth Field Artillery Brigade, which had been attached to the Twenty-eighth Division, started for Woinville. On the 10th, the Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade (Brigadier General Henry D. Todd, Jr.)



A VIEW IN ECHTERNACH



THE BOYS' SCHOOL AT DIEKIRCH

Used as division headquarters.



LT. SHERWOOD RECEIVES MILITARY CROSS

rejoined the division, and was billeted at Schönfels, Bissen, Lintgen, Berschbach and Tuntingen. The separation of eight months was ended to the delight of both commands, and this brigade returned to its own with a remarkable record for gallantry, efficiency and *esprit de corps*, gained under particularly difficult conditions.

The Sixty-sixth Infantry Brigade occupied Echternach and the region in its vicinity on January 11. On the 20th, Brigadier General C. M. Wagstaff, of the British Expeditionary Forces, presented the decorations bestowed by the King of England on certain officers and men of the 131st Infantry for their gallantry at Chipilly Ridge and Gressaire Wood on August 9, 1918. Following an inspection of the regiment, which was drawn up on three sides of the square at the village of Larochette, the Distinguished Service Order was conferred upon Colonel Sanborn and the Military Cross upon Second Lieutenant George W. Sherwood, while three men received the

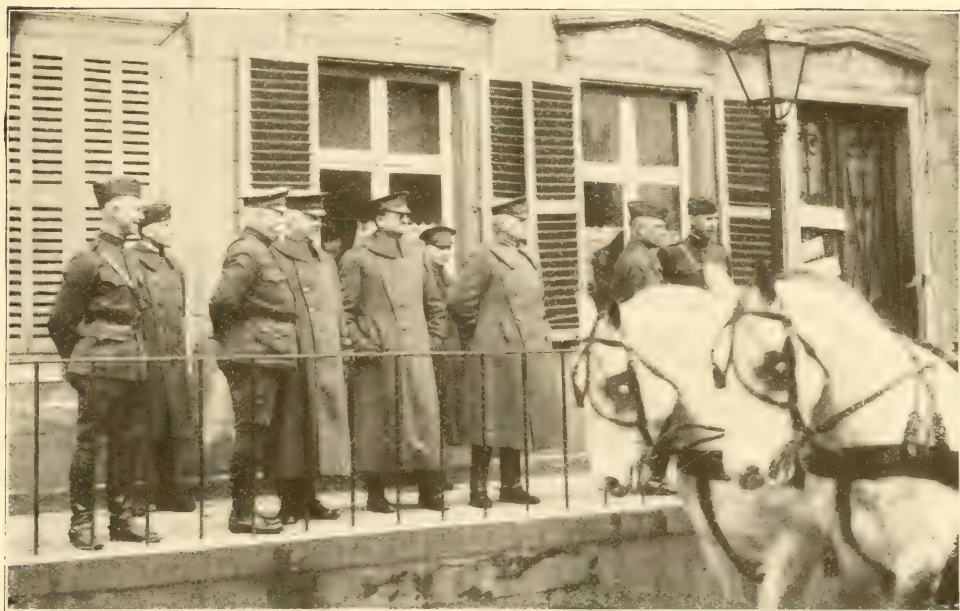
Distinguished Conduct Medal and fifteen others the Military Medal.

During February, 1919, the number of officers and men detached from the units to attend schools within the division or elsewhere reached such propor-



THE CEREMONIES AT LAROCLETTE

Brigadier General Wagstaff decorating officers and men of the 131st Infantry.



(Harris and Nickerson)

REVIEWING THE PRIZE-WINNING TEAMS AT DIEKIRCH

Left to right: Lieutenant Colonel Schwengel, Captain Woodward, Major General Bell, Major General McAndrew, Brigadier General Fiske, Lieutenant St. Louis, Brigadier General Wolf, Lieutenant Colonel Reynolds, Lieutenant Colonel Simpson.

tions as to handicap considerably the training of the troops. Apart from this training and the usual routine, the month was particularly noteworthy for the series of inspections inaugurated with a view to rating the units according to their proficiency—to which allusion has already been made—for the letters of commendation received from Lieutenant General Bullard respecting the conduct of the division in the Meuse-Argonne battle and from the adjutant general on the “splendid” condition of its animals and transport, and for the division horse show held at Diekirch on February 27. The horse show was a remarkable success and was given additional interest by the presence of the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg, the members of her suite, the corps commander, the chief of staff of the Second Army and other important persons.

During March, 1919, additional schools were established and a large number of officers and men were sent to the A. E. F. University at Beaune, Côte d’Or, France, as students and instructors. On the 20th, the Thirty-third carried off the first honors at the horse show of the Sixth Corps held in the city of Luxemburg. The Thirty-third also held a very successful motor transport show at Diekirch on the 27th. On the 12th the ratings of the horse transport of the units were published, the highest being that of the Thirty-third Military Police Company with a total of 279.48 out of a possible 300.

During the first three months of 1919 numerous decorations—American, British and French—had been awarded to officers and men of the Thirty-third Division and on March 17, out of sixty-three Medals of Honor given in the



CHAMPION FOUR HORSE TEAMS OF THE THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION

From left to right, the prize-winning teams are: Headquarters Troop, bays, line hitch; Headquarters Troop, blacks, line hitch; 13th Infantry, bays; 13th Infantry, grays.

CHAMPION FIVE-HORSE TEAMS OF THE 33RD DIVISION

First prize, 132nd Infantry (at left); second prize, 122nd Field Artillery (at right).

entire A. E. F., eight had been conferred upon the Thirty-third Division.

During April there were a number of competitions in rifle and pistol shooting as well as machine gun matches, but on the 8th all schools were discontinued. On the first of the month, the division was transferred out of the Sixth Corps and again became part of the Army of Occupation. On the 6th General Desticker, Marshal Foch's first assistant chief of staff, formally presented Croix de Guerre to nine officers and twenty-five men of the division. On the 7th the headquarters of the Sixty-sixth Infantry Brigade were moved from Echternach to Dommeldingen. The division commander reviewed that brigade on the 9th and the Sixty-fifth Infantry Brigade on the following day. The Thirty-third Division carried off first honors at the Sixth Corps motor show held at Luxemburg April 11, and took second place in the international horse show held by the Army of Occupation at Coblenz from the 23rd to the 27th. On April 12 the Thirty-third Division was transferred from the Third Army to the Services of Supply, and three days later came the welcome news that its movement to Brest would commence on the 24th.

The most notable event of the month took place on April 22, when the Thirty-third Division was inspected and reviewed by General Pershing, the commander-in-chief of the A. E. F., in the presence of a large assemblage which included Prince Leopold of Belgium, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and Major General Keppel-Bethel of the British Army. At the termination of the review, General Pershing personally presented to many officers and men the American decorations awarded them. He presented to General Bell and

General Wolf the Distinguished Service Medal—General King having already obtained this decoration at Chaumont on March 23. To three men he gave the coveted Medal of Honor, and to twenty-two officers and eighty-one enlisted men the Distinguished Service Cross. By his direction battle streamers were placed on the colors of all the regiments as well as those of the machine gun battalions and the field signal battalion. The commander-in-chief evidently was pleased with the "fine appearance" of the troops, to judge by the letter he wrote on the following day to General Bell, which will be found on page 170.

The Thirty-third Division began entraining on April 25 for the journey to Brest, but it was not until the first of May that the last units had left the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, where they had spent more than four delightful months. The stay at Brest was without particular interest except for the presentation by Vice Admiral Moreau, on May 7, of the Legion of Honor to Generals Bell, Wolf and King and Colonel Sanborn, and for the receipt of a farewell letter from André Tardieu, the French commissioner-general. The division commander, with the 132nd Infantry and the 122nd and the 124th Machine Gun Battalions, sailed May 9 on the transport Mount Vernon, reaching New York on the 17th, when they were welcomed by a delegation of Illinois officials and citizens headed by Governor Lowden. As the successive units arrived, they disembarked at Hoboken and were sent to Camp Mills, Long



THE CROWD AT THE SIXTH CORPS MOTOR SHOW, AT LUXEMBURG
Where the Thirty-third Division took first honors.

Island, whence after a short stay, they proceeded by rail to Chicago.

The efforts of Governor Lowden and other Illinois officials to obtain permission from the War Department for a review of the entire division in Chicago was unavailing, but consent was obtained for three reviews as the successive increments arrived. Nothing could have exceeded the enthusiasm with which the people of Chicago welcomed the veterans. Each contingent paraded over flower-strewn streets and passed in review before Governor Lowden. The dates of these reviews and the troops participating in them were as follows:



GENERAL PERSHING ADDRESSES THE DIVISION AT
ETTELBRÜCK

MAY 27, 1919:

Division Headquarters (Major General George Bell, Jr.).
 Headquarters Troop (Captain Herbert W. Styles).
 65th Infantry Brigade Headquarters (Brigadier General Edward L. King).
 132nd Infantry (Colonel Abel Davis).
 130th Infantry (Colonel John V. Clinnin).
 124th Machine Gun Battalion (Major Floyd F. Putman).
 123rd Machine Gun Battalion (Major Albert L. Culbertson).
 122nd Machine Gun Battalion (Captain E. C. Daly).
 Railhead Detachment.
 108th Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop (First Lieutenant Clay M. Donner).

JUNE 2, 1919:

66th Infantry Brigade Headquarters (Brigadier General Paul A. Wolf, who had, however, remained in France as captain of the A. E. F. team which won the inter-allied rifle and pistol match at Le Mans on June 23 to 25, 1919).
 131st Infantry (Colonel Joseph B. Sanborn).
 129th Infantry (Colonel Edgar A. Myer).
 108th Train Headquarters and Military Police (Colonel Charles D. Center).
 108th Ammunition Train (Lieutenant-Colonel Walter J. Fisher).
 108th Supply Train (Major William Hendrie).

JUNE 5, 1919:

58th Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters (Brigadier General Henry D. Todd, Jr.).
 122nd Field Artillery (Colonel Milton J. Foreman).

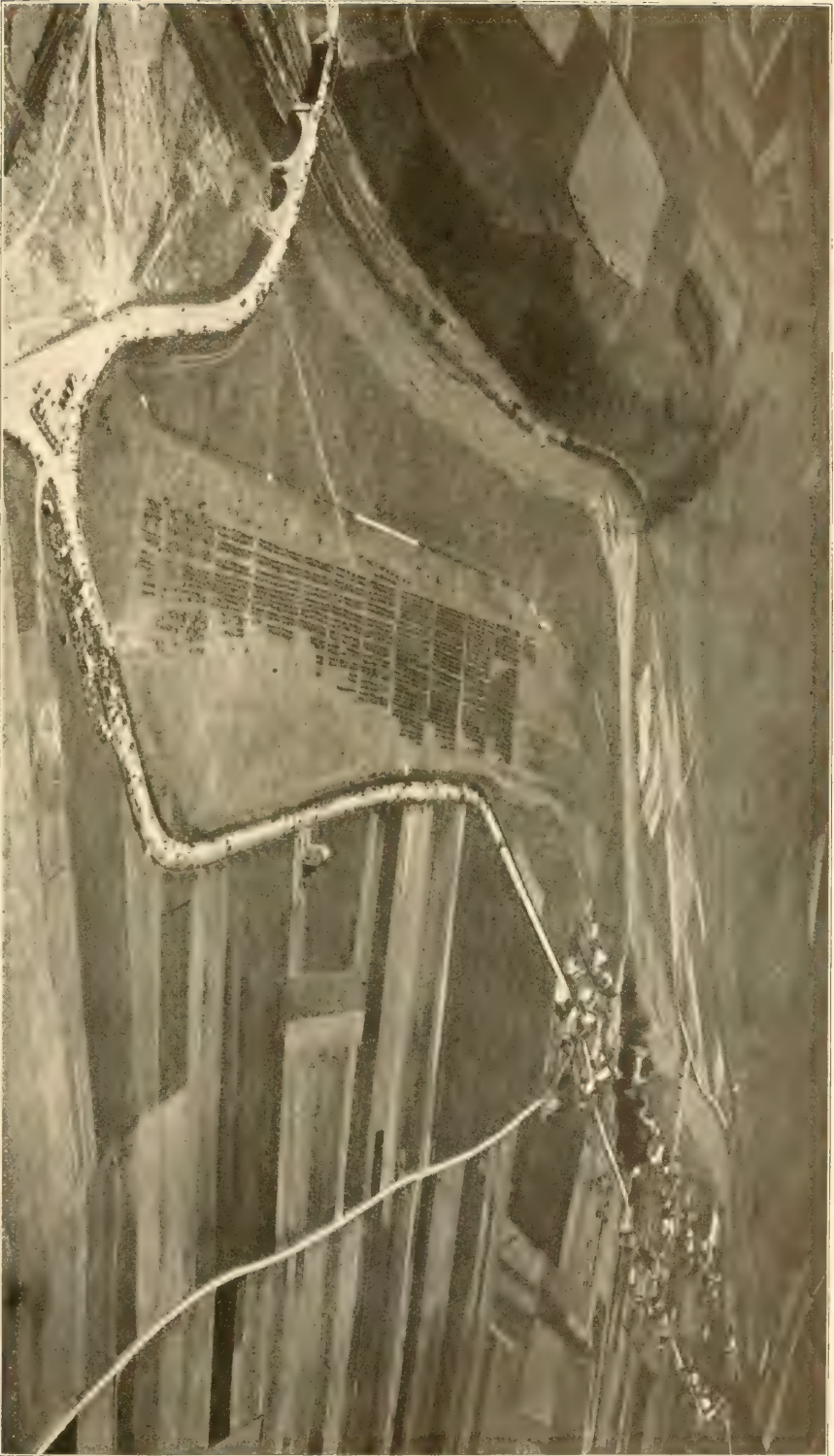


THE COLORS OF ALL UNITS OF THE THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION
Assembled just prior to the ceremonies of decorating the colors at the Ettelbrück review.

- 123rd Field Artillery (Colonel Charles G. Davis).
- 124 Field Artillery (Colonel Horatio B. Hackett).
- 108th Engineers (Colonel Henry A. Allen).
- 108th Engineer Train (First Lieutenant Magnus P. Thompson).
- 108th Field Signal Battalion (Major Milan A. Loosley).
- 108th Sanitary Train (Lieutenant-Colonel George C. Amerson).



A SEA OF HELMETS



THE LAST REVIEW OF THE THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION

At Etelbruck, Luxembourg, on April 22, 1919. This remarkable photograph was taken by the Ninth Aero Squadron.

Upon detraining at various stations, the troops proceeded to Grant Park, where a reception of their relatives was held. At 11 a. m. began the parade, headed in each instance by General Bell and reviewed by Governor Lowden. The parades were followed by banquets at different hotels, at the conclusion of which the troops entrained for Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois. At that camp the officers and men who were not of the regular establishment and who did not desire to remain in the army were rapidly and "honorably discharged" from the military service of the United States. Before the end of June, 1919, this demobilization had been completed and the "Prairie Division" passed into history.



GENERAL BELL RECEIVES THE SALUTE

Admiral Moreau decorating officers of the Thirty-third Division, at Brest.

In certain respects the career of the Thirty-third Division was unique. It was the only division in the American Expeditionary Forces in France—and, therefore, in American history—which fought with, and under, the British, the Americans and the French. It was the only American division the officers and men of which were decorated by a king of England in person.

While in Europe, the Thirty-third Division served in five armies and twelve army corps, in some of them more than once. The division was attached to the Fourth British Army, the First American Army, the Second French Army, the Second American Army and the Third American Army. It served during this time with the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Ninth American Corps, the Third and Nineteenth British Corps, the Australian Corps, the Seventeenth French Army Corps, and the Second Colonial Army Corps (French).

The Thirty-third was the sixteenth American division to reach France. In the number of kilometers gained during advance against the enemy, it has been officially rated as the ninth among the American divisions; in the number of prisoners captured, it stood fourth; in the number of its own troops killed in action, it was ranked twentieth, and in the number of its wounded, twelfth—these last two categories affording proof of the skill with which the division was handled in battle. The German High Command evidently considered it exceptional as they rated it among the five “first-class” American divisions.

From June 22 until November 11, 1918, a period of nearly five months, there elapsed only eighteen days when the Thirty-third Division, in whole or



MARCHING TO THE DOCKS AT BREST

in part, was not occupying a portion of the allied line. General Sir Henry Rawlinson, commanding the Fourth British Army, prophesied that it would “render brilliant service to the allied cause.” In the Meuse-Argonne battle, to quote the words of Lieutenant-General Bullard in his letter of February 18, 1919, to General Bell—every mission entrusted to the division was “executed with zeal, skill, smoothness and valor that deserved the highest commendation.” In all its desperate fighting never once did the Thirty-third Division appeal for help or reinforcements. It was the boast of the soldiers that every order given them in battle was executed and that every objective assigned to them was taken on scheduled time. This claim is justified by the facts.



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A RIOT OF JOY

As the Mount Vernon steamed into New York harbor.

The attainment of perfection, especially in war, is beyond human power, but in the Thirty-third Division the machinery functioned smoothly and was invariably able to cope with every situation, however difficult. Few were the occasions when the troops in the trenches did not have hot meals; there was no shortage of rations even under the most critical conditions, and the supply of artillery and small arms ammunition was always equal to requirements.

The officers of the staff never lost sight of the fact that their role was wholly and solely that of servants of the fighting men.

While it was at Camp Logan, the death rate in the Thirty-third Division was the lowest in the American army. In Europe, its health rate ranked among the very highest in the A. E. F. During active operations, the manner in which it cared for the sick and wounded was noteworthy for its efficiency.

The discipline and spirit of the division were of the highest order. From the date of its departure from Texas until the beginning of the armistice, no enlisted man was tried by a general court-martial and only two officers were thus tried—an enviable record for any command of that size.

In efficiency, gallantry, devotion to duty, steadfast resolution and cheerfulness under all conditions, and in *esprit de corps*, the officers and men of the Thirty-third Division proved themselves worthy successors of the soldiers of Illinois who fought in former wars of the United States. The commander-in-chief, in his letter of April 23, 1919, declared that "theirs was a splendid record while in France," and that "they should go home proud of themselves and of the part they have played, and conscious of the respect and admiration of their comrades throughout the American Expeditionary Forces." In bidding farewell to the division commander on May 5, 1919, André Tardieu, the French commissioner-general, wrote: "We shall treasure in memory the exploits of your splendid soldiers. I here tender to them the expression of the gratitude of the Government of the French Republic, which unites in the same thought of thankfulness the living and the dead."

In a pamphlet entitled "33rd Division, A. E. F." summarizing the operations of the command from its arrival in France until the armistice—which



THE ARRIVAL IN CHICAGO

Left to right: Lt. Col. Stansfield, Capt. Roa, General Bell, Lt. Col. Chipperfield, Lt. Col. Simpson, Maj. Barber.

was printed in Luxemburg and distributed, during April, 1919, to all ranks—the division commander, in his short preface, declared that he was “proud to have the honor and the privilege of commanding such men.”

What the officers and men of the Thirty-third Division accomplished is mainly attributable to the effective weeding out of those who were not up to the requisite standard, to the thorough training, the severe discipline enforced, the vigilant supervision, the magnificent spirit instilled into them and the skill with which they were at all times handled by their admired and beloved commander, Major General George Bell, Jr.



THE SECOND CONTINGENT HOME AGAIN! MARCHING DOWN STATE STREET, CHICAGO

ADVANCES MADE BY THE THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION

The following are the advances made by the Thirty-third Division in its various attacks:

	Meters
July 4, 1918, at Hamel, Companies C and E, 131st Infantry, and Companies A and G, 132nd Infantry	2100
August 9, 1918, at Gressaire Wood and Chipilly Ridge, Somme Offensive, 131st Infantry....	4000
September 26, 1918, sector between the Bois de Forges and the Laiterie de Belhame, 131st Infantry; Companies B and C, 124th Machine Gun Battalion, and Company C, 108th Engineers	7000
September 26, 1918, Bois de Forges, 132nd Infantry; Companies A and D, 124th Machine Gun Battalion, and Company F, 108th Engineers	5000
September 29 to October 14, 1918, Sixty-fifth Infantry Brigade, Bois de Dannevoux and Bois de la Côte Lemont	2000
October 8, 1918, near Consenvoye, 132nd Infantry (less Third Battalion); Second Battalion, 131st Infantry, and Companies A and D, 124th Machine Gun Battalion.....	4000
October 9, 1918, Bois de Chaume, 132nd Infantry (less Third Battalion); Second Battalion and Machine Gun Company, 131st Infantry, and Companies A and D, 124th Machine Gun Battalion	3000
October 10, 1918, Bois de Chaume and Bois du Plat Chêne, 131st Infantry (less Second Battalion); Company B, 122nd Machine Gun Battalion, and Company B, 124th Machine Gun Battalion	2000
October 10, 1918, Bois de Chaume, Third Battalion, 130th Infantry.....	2000
October 10, 1918, Bois du Plat Chêne, Third Battalion, 129th Infantry.....	2000
October 10, 1918, Bois de Chaume and Bois du Plat Chêne, First Battalion, 129th Infantry, and Company A, 122nd Machine Gun Battalion	3200
October 15, 1918, Bois du Plat Chêne, Second Battalion, 129th Infantry.....	1000
November 10, 1918, Marchéville, Second Battalion, 130th Infantry, and Company D, 123rd Machine Gun Battalion	3000
November 10, 1918, Bois d'Harville, and St. Hilaire, 131st Infantry, and Companies A and B, 124th Machine Gun Battalion	4000
November 11, 1918, Chateau D'Aulnois, Riaville and Marchéville, 129th Infantry, 130th Infantry, 123rd Machine Gun Battalion, and Company F, 108th Engineers.....	3000

PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION

	Officers	Other Ranks
July 5, 1918 .....	..	500
August 9, 1918 .....	..	700
September 26, 1918	30	1,400
September 27, 1918 .....	..	104
October 2, 1918 .....	..	4
October 8, 1918	2	145
October 9, 1918	18	615
October 10, 1918	4	140
October 11, 1918 .....	..	43
October 12, 1918 .....	..	2
October 13, 1918 .....	..	48
October 20, 1918 .....	..	5
October 27-November 9, 1918 (both inclusive)	1	57
November 10, 1918	7	146
November 11, 1918 .....	..	6
Total	68	3,024

* Estimated.

MATÉRIEL CAPTURED BY THE THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION

	Heavy Artillery	Light Artillery	Trench Mortars	Machine Guns	Rifles
Gressaire Wood, 131st Infantry, August 9, 1918..	2	28	2	100	59
Near Bois de Forges, 131st Infantry, September 26, 1918	3	13	..	52	59
Bois de Forges, 132nd Infantry, September 26, 1918	4	12	10	109	..
Sector of Bois de Dannevoix and Bois de la Côte Lemont, 65th Infantry Brigade, September 29 to October 15, 1918	1	7	2	37	80
Brabant—Consenvoye—Bois de Chaume, 132nd Infantry, October 8 to 14, 1918	2	11	3	113	..
Bois de Chaume and Bois du Plat Chêne, 131st Infantry, October 10 to 14, 1918 .....	..	16	1	24	207
Bois de Chaume, 130th Infantry, October 10 to 20, 1918 .....	..	..	..	2	..
Bois du Plat Chêne, 129th Infantry, October 10 to 20, 1918 .....	..	..	2	3	25
Chateau d'Aulnois, 130th Infantry, November 7, 1918 .....	..	..	..	0	..
Bois de Warville, 131st Infantry, November 8, 1918 .....	..	..	..	1	..
Marchéville, 130th Infantry, November 10, 1918..	1	..	..	12	..
Bois d'Harville, 131st Infantry, November 10, 1918 .....	..	..	..	1	..
Totals	13	87	20	460	430

LETTERS OF COMMENDATION FROM THE BRITISH

Fourth Army No. G. S. 2/13.

Thirty-third Illinois Division.

On the departure of the Thirty-third Division from the Fourth Army I desire officially to record my admiration of the energy, keenness and soldierly qualities exhibited by all ranks during their period of training under my orders. The marked advance which has been made and the satisfactory standard of fighting efficiency that has been reached reflect high credit on all concerned, and guarantee that the division will render brilliant services to the allied cause wherever it may be employed as a fighting division in face of the enemy.

My regret is that it will not have further opportunity for offensive action whilst in the Fourth British Army, but portions of the division have already acquitted themselves most gallantly, and I desire to tender my warm thanks to those units engaged for their brilliant successes in the Hamel offensive and at Gressaire Wood.

I greatly regret the departure of the division and offer to General Bell and all ranks under his command the best of good fortune in the strenuous times which lie before them.

H. RAWLINSON.

H. Q. Fourth Army,
21st August, 1918.

III Corps G. O. 1565,
20th August, 1918.

Major General George Bell, Jr.,
Commanding 33rd American Division.

On the departure of your division from this corps, I write to ask you to convey to all ranks under your command our thanks and appreciation of the excellent work that the division has done during its period of attachment to the III Corps.

The 131st Regiment, of the Sixty-sixth Brigade, carried out the attack on the 9th August in a manner which reflected great credit not only on its gallantry, but on its previous training; and the work done by the whole of your division during its periods of attachment and of holding the line has been of a high order.

All ranks of the III British Corps wish the Thirty-third American Division the best of luck in the future, and in watching its future victorious career will always remember with great pleasure the time which they have spent together with their American comrades in arms.

ALEX GODLEY,
Lieutenant-General,
Commanding III Corps.

III Corps H. Q.,
20, 8, 18.

ORDERS AND LETTERS OF COMMENDATION FROM AMERICAN CORPS AND ARMY COMMANDERS

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY

American E. F., France, 12 December, 1918.

From: Commanding General, Second Army.

To: Commanding General, 33rd Division, American E. F.

Subject: Activity of the 33rd Division prior to the Armistice.

1. Upon the transfer of the Thirty-third Division, from the Second to the Third American Army, I desire to express to you my gratification at the vigorous and successful activities of your division during the period of active operations preceding the armistice.

2. The Thirty-third Division, although occupying a broad front, was called upon to advance towards Conflans, and was engaged in the performance of this mission at the time that hostilities ceased.

3. On November 6 to 7, when accurate information of the enemy's intention was greatly desired, raiding parties from your division penetrated to Château d'Aulnois and captured twenty-one prisoners, including one officer. On November 7 to 8, your reconnaissance patrols entered Bois d'Harville and St. Hilaire and brought back eight prisoners. On November 9 to 10, you drove the enemy from the towns of St. Hilaire and Marchéville and, at the time of cessation of hostilities, your division had occupied these towns, as well as the towns of Butgnéville and Riaville.

4. The conduct of the Thirty-third Division exemplified its ability to execute promptly and thoroughly the tasks which were given to it. There was shown on the part of both officers and men, an efficiency and fighting spirit which are highly commendable.

(Signed) R. L. BULLARD,
Lieutenant General, U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES OFFICE OF COMMANDING GENERAL

18th February, 1919.

From: Lieutenant General R. L. Bullard.

To: Major General George Bell, Jr., Commanding 33rd Division (Through Commanding General, VI Corps).

Subject: Commendation of the Commanding General 33rd Division, and of his Division.

1. I desire to make of record the fact that as commanding general of the III Corps in the battle of the Meuse-Argonne I repeatedly took occasion between September 26, and October 7, to commend in high terms your own command of the Thirty-third Division and the valiant and efficient conduct of that division in the great battle in which you were taking part at that time. Every duty, every mission assigned to you and to your division, was executed with zeal, skill, smoothness and valor that deserved the highest commendation. I so stated to you at that time, as you will remember, but you and your division on October 7 were unexpectedly to me detached

from the III Corps. I then expected and hoped that in a few days you would be returned to my command and that I would have opportunity then to commend the conduct of your division in this battle; but I myself was separated from this command unexpectedly a few days later and this opportunity thus never came. I take it now.

I would appreciate it, if you will communicate this to your division.
RLB:s

R. L. BULLARD,
Lieut. General, U. S. A.
Commanding 2nd Army.

201. 1—Commendations. 1st Ind.
Hdqs. VI Army Corps, APO 783, American E. F., 20 February, 1919.
To the Commanding General, 33rd Division, American E. F.

1. It gives me great pleasure to forward this acknowledgment of the service rendered by your division, knowing that the commendation has been justly earned.

The esprit which enabled the accomplishment of such marked success in active service, still maintains the division, in time of peace, at a standard of efficiency excelled by none.

A. CRONKHITE,
Major General, U. S. A.
Commanding.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

G-5

HRR

France, February 17th, 1919.

From: The Adjutant General, American E. F.

To: The Commanding General, 2nd Army.

Subject: Condition of animals and transport of Thirty-third Division.

1. In connection with a general inspection and supervision of the instruction of the divisions of the A. E. F. in matters pertaining to the care of animals and the upkeep of leather equipment and the transport, the staff officer at these headquarters charged with this duty, reports as follows:

"The Thirty-third Division was inspected December fifth. There was a well-organized system of supervision of the care of animals, a sympathetic attention to their every need in such matters as grooming, feeding, watering, shelter, shoeing and standings, which began with the division commander and extended through all the grades down to the riders and drivers. The division commander was familiar with every detail of this important phase of instruction and administration in his command, very especially with the efforts of all concerned to ameliorate conditions and the difficulties encountered by them. Great credit is due him personally for the splendid state of affairs in his division on that date (December 5th, 1918)—which stood as a perfect model of the standards that ought to exist in these matters throughout the army."

2. The regiment inspected was the 130th Infantry, Colonel John V. Clinnin commanding.
By Command of General Pershing

J. M. WOOLFOLK,
Adjutant General.

FROM THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE A. E. F.

The following letter was written by General Pershing on the day following his inspection of the Thirty-third Division:

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Major General George Bell,
Commanding 33rd Division,
American E. F.

My dear General Bell:

It afforded me great satisfaction to inspect the Thirty-third Division at Ettelbruck on April 22, and to extend at that time, to the officers and men of your command my congratulations on their fine appearance and appreciation of their splendid record while in France.

The division has had an interesting and varied battle experience. One of those to be schooled with the British Expeditionary Forces, it arrived in France towards the end of May, 1918, where it trained with the Fourth Army. Although, as a division, it did not enter the line here, yet the majority of the organizations had hard fighting experience before they left the British sector. On July 4, parts of the 131st and 132nd Regiments of Infantry, brigaded with Australian troops, successfully attacked Hamel and the Hamel and Vaire Woods. On August 9 the 131st Infantry, under the Fifty-eighth British Division, successfully attacked Chipilly Ridge and the Gressaire Wood, an operation made especially difficult by the character of the terrain. Towards the end of August the division joined the First American Army in the Toul sector, remaining in reserve until September 5. On September 10, it relieved a French division in the Blercourt area, southwest of Verdun. It took part in the opening of the great Meuse-Argonne offensive, capturing the Bois de Forges, and occupying the sector facing the Meuse River. Beginning with October 8, it participated in the operations east of the Meuse, pressing vigorous attacks on the 11th, 12th and 13th in the vicinity of Consenvoye and the Bois de Chaume and the Bois du Plat Chêne. It remained astride of the Meuse until it was relieved on October 21, during which entire period it was constantly subjected to heavy artillery and machine gun fire from the heights of the west bank, and was continually in action. On October 26, it reentered the line in the Troyon sector where it took part in the attack of the Second Army, driving the enemy from the towns of St. Hilaire and Marchéville and occupying the towns of Butgnéville and Riaville. The division was advancing when hostilities ended with the armistice.

It is gratifying to see your troops in such good physical shape and still more so to know that the moral tone of all ranks is so high. I believe that they will return with this high standard to perform in the same way whatever tasks may lie before them in civil life. They should go home proud of themselves and of the part they have played, and conscious of the respect and admiration of their comrades throughout the American Expeditionary Forces.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) JOHN J. PERSHING.

THE THANKS OF FRANCE (Translation)

FRENCH REPUBLIC.
Paris, the 5th May, 1919.

The President of the Council
Minister of War.

To the General Commanding the Thirty-third Division.
My dear General:

At the hour when the Thirty-third Division is embarking for the United States, I am thinking with gratitude of the battles in which it has been engaged and displayed so much valor.

After having done its initial fighting with our British allies, it was near Verdun that the Thirty-third Division first came under fire with its French comrades. The capture of the Bois de Forges, on the 26th of September, revealed its dash. Several days later, at the Bois de Chaume, on the 8th of October, the Thirty-third Division asserted its tenacity in repulsing by stubborn counterattacks the enemy who was endeavoring in vain to retake the ground lost.

Of this spirit of enterprise your division again gave an example during the last days before the armistice when it was at the heels of the adversary in retreat.

We shall treasure in memory the exploits of your splendid soldiers. I here tender to them the expression of the gratitude of the Government of the Republic, which unites in the same thought of thankfulness the living and the dead.

Believe, my dear General, in the assurance of my very devoted sentiments.

For the President of the Council and by his order,
The Commissioner-General of the France-American War Affairs.
ANDRÉ TARDIEU.

Presidency of the Council.
(SEAL)

LEADERS OF THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION

SOMETHING ABOUT THE MEN WHO COMMANDED THE ILLINOIS SOLDIERS IN
THE FIGHTING OVERSEAS

Major General George Bell, Jr., had nearly forty years of service in the United States Army behind him when he was called to command the Thirty-third Division. He was born at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland, January 23, 1859. At the age of seventeen he was appointed to West Point by President Grant. For eight years, following his graduation from the military academy, he served with the Third Infantry in Northern Montana, being promoted to first lieutenant in 1886. From 1892 to 1896 he was professor of military science and tactics at Cornell University. While there—in 1894—he received the degree of LL. B. from Cornell and in the same year he was admitted to the New York bar.

At the beginning of the Spanish-American War, General Bell, then a captain, was again assigned to the Third Infantry, and served with that regiment through the Santiago campaign, being recommended for the brevet of major for service at Santiago. In 1900, having been assigned to the First Regiment, he went to the Philippines, where he served in the Samar campaign from 1900 to 1903. With his command he captured Vincente Lucban, insurgent commander in Samar and Leyte, putting an end to the insurrection in those islands. After several years in the United States, during which time he became a major, General Bell returned to the Philippines to command the second district in Leyte and, by the capture of Fostinio Ablin, the Pulajane leader of the insurrection in the island, he brought that rebellion to an end. After important service in the inspector general's department, General Bell was named to head a military mission to witness maneuvers and study military methods in Switzerland and France. He was promoted to colonel of infantry March 9, 1913, and took command of the Sixteenth Infantry, serving with that regiment at the Presidio, San Francisco, until the spring of 1914, when the regiment was sent to El Paso, Texas. On July 17 he was made a brigadier general. He was in command of the El Paso District at the time the American punitive expedition was in Mexico, retaining that command until August 22, 1917, when he was ordered to assume command of the Thirty-third Division at Camp Logan. In the meantime, on August 5, he had been made a major general in the National Army.

General Bell trained the Illinois division, led it through its combat service overseas, and remained in command until the division was demobilized at Camp Grant. He was absent from the division only for two months in 1917, when he was on an inspection tour in France, and for two weeks, after the armistice, when he was temporarily assigned to command the Sixth American Corps.

In recognition of his distinguished services as commander of the Thirty-third Division, General Bell was awarded the American Distinguished Service

Medal, was made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George by the British and received from France the decorations of the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre with Palm.

With the demobilization of the Thirty-third Division, General Bell took command of Camp Grant, May 29, 1919, and on September 29 of that year he assumed command of the Sixth Division, stationed at Camp Grant.

Paul Alexander Wolf, commander of the Sixty-sixth Infantry Brigade, is a native of the state whose soldiers he led in France. He was born in Kewanee, Illinois, December 23, 1868, and was appointed to West Point from Princeton, Illinois, in 1886. Following his graduation, General Wolf, then a second lieutenant, served with the Third Infantry in the winter of 1890-91, in the last important Indian campaign, that against the Sioux in South Dakota. He served in Cuba in the Spanish-American War and in the Philippines from 1899 to 1902, being on the staff of General Frederick Funston during a part of the time. He served in the Philippines again from 1903 to 1905, taking active part in the third Moro campaign on the staff of Major General Leonard Wood. In 1913 and 1914 he was on the Mexican border and in April of the latter year he went to Vera Cruz, Mexico, where he served as chief of public works during the seven months of American occupation.

General Wolf was made a lieutenant colonel in 1916 and a colonel in the National Army in August, 1917. He commanded the two officers' training camps at Plattsburg, New York, from May 1 to December 22, 1917, and commissioned 8,000 officers from these camps. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier general in February, 1918, and assigned to command the Sixty-sixth Infantry Brigade of the Thirty-third Division. General Wolf led this brigade through the fighting in France and until its return to the United States in May, 1919. He remained in France to serve as captain of the A. E. F. rifle team, which won first place in the inter-allied competition at Le Mans in July, 1919.

General Wolf's services were recognized by the United States government by the award of the Distinguished Service Medal. He received also the decorations of Officer of the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre with Palm from the French and Companion of the Bath from the British.

Edward L. King, who led the Sixty-fifth Infantry Brigade through its combat service, is an officer of the regular army. He was born at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, December 5, 1873, and was appointed to West Point in 1892. While in the military academy he was a leader in athletics, playing for four years on both the football and baseball teams and serving as captain of the football team for two years. Upon his graduation he was commissioned in the cavalry. He served in Cuba in the Spanish-American War and later in the Philippines, where for a time he was aide-de-camp to Major-General H. W. Lawton. After the death of the latter he commanded a troop of the Eleventh Cavalry. In 1919, nearly twenty years later, he was awarded

the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in saving the life of a fellow officer in the Philippines.

Varied service in the United States, the Philippines and Panama followed until June, 1917, following the beginning of the war with Germany, when General King, then a lieutenant colonel of the National Army, was assigned to the Twenty-eighth Division (Pennsylvania National Guard) as chief of staff. After a tour of inspection in France, he returned to the United States and sailed with the Twenty-eighth in May, 1918, with the rank of colonel. He participated with the division in the Marne defensive and the Marne-Vesle counter-offensive.

He was made a brigadier general June 26, 1918, and a month later was assigned to command the Sixty-fifth Infantry Brigade, Thirty-third Division. With his brigade he served in all the operations in which the division was engaged.

In the spring of 1919 General King served as president of a cavalry board, appointed to determine the cavalry lessons to be learned from the war.

General King was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the American government and was given the decorations of Officer of the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre with Palm by the French. Just before the armistice further recognition came from General Pershing in a recommendation for his promotion to the rank of major general.

Although his father was an officer of the United States Navy, holding the rank of rear admiral on the retired list at the time of his death, Henry Davis Todd, Jr., chose an army career. Immediately after graduating with high honors from the University of Pennsylvania in 1886, he entered West Point. Graduating from the military academy in 1890, he was a first lieutenant at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. During that conflict he served as ordnance officer of the siege train at Tampa, Florida.

Following the war with Spain, General Todd alternately served with troops and attended various army schools. Promotion came steadily through the ranks of captain, major, lieutenant colonel and colonel until August, 1917, when he was commissioned a brigadier general in the National Army and assigned to organize and command the Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade of the Thirty-third Division. In the absence of Major General George Bell, Jr., on a tour of inspection in France from the latter part of September until the early part of December, 1917, General Todd commanded Camp Logan and directed the organization and training of the Thirty-third Division.

General Todd commanded not only his own brigade but other artillery units during the most important operations of the American army. In the St. Mihiel offensive he was chief of artillery for the First Division, commanding several regiments of artillery in addition to the Fifty-eighth Brigade. At the beginning of the Meuse-Argonne drive, he was chief of artillery of the Ninety-first Division in its attack through Avocourt to Gesnes. On November 1 he became chief of artillery of the Eighty-ninth Division. He was

wounded but returned to the front after a few days' hospital treatment and remained with the division in its advance to and across the Meuse. Early in January, 1919, when his brigade rejoined the Thirty-third Division, General Todd became chief of artillery of the division. He again served as division commander while General Bell was acting as corps commander.

The roll of the regiment which Colonel Joseph B. Sanborn commanded during the World War has carried his name since March 8, 1880, when he enlisted as a private. The regiment then was the First Illinois Infantry and Private Sanborn was a youngster of 24, having been born at Chester, New Hampshire, December 8, 1855.

Private Sanborn won his first commission, that of a second lieutenant, in 1882, was advanced to first lieutenant in 1884, to captain in 1886, and to major in 1891. He commanded the first battalion of the First Illinois Volunteer Infantry in the Santiago campaign of the Spanish-American War, and on December 19, 1898, he was made a colonel and placed in command of the First Illinois Infantry.

In 1916 Colonel Sanborn led the regiment to the Mexican border and a year later he and his men answered the call to service in the war with Germany, the First Illinois Infantry becoming the 131st Regiment, U. S. Infantry.

Colonel Sanborn's distinguished services in the World War won him high honors from the American, British, French and Belgian governments. For gallantry displayed in personally leading his regiment at Gressaire Wood and Chipilly Ridge he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by the American government and the Distinguished Service Order by the British. He also received the Distinguished Service Medal from the American government and the decorations of Officer of the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre with Palm from the French and Officer of the Order of Leopold from the Belgian government.

Colonel Abel Davis, commander of the 132nd Infantry in the World War, is the type of citizen soldier that has kept the Illinois National Guard up to a high standard of efficiency for many years. Although prominent in public affairs and in the business world, he displayed at all times the greatest interest in the state's military organization.

Colonel Davis was born in Königsberg, Germany, in 1877, but was brought to this country by his parents when he was very young and was given an American education. When a youth he enlisted as a private in the First Infantry, Illinois National Guard, and he served with that regiment as a corporal in the Spanish-American War. In civilian life, during the years that followed, he served as a state senator and as county recorder, becoming later vice president of the Chicago Title & Trust Company.

Colonel Davis continued his active connection with the First Illinois Infantry, having become a major when the regiment went to the Mexican

border in 1916. Soon after the Thirty-third Division was organized at Camp Logan, he was advanced to a colonelcy and assigned to command the 132nd Infantry, formerly the Second Illinois Infantry. Colonel Davis remained in command of the regiment until it was demobilized. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry displayed in leading his regiment at Consenvoye.

Colonel Edgar A. Myer, who commanded the 129th Infantry during its active service in France, is an officer of the regular army. He is a native of Texas, where he was born February 2, 1875. He was appointed to West Point from New York, and upon his graduation from the military academy in 1899 he was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry. He advanced through the various grades and on June 4, 1917, was commissioned a major. On August 5, 1917, he was made a lieutenant colonel of the National Army. He was promoted to the rank of colonel July 30, 1918, and assumed command of the 129th Infantry August 18. Colonel Myer remained at the head of the regiment until it was demobilized. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

Colonel John V. Clinnin, commander of the 130th Infantry, as in the case of many of the other officers of the Thirty-third Division, had seen years of service in the Illinois National Guard. Colonel Clinnin was born at Huntley, Illinois, April 5, 1876. His military service began when he was eighteen years old. He enlisted as a private in the First Infantry, Illinois National Guard, on October 15, 1894. He served with that regiment in the Spanish-American War, having won a sergeantcy at the beginning of that conflict. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1899 and had advanced to a majority by 1910. He commanded a battalion of the First Illinois Infantry on the Mexican border in 1916 and for several months after the regiment was called to the colors in March, 1917. On December 26, 1917, at Camp Logan, he was made a lieutenant colonel and placed in command of the 108th Ammunition Train. In May, 1918, he was made a colonel and assigned to command of the 108th Train Headquarters and Military Police. A month later, after the division had reached France, he was transferred to the 130th Infantry. He commanded that regiment throughout its overseas service and until its demobilization.

Colonel Clinnin led his regiment so gallantly that he was cited in orders and was recommended for both the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal.

Colonel Milton J. Foreman is a native of the state under whose colors he served in the World War. He was born in Chicago in 1862. In civilian life, Colonel Foreman is a lawyer. He has been active in public affairs, serving as a member of the City Council of Chicago and holding other positions of responsibility.

Colonel Foreman has been identified with military affairs in Illinois since 1894, when he enlisted as a private in Troop C, Illinois Cavalry. By 1898 he had won a commission, and during the Spanish-American War he served as captain and quartermaster of the First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry. In 1906 he became colonel of the First Cavalry, Illinois National Guard.

Colonel Foreman led the regiment when it served on the Mexican border in 1916, and a year later when the United States entered the World War he transformed the regiment into an artillery organization in order that it might see active service overseas. He remained in command when the regiment became part of the Thirty-third Division as the 122nd U. S. Field Artillery. He led the gunners throughout their service in the World War. In recognition of his services he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the United States government.

Colonel Charles George Davis, commander of the 123rd Field Artillery in the World War, is a native of Illinois, and, in civil life, a lawyer. He was born at Geneseo February 11, 1879. He enlisted in the Sixth Illinois Infantry as a private at the age of eighteen, and he served with that regiment, which later became the 123rd Field Artillery, through two wars and the Mexican border trouble.

Colonel Davis was a corporal with the Sixth Infantry when that regiment served in Cuba and Porto Rico in the Spanish-American War. He advanced steadily through the various grades until he was commissioned colonel of infantry and assigned to command the Sixth Infantry on March 6, 1916. He led the regiment during its service on the border in 1916, and a year later, when the infantry organization was transformed into the 123rd Field Artillery, he remained in command.

In the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives, Colonel Davis led his men with such distinction that he received three citations for gallantry in action. He served at the head of the regiment until it was demobilized.

Colonel Horatio B. Hackett, commander of the 124th Field Artillery, was born in Philadelphia in 1880. His father, Horatio B. Hackett, was a captain in the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Civil War. Colonel Hackett was appointed to West Point in 1900, and upon his graduation in 1904 he was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry and assigned to the Twenty-seventh United States Infantry at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. He resigned from the army in 1906 to engage in the construction business.

When the United States entered the World War he offered his services to the state and was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Third Illinois Field Artillery, which later became the 124th Field Artillery. In January, 1918, he was made a colonel and assigned to command the 124th Field Artillery. Colonel Hackett served until September 28, 1918, when he was severely wounded. He was not able to rejoin his regiment until it returned to the United States in May, 1919.

Colonel Henry A. Allen was born in Madison, Wisconsin, in 1868. He is a son of General Thomas Scott Allen, who rendered distinguished service with the Wisconsin volunteers in the Civil War. Colonel Allen is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, where he gained renown as an athlete, participating in fencing, boxing, tennis, rowing, football, baseball and other sports. After two years' service in the navy, he went into civil life, and quickly gained recognition as a leader in the engineering world. In 1907 he was appointed by President Roosevelt one of a commission of seven engineers to visit Panama and make a final decision as to the type of canal to be built. Since 1911 he has been consulting engineer of the city of Chicago. Colonel Allen was commissioned an ensign in the Illinois Naval Reserve September 28, 1893, and advanced through various grades until he became a captain, July 8, 1901. He was mustered out in 1903. On April 20, 1909, he was appointed lieutenant colonel, chief engineer, of the Illinois National Guard, and in 1911 he organized Company A, the first engineer unit authorized for the state of Illinois. On June 22, 1917, he was commissioned a colonel and placed in command of the First Regiment, Illinois Engineers, which he helped to organize. Colonel Allen led this regiment, which became the 108th Engineers, throughout its service in the World War. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the American government and the Croix de Guerre with Palm by the French.

The military record of Dr. Harry D. Orr, who commanded the 108th Sanitary Train in the World War and later was appointed division surgeon of the Thirty-third Division, goes back to 1902. In that year Dr. Orr enlisted in the hospital corps of the First Illinois Cavalry as a private. Dr. Orr then was twenty-five years old, having been born in Wayne County, Ohio, August 25, 1877. He attended the Kansas State Agricultural College, and in 1904, two years after he enlisted in the Illinois National Guard, he graduated from Northwestern University Medical School.

Dr. Orr was commissioned first lieutenant of the medical corps, First Illinois Cavalry, in 1907, and was advanced rapidly, having become regimental surgeon of the First Cavalry with the rank of major when the regiment served on the Mexican border in 1916. When the Thirty-third Division was organized, Dr. Orr was made director of ambulance companies, but shortly before the division went overseas he was promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy and put in command of the 108th Sanitary Train. He served in that capacity during the active operations of the division. Early in 1919, however, he was made division surgeon, and in April of that year he was promoted to the rank of colonel.

Colonel Charles D. Center, commander of the 108th Train Headquarters and Military Police, was born at Ottawa, Illinois, July 8, 1869. He graduated from the Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1894, and after several

years of hospital service in Chicago engaged in the practice of medicine at Quincy, Illinois.

Colonel Center entered the Illinois National Guard as a first lieutenant of the medical corps in 1905. After important service as a medical officer he was made a lieutenant colonel of field and staff in 1912 and was transferred from the medical corps to the Fifth Illinois Infantry. He was holding this rank in 1917 when the regiment went to Camp Logan for training as a unit of the Thirty-third Division. In November of that year he was placed in command of the 108th Ammunition Train and a month later was ordered to assume command of the 108th Train Headquarters and Military Police as well. He was sent to France ahead of the division and for six months was on duty at the General Staff College, with the First American Division at the front, and with the front line transport of the Third American Corps. While he was in France Colonel Center was assigned to command the 130th Infantry, but when he rejoined the division on its arrival in France he was transferred and assigned to command the 108th Train Headquarters and Military Police, a position which he held until the demobilization of the division.

Lieutenant Colonel Walter J. Fisher, a native of Chicago, enlisted as a private in the First Illinois Cavalry in 1898 to fight in the Spanish-American War. He remained with the unit after the war, rising rapidly in rank. He was a major, commanding the third squadron of the First Cavalry, when the regiment was sent to the Mexican border in 1916 and when the United States declared war on Germany.

While his regiment, transformed into the 122d Field Artillery, was at Camp Logan, Major Fisher was made lieutenant colonel. Later he was transferred to the 108th Ammunition Train, the unit he led to France and commanded until the demobilization of the Thirty-third Division. He was cited in orders by General Pershing and General Bell.

Lieutenant Colonel John P. Lucas joined the Thirty-third Division in August, 1917, as aide-de-camp to Major-General George Bell, Jr., with the rank of captain. He had then a record of regular army service dating back to 1911. On January 15, 1918, he was made a major and assigned to command the 108th Field Signal Battalion. He sailed overseas with his unit and led it until June 23, when he was wounded in action near Amiens. When the war ended he had not recovered sufficiently to resume active service with the unit. He was promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy October 31, 1918.

Major Frederick S. Haines, at the beginning of the war with Germany, was a member of the Officers' Reserve Corps, having had military experience with an artillery unit in the Philippines immediately after the Spanish-American war. Early in 1917 he applied for active service and was sent to Camp Logan where he served as first camp quartermaster, handling all construc-

tion contracts. When the Thirty-third Division was organized he was promoted to major and placed in command of the 108th Supply Train, serving in that capacity until he was transferred to the Third Army headquarters just before the armistice.

Major Mariano B. Southwick, commander of the 122nd Machine Gun Battalion, was born in Springfield, Illinois, March 11, 1887. He was graduated from Culver Military Academy, and was appointed a captain in the Fifth Illinois Infantry in 1916, when war with Mexico seemed likely.

When the Fifth was mustered into service for the war with Germany, Captain Southwick was in command of Company C and sailed for France as a company commander in the 122nd Machine Gun Battalion. In July, 1918, he was made a major and put in command of his unit. He led the battalion through all of its battles. After the armistice he was assigned as assistant chief of staff, G-3, Thirty-third Division. Major Southwick was cited for gallantry in action by General Bell.

Major Albert L. Culbertson was born in Delavan, Illinois, June 1, 1884. He entered the Illinois National Guard in 1904 and that same year was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Fifth Infantry. By the end of 1913 he had been advanced to the rank of captain.

The Fifth Infantry was broken up, and Captain Culbertson on January 3, 1918, was placed in command of one detachment, the 123rd Machine Gun Battalion, being advanced to the rank of major. He led the machine gunners overseas and through all their strenuous campaigning in France. Major Culbertson received citations from General Pershing and General Bell.

Major Floyd F. Putman is a native of Illinois and, in civil life, a lawyer practicing at Canton. He became commander of the 124th Machine Gun Battalion October 13, 1917, after he had served ten years in the Illinois National Guard. His career as an officer began with a captaincy in the Fifth Infantry in January, 1908, and he was a major, commanding the first battalion of the Fifth, when the regiment was called into the federal service.

He retained his rank and went overseas at the head of the 124th Machine Gun Battalion. With that unit he served through all the campaigns of the infantry and machine gun troops of the Thirty-third Division, winning citations from Major General Bell and General Pershing.

Captain Charles J. Kraft had eighteen years' experience in the marine corps and the national guard when he was placed in command of the newly organized 108th Trench Mortar Battery at Camp Logan. As a member of the marine corps he served in the Boxer campaign in China and the Philippine insurrection as well as in Cuba, Panama and Nicaragua. He was also on border duty with the Illinois National Guard in 1916. Captain Kraft commanded the 108th Trench Mortar Battery throughout its service overseas.



ON THE BANKS OF THE MEUSE AT DIEUE

The Thirty-third Division Staff

BY MAJOR FRANK W. BARBER, DIVISION INSPECTOR



HERE is no exaggeration in the statement that Major General George Bell, Jr., commander of the Thirty-third Division, was reasonably fortunate in the personnel of his staff. Himself a regular army officer of brilliant attainments and many years' experience, he instilled into the staff his own loyalty and desire to excel, which contributed in no small degree to the splendid achievements of the division as a whole. Rigid in his enforcement of discipline, he yet possessed a soft heart for the men under his command. He recognized always that they were not mere automatons, but men of flesh and blood, of intelligence and forethought, of character and perception—that they were the flower of the manhood of Illinois. To the Thirty-third Division General Bell will always be a beloved commander and an ideal soldier.

Because we have served under him, we know him as he is.

The staff of a division is like the fuel you place in the furnace of an engine. It produces the power which drives the machine—and a competent army is a machine of perfect adjustment. If the staff is efficient, energetic, and works in harmony, the best results may be expected from the firing line, for every order, every movement, every act has its inception in, and receives its impetus from, the headquarters of the division. If the staff is not efficient, then the

intricate duties required of it are indifferently performed, the combatant troops are hampered, and disaster is frequently the result.

The smoothness and efficiency with which the organizations of the Thirty-third Division functioned are a living evidence of the loyalty and harmony which existed at the headquarters of the division, and made possible the welding together of an American command which was second to none—a division which always went where it was told to go, and accomplished what it was given to do.

The activities of the division staff at Camp Logan consisted mainly of equipping the troops and supervising their training for the stern duties ahead. Schools for the staff were held and a systematic course of study was pursued.

Upon arrival in France it was found that the division was slated for duty with the British. This necessitated many changes in the plans of the staff in order to conform to the requirements of the British Army. The new order of things was rapidly assimilated, however, and the division settled down to the daily work of preparing for the expected attack upon the enemy.

The order for the division's first participation in actual combat soon came, and from that time until long after the armistice there was no rest for any officer of the division staff. It was incessant work, work, work, day and night—for that matter, the same strenuous speed was kept up throughout the entire division.

Having brought the division to a high state of efficiency during its months of training, General Bell persevered in his determination to maintain it upon the highest possible plane. During the period of active operations he and the chiefs of his staff departments were in constant touch with all elements of the division. Everything was closely scrutinized with a view to improving conditions and rendering the fighting units irresistible in their onslaughts against the enemy.

It was fully realized that, in order to secure the best results, the morale and the physical condition of the men must be fostered and conserved in every possible way. They must be properly armed, clothed and fed, and their health must receive every attention. In all of these details the staff functioned smoothly, and its members were accorded the hearty coöperation of the officers and men of the various organizations comprising the division. To a certain degree the operations of the division were hampered by the great difficulties which were sometimes encountered in securing equipment and supplies, but the eagerness of the men to vanquish the enemy was never affected. The officers of the division staff, in their turn, were actuated by two great motives—loyalty to their country and to their commander, and a determination to support the fighting units in such manner as to inflict the most drastic punishment upon the enemy with the least possible sacrifice of our own officers and men. This earnestness was equally great in the organizations and separate units of the division. Not a murmur came from the commanding officers or their men when an order from the commanding general was transmitted to them. Prompt obedience was their only response.

The division commander is the supreme authority within the division. His is the master mind which conceives and directs. For every act of a subordinate commander there is an order from the division commander which authorizes or directs such action. In an emergency, if he so elects, the division commander may deliver his orders personally, but such direct action is seldom taken where it affects all units of the command. The normal method is to send all orders from the division headquarters to subordinate commanders through the chief of staff.

The function of the staff is to coördinate and execute the orders of the division's head. It consists of the chief of staff, the three assistant chiefs of staff, the heads of departments and their assistants, and such other officers as may be required. In time of operations the staff of a division commander is very elastic, and may be increased or decreased as the exigencies of the service may dictate. Such changes are made solely at the option of the commanding general.

The chief of staff of the Thirty-third Division, Brigadier General William K. Naylor, was the chief confidant and advisor of General Bell. He assisted in the coördination of the command, and participated in all important conferences held by the commander. It was his duty to supply the division commander with accurate information as to the position, strength and movements of the various elements of the command; as to the state of supplies and facilities for renewing them, as to the losses suffered and the gains expected, and generally as to the strength and morale of the division. The functioning of the remainder of the staff was subject to his personal inspection and supervision. He had always to bear in mind the plans and policies of the commanding general, and aided him in many ways to create a combat division of a high order, and to direct the movements of the troops in actual contact with the enemy.



VISITORS TO THE SECOND CORPS

Major General Tasker H. Bliss and Major Robert Bacon arriving at Second Army Corps headquarters. At the time this photograph was taken, in July, 1918, the Thirty-third Division was a part of the Second Corps.



BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM K. NAYLOR

General Naylor was chief of staff of the Thirty-third Division during the training period and throughout active operations overseas. After the armistice he became chief of staff of the Ninth Army Corps.

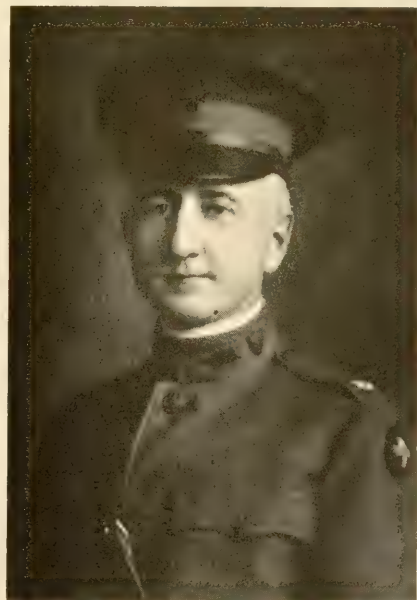
After the signing of the armistice, General Naylor was transferred to the Ninth Army Corps as chief of staff, in recognition of his brilliant work with the Thirty-third Division. He was succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel William H. Simpson, who retained the position until the division was returned to the United States and was mustered out.

The three assistant chiefs of staff were in direct charge of what might be called, briefly, the administration (G-1), intelligence (G-2), and operations (G-3).

The assistant chief of staff, G-1, was virtually the chief supply officer of the division. He supervised all han-

dling of supplies, controlled the technical troops in construction work, was responsible for all records, replacements, transportation, communications, sanitary service, police, prisoners of war and captured enemy matériel, postal service, billets, evacuations, burials and the other multitudinous details of administration. Officers who served as assistant chief or staff, G-1, were Lieutenant Colonel William C. Gardenhire, Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. Collins, and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver J. Troster. Colonel Gardenhire was later promoted to the staff of the Third Army, with headquarters at Coblenz, as a reward for his excellent work as division quartermaster and as G-1.

The officers who served as assistant chief of staff, G-2, were Major Arthur M. Copp and Lieutenant Colonel Charles C. Allen. This department of the staff is charged with the collection of all military information, including maps and photographs, censorship, contra-espionage and the examination of prisoners. G-2 also prepares estimates of the enemy situation and his order of battle, and has general direction of all personnel, regimental or battalion, engaged in intelligence work. The coördination of material submitted by regimental and other subordinate units necessarily falls to the assistant



OFFICERS OF THE DIVISION STAFF

Above: Lieutenant Colonel William H. Simpson, chief of staff; Lieutenant Colonel Oliver J. Troster, assistant chief of staff, G-1.

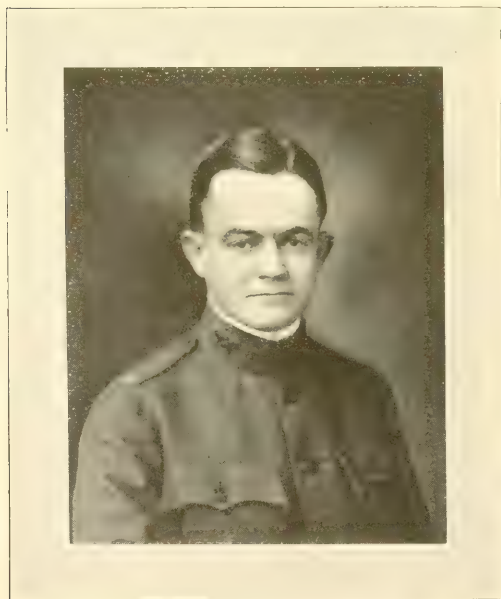
Below: Lieutenant Colonel Frederic L. Huidekoper, division adjutant; Lieutenant Colonel Burnett M. Chipfield, division judge advocate

chief of staff of this department. In short, practically all information of military value, whether of friendly or enemy origin, must be weighed and coördinated by this department. Colonel Allen, an officer of calm poise and highest integrity, was later selected for duty in another land, being sent to Cairo, Egypt, as military attaché.

With the information received from G-1 and G-2, the assistant chief of staff, G-3, was charged with the preparation of the plans of combat and their execution. Field and operations orders, operations reports, maintenance of a message center and of liaison are the main duties of this department. It was also the assistant chief's duty to furnish G-1 with information as to tactical requirements affecting quarters, supplies and equipment, to keep a war diary, and the order of battle of our own forces, and to issue orders for the tactical employment of technical troops. The organization and conduct of all division schools were also under his charge. In the order in which they served the officers who were assistant chief of staff, G-3, were Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Simpson, Major C. L. Sampson, Major Roane Waring, Major M. B. Southwick, and Lieutenant Colonel E. W. Wildrick.

The division adjutant was the custodian of all records and money, except the confidential records of G-2. He may be said, in general, to have conducted the routine business of the command, including the preparation and promulgation of routine orders and bulletins, the custody and distribution of orders and bulletins from outside sources, the preparation of correspondence for signature and the supervision of copying and mimeographing. The records

of individual casualties, as well as the compilation of lists of casualties, with data as to the date of death, wound or sickness, were an important feature of his work. The records of assignment of all officers, soldiers and civilians were kept under his direction, and through G-1 he handled questions of assignments and promotions. All muster rolls and returns from the units comprising the division were checked and supervised by him, as were also questions of replacements of personnel. Lieutenant Colonel Frederic L. Huidekoper was adjutant during most of the division's existence, but the position was also held for a short time by Lieutenant Colonel James H. Stansfield, who had previously served with the 132nd Infantry.



LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIAM H.
COWLES

At one time division inspector.

The division judge advocate was in charge of the law section, and was the advisor of the division commander in the general administration of justice. He supervised the preparation and investigation of charges in cases of court martial, gave legal opinions, prepared orders relating to courts-martial and tentatively reviewed all courts-martial requiring the action of the division commander. Lieutenant Colonel B. M. Chipfield was the first judge advocate of the Thirty-third Division. His ability early won the notice of the judge advocate general of the A. E. F., and he was one of the long list of forceful officers whose services were lost to the division by promotion to other fields. The occupation of Germany after the signing of the armistice, bringing with it a host of new problems in military law, called for men of immaculate character and strong personality. Colonel Chipfield was selected as judge advocate of the Third Army Corps, with headquarters at Neuwied, and was succeeded as judge advocate of the Thirty-third Division by Lieutenant Colonel Stansfield. Major Oscar L. Smith and Major Harry F. Hamlin held the position of assistant judge advocate.

The division inspector handled all classes of inspection, except tactical, of the command. Organizations, camps or quarters, interior economy, arms, records, messing and morale all came in his province. He condemned un-serviceable property, verified money accounts, and exercised a general supervision over the supplies of money and property and the conduct and discipline of the troops. He reported with impartiality to the division commander or chief of staff any irregularities discovered, and made special investigations when required by the division commander. One of the functions of the division inspector was the investigation of acts of heroism for which recognition was recommended by commanding officers of units in the division. The officers who held this post were Major C. R. Abraham, Lieutenant Colonel William H. Cowles, Major Frank W. Barber, Lieutenant Colonel C. S. Freis, and Lieutenant Colonel Pierre V. Kieffer.

Colonel Levi M. Hathaway, as division surgeon, demonstrated his splendid organizing ability, and created a medical department of high merit. When he was transferred to the Ninth Army Corps to become corps surgeon, he was succeeded by Colonel Harry D. Orr, who had formerly been commander



COLONEL LEVI M. HATHAWAY
First division surgeon of the Thirty-third.



LIEUTENANT COLONEL HERMAN H.
TUTTLE

Division sanitary officer.

all supplies except munitions. Transportation (except motor), clothing, subsistence, fuel, light, water, camp sites, remounts and public animals, laundries, baths, salvage, depots, storehouses, burials, graves registration and delousing establishments were some of the matters over which he exercised jurisdiction. Through the disbursing officer, he paid the personnel, and made general disbursements for the division, except for claims on the transportation of troops or supplies. This work was in charge first of Lieutenant Colonel Gardenhire, and later of Major Barber and Lieutenant Colonel J. T. B. Jones in turn. Captain Harris F. Hall and Captain Virgil C. Nickerson were the graves registration officers. Of the members of the quartermaster's staff, Captain Charles Benson, Captain David W. Shand, First Lieutenant R. W. Vre-

of the 108th Sanitary Train. The division surgeon was charged with the supervision of all medical matters. Such problems as the sanitation of the camps and of occupied territory, the care of the sick and wounded, the distribution and assignment of medical personnel, provision for all medical, dental and veterinary supplies, disinfection of clothing, conditions of shelter and food, disposal of waste, all came under his general direction. The division sanitary officer, Lieutenant Colonel Herman H. Tuttle, of the division surgeon's office, had direct charge of the sanitation of camps within the jurisdiction of the division, including the personnel of the organization.

The division quartermaster's task was to procure and distribute



LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. T. B. JONES

• Division quartermaster.



QUARTERMASTER'S STAFF, THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION

Front row, left to right: Captain Paul E. Haralson, Major Frederick E. Rand, Lieutenant Colonel J. T. B. Jones, Major Rufus H. Stoddard, Captain Irvin D. Hess, Back row: First Lieutenants Clay M. Donner, David B. Starrett, Robert W. Ingram, Second Lieutenant James C. Williams, First Lieutenant Charles H. Thurman, Second Lieutenant William F. Babor.



DIVISION HEADQUARTERS AT DIEUE

denburgh and Second Lieutenant Maurice E. Shurtleff were returned to the United States to assist in the training of the national army. Also under the direction of the quartermaster was the work of the "R. R. & C." officer, as he was called—rentals, requisitions and claims. The requisition of supplies from the civil population, and the adjustment of all claims from civilian sources against the division were the chief duties of this office, which was filled by Major Harry F. Hamlin. The railhead

officer, of the division quartermaster's office, was responsible for receiving at railhead all rations, forage, equipment, ammunition and other supplies, and for its distribution to the proper organizations of the division. Major R. H. Stoddard, Captain P. E. Haralson and Major Frederick E. Rand held this office.

The division engineer was the technical advisor of the commanding general and of the division staff on all matters requiring engineering skill and knowledge. Colonel Henry A. Allen, who served in this capacity throughout the war, was also commander of the 108th Engineers. As division engineer he had complete charge of the construction of roads, bridges and mines, and was responsible for the maintenance of buildings in the theatre of operations. Surveys and maps based on them were also important parts of the engineer's task.

The division signal officer was in charge of all matters pertaining to signal affairs, including the procurement of signal supplies. He operated under G-1 in connection with supplies and work, and under G-3 in connection with technical liaison. Officers serving as division signal officer were Major Karl Truesdell, Major John P. Lucas, Lieutenant Colonel Charles R. Forbes and Lieutenant Colonel James B. Taylor.

The division ordnance officer was charged with the supply of all ammunition and of all ordnance equipment. He was required to make frequent inspections to determine the condition and state of supply of ordnance equipment, and to make adequate repairs. The officers who served as division



OFFICERS OF THE DIVISION STAFF

Top row: Majors Frank W. Barber, Wallace M. Decker, John M. Evey.

Second row: Majors William M. Gay, Harry F. Hamlin.

Bottom row: Majors Henry S. Hooker, John P. Lucas (later lieutenant colonel), Frederick E. Rand.



VETERANIANS OF THE THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION

Left to right, standing: Lieutenants Alfred Broling, Clarence Barb, Dewey Hewith, Raymond Coulson, Willie Litton, Arthur Daggett, Frederick Steele, Arthur Willis, Clayton Beall.
 Seated: Captain Raymond Randall, Lieutenant Hubert Harz, Major Burt English, Major Wallace M. Decker, Lieutenants Oliver Meyer and Ernest Savage.

ordnance officer were Major Carl C. Oakes, Major Oliver J. Troster, Major Frank W. Barber and Major John F. Felker.

The commander of trains, who was in charge of the transportation section, was not officially a member of the division staff, although he was stationed at division headquarters. Elsewhere in this volume a special section is devoted to the work of the trains.

One of the principal officers who had to coöperate with the commander of trains was the division motor transport officer. He was responsible for the efficient operation of the motor transport service within the division, was the supply officer for all motor transport property, and had technical supervision over all motor vehicles. This position was held in turn by Major Frederick S. Haines, Major John A. Bechtel and Captain George W. Shipton.

The division gas officer, Captain Will E. Vawter, was responsible for the instruction and supervision of commissioned and noncommissioned gas officers with the division. He also had under his direction the training of the division in methods of protection against gas, and the collection of gas material, of enemy as well as friendly origin.

The division machine gun officer was Lieutenant Colonel David R. Swaim. Colonel Swaim had been in command of the 122nd Machine Gun Battalion at Camp Logan, but was transferred to the division headquarters shortly after arrival overseas. It was his function to coördinate the operations of the different machine gun companies and battalions in the division.

The billeting officers were required to provide billets for officers and men of division headquarters, and to supervise the activities of billeting officers of the organizations composing the division. These officers were Captain Charles Benson, Lieutenant Oliver J. Sheehy and Lieutenant George O. Warren.

There were also attached to division headquarters a division recreation officer, Lieutenant Herbert H. Harris, and officers in command of the division postal detachment, salvage squads and sales commissary units. The postal detachment, under First Lieutenant Arthur W. Larson, handled all mail matter pertaining to division headquarters. The salvage officer, Second Lieutenant Arthur J. Feeney, had charge of the collection and disposition of all salvage property within the jurisdiction of the divi-



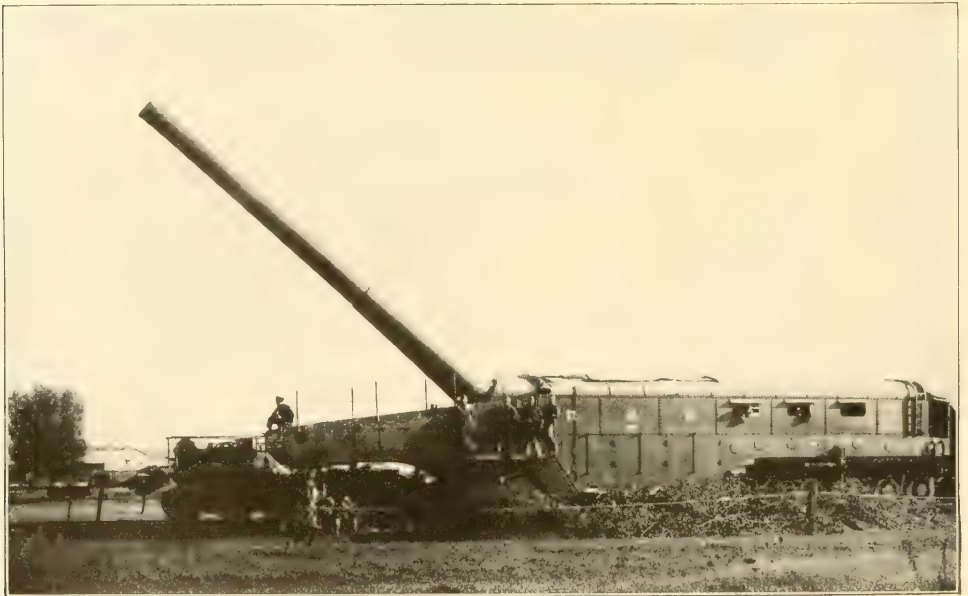
LIEUTENANT COLONEL DAVID R. SWAIM

Originally commander of the 122nd Machine Gun Battalion, Colonel Swaim served as division machine gun officer throughout active operations in France.

sion. The sales commissary was virtually a small store where the officers and men were permitted to purchase from the government such luxuries as they desired. Second Lieutenants James C. Williams and William F. Babor were in charge of this commissary unit, Number 311.

The headquarters troop, under the command of Captain Herbert W. Styles, did excellent service. It was a cosmopolitan outfit, its membership including men from all walks of life, from the young millionaire to the day laborer. Technically the troop was the bodyguard of the commanding general, but in reality it had varied duties, ranging from orderly service for the general to policing the camps of the division. The headquarters detachment, unlike the police duties of the troop, had work chiefly of a clerical nature. It was composed of those noncommissioned officers and privates assigned to duty with the various staff corps and departments.

In addition to the official staff, the commanding general had a personal staff of aides-de-camp. The aides have no connection with any staff department, and no specific duty is laid down for them other than as the division commander may direct. They act somewhat in the capacity of secretaries. It is customary for an aide to accompany the general wherever the latter chooses to go. During the campaigning in France General Bell's aides were Captain Frank Baackes, Captain Frederic M. Roa, Captain Marshall Field, Captain Evan A. Woodward, and First Lieutenant Palmer Hutcheson. During the training period in Texas the aides were Captain (later Lieutenant Colonel) John P. Lucas, Captain (later Lieutenant Colonel) William H. Simpson and Captain Frank Baackes.



ONE OF THE GIANT NAVAL GUNS

Which backed up the Thirty-third Division in the Argonne drive.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION—COMMANDING GENERAL AND STAFF

The names of the officers who have served at one time or another as chiefs of the various staff corps and departments, together with their assistants, are given below in the order in which such officers served in that capacity, either by appointment of the War Department, by General Headquarters, or by acting appointment of the division commander. The rank given in each case is the highest attained by the officer while serving in that particular capacity. In some cases officers received promotion after leaving the division.

Division Commander

Major General George Bell, Jr., U. S. Army

Personal Staff

Aide-de-Camp (at Camp Logan, Texas)

Captain John P. Lucas
Captain William H. Simpson
Captain Frank Baackes, Jr.

Aide-de-Camp (in France)

Captain Frederic M. Roa
Captain Marshall Field, Jr.
Captain Evan A. Woodward
1st Lieutenant Palmer Hutcheson

Official Staff

Chief of Staff

Brigadier General William K. Naylor
Lieutenant Colonel William H. Simpson

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1

Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. Collins
Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Gardenhire
Lieutenant Colonel Oliver J. Troster

Assistant to G-1

Captain Charles C. Benson
Captain Albert H. Sheffield
1st Lieutenant John W. Sadler
Major Harry F. Hamlin
(R. R. & C., Officer & Zone Major)

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

Major Arthur M. Copp
Lieutenant Colonel Charles C. Allen

Assistant to G-2

Captain (Chaplain) Carl F. Lauer
1st Lieutenant Evan A. Woodward
1st Lieutenant Robert J. Fisher
Captain Clyde L. G. Thompson

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3

Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Simpson
Major C. L. Sampson
Major Roane Waring
Major M. B. Southwick
Lieutenant Colonel E. W. Wildrick

Assistant to G-3

Captain Joseph C. Grason
1st Lieutenant H. B. Beebe
Captain William J. Grace
2nd Lieutenant Loy McIntosh (later
1st Lieutenant)

Division Adjutant

Lieutenant Colonel Frederic L. Huide-
koper
Lieutenant Colonel James H. Stansfield
(acting)

Assistant to Adjutant

Major H. C. Castor
Major Henry S. Hooker

Personnel Adjutant

Major Robin C. Keene
Captain George G. Shor
Captain Frank A. Biederman

Assistant to Personnel Adjutant

1st Lieutenant Robert E. Mathews
1st Lieutenant Louis B. Tovstein
1st Lieutenant Milo G. Miller
2nd Lieutenant Brooke Fellers

Division Inspector

Major C. R. Abraham
Lieutenant Colonel William H. Cowles
Major Frank W. Barber
Lieutenant Colonel C. S. Freis
Lieutenant Colonel Pierre V. Kieffer

Assistant to Division Inspector

1st Lieutenant Sidney D. Emerson

Division Judge Advocate

Lieutenant Colonel Burnett M. Chip-
field
Lieutenant Colonel James H. Stans-
field

Assistant to Division Judge Advocate

Major Oscar L. Smith
Major Harry F. Hamlin

Division Quartermaster

Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Gardenhire
Major Frank W. Barber
Lieutenant Colonel J. T. B. Jones

Assistant to Division Quartermaster

Major Frank W. Barber
Major J. T. B. Jones
Major Rufus H. Stoddard (Q. M. C.
Supplies)

Major Frederick E. Rand (Transporta-
tion)

Captain Edd. R. Turner (Division Ex-
change Officer)

Captain David W. Shand (later Major)
Captain Paul E. Haralson (Subsist-
ence)

Captain Irvin D. Hess (Finance)

1st Lieutenant R. W. Vredenburg
(Finance)

1st Lieutenant Clay M. Donner (Asst.
Finance)

1st Lieutenant Robert W. Ingram
(Bathing Unit)
1st Lieutenant David B. Starrett (Sub-
sistence)
1st Lieutenant Charles H. Thurman
(Asst. Subsistence)
Graves Registration Officer
Captain Harris F. Hall
Captain Virgil C. Nickerson
Assistant Graves Registration Officer
1st Lieutenant (Chaplain) Robert M.
Kellerman
Division Surgeon
Colonel Levi M. Hathaway
Colonel Harry D. Orr
Assistant to Division Surgeon
Lieutenant Colonel Herman H. Tuttle
(Sanitary Inspector)
Major William M. Gay (Tuberculosis
Specialist)
Major Raymond W. Pearson (Division
Dental Officer)
Major John M. Evey (Division Dental
Officer)
Major Frederick S. Frederickson (Gas
Officer)
Major Wallace M. Decker (Division
Veterinarian)
Major Robert J. Gay
Major G. M. Blech (Assistant Division
Surgeon)
Captain Thomas H. England (Comdg.
Division Medical Supply Unit)
Major Thomas J. Riach (Division
Psychiatrist)
Captain William S. Ehrich (Division
Urologist)
1st Lieutenant Leon Seidler (Asst. Di-
vision Urologist)
1st Lieutenant Henry W. Grady (Di-
vision Orthopaedist)
Captain Eugene S. Allen (Division
Veterinarian)
1st Lieutenant Clarence P. Harris (X-
Ray Specialist)
Chief Engineer
Colonel Henry A. Allen
Division Ordnance Officer
Major Carl C. Oakes
Major Oliver J. Troster

Major Frank W. Barber
Major John F. Felker
Assistant to Division Ordnance Officer
1st Lieutenant Robert B. Day
2nd Lieutenant H. S. Hoit
Division Signal Officer
Major Karl Truesdell
Major John P. Lucas
Lieutenant Colonel Charles R. Forbes
Lieutenant Colonel James B. Taylor
Assistant to Division Signal Officer
1st Lieutenant Norman J. Amba
Division Gas Officer
Captain Will E. Vawter
Assistant to Division Gas Officer
1st Lieutenant J. M. Dain
2nd Lieutenant A. W. Maddocks
Division Machine Gun Officer
Lieutenant Colonel David R. Swaim
Division Motor Transport Officer
Major Frederick S. Haines
Captain George W. Shipton
Assistant to Division Motor Transport
Officer
2nd Lieutenant William H. Merriman
Billeting Officers
1st Lieutenant Oliver J. Sheehy
1st Lieutenant George O. Warren
2nd Lieutenant Frederick A. Prince,
Assistant to G-1 and G-3
Headquarters Troop
Captain Herbert W. Styles
1st Lieutenant Thomas J. Cochrane
2nd Lieutenant Richard R. Notter
Attached
1st Lieutenant Arthur W. Larson,
Commanding Postal Detachment
1st Lieutenant Herbert H. Harris, Di-
vision Recreation Officer
2nd Lieutenant Arthur J. Feeney, Com-
manding Salvage Squad No. 13
2nd Lieutenant James C. Williams,
Commanding Sales Commissary Unit
311
2nd Lieutenant William F. Babor, Sales
Commissary Unit 311
Division Headquarters on Detail
Captain Clyde H. Hale
1st Lieutenant Henry Cavalier Smith,
Jr.
1st Lieutenant John A. Lunn

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION WHO WERE
CITED FOR GALLANTRY BY GENERAL BELL

Colonels

W. C. Gardenhire
Levi M. Hathaway
Harry D. Orr

Lieutenant Colonels

Charles C. Allen
Burnett M. Chiperfield
William H. Cowles



OFFICERS OF THE DIVISION STAFF

Top row: Captains Frank A. Biederman, Clyde H. Hale, V. C. Nickerson, Frederic M. Roa.
Second row: Captains G. W. Shipton, Herbert W. Styles, Will E. Vawter, E. A. Woodward.
Third row: First Lieutenants R. M. Kellerman, A. W. Larson, Louis B. Lovstein, John A. Lunn.
Bottom row: First Lieutenants Milo G. Miller, John W. Sadler, H. C. Smith, Jr., Harold G. Ward.

Frederic L. Huidekoper
J. T. B. Jones
William H. Simpson
David R. Swaim
Oliver J. Troster
Herman H. Tuttle

Majors

Frank W. Barber
Wallace M. Decker
John M. Evey
George F. Felker
Robert J. Gay
Wm. M. Gay
Frederick S. Haines
Harry F. Hamlin
Henry S. Hooker
Robin C. Keene
Frederick E. Rand
Thomas J. Riach
Wm. C. Roller
M. B. Southwick
R. H. Stoddard
Roane Waring

Captains

Frank A. Biederman
Marshall Field
Robert J. Fischer
Henry A. Fisher
Paul E. Haralson
Irvin D. Hess
Carl F. Lauer
Robert E. Mathews
Virgil C. Nickerson
Frederic M. Roa
Albert H. Sheffield
Herbert W. Styles
Clyde L. G. Thompson
Evan A. Woodward

First Lieutenants

Thomas J. Cochrane
Palmer Hutcheson
Milo G. Miller
Oliver J. Sheehy
Louis B. Tovstein
Charles H. Thurman

Second Lieutenants

Brooke Fellers
Richard R. Notter

Army Field Clerks

Kenny P. Hart
William Lewis Judy
H. Edwin Larson
F. V. McGowan
K. L. Van Sickle

Regimental Sergeant Majors

Edward L. Biel
Frank E. Fisher
Charles F. Pipkin
Julius R. Richardson

Hospital Sergeant

Elmer H. Reed

Battalion Sergeant Majors

Arvid E. Anderson
Clarence A. Anderson
Frank Grabin
Thomas R. Joyce
Howard F. Mann
Marcus J. McGrath
Lloyd Willoughby

Sergeants, First Class

Frank J. Bresnan
Lawrence E. Head
Jack E. Johns

Sergeants

Arthur B. Blair
Wm. W. Bloss
Harold T. Bonser
Francis J. Carnahan
Harlan B. Eldred
Wm. A. Gillespie
Max C. Kramer
Harley L. Peacock
James Philbin
Harold F. Plamondon
John A. Ploger
Frank E. Rusdorf
Harry J. Ryan
Clyde R. Thackeray
Fred M. Weiss
Norman J. White
Michael J. Whitty
Walter C. Wilander

Mechanic

Louis H. Snyder

Wagoners

Royal E. Bailey
William H. Coffey
Howard E. Colgan
Max Masor
Thomas S. Odiorne
Harry F. Swanson

Privates, First Class

William T. Blackwell
Wm. C. Bross

Arthur J. Bryngelson
 Carl F. Hill
 William P. Petter
 John L. Proctor
 Albert D. Rasmussen
 Frank J. Singer
 Charles P. S. Smith
 Sture Swanson
 Wm. H. Tenwick
 George O. Weiss
 Ernest D. Wintrows
 Robert Young
 Garnett L. Zang

Privates

Ulysses S. Abel
 Arthur J. Anderson
 Gordon V. Ban Buren
 Samuel C. Berry

Earl R. Clement
 Frank A. Dombrowski
 John J. Gaffney
 James J. Gavigan
 Earl R. Heilbron
 Milton H. Keyes
 Joseph Kotlewski
 Harold McConnell
 Robert E. McGinley, Jr.
 Jerome A. O'Connell, Jr.
 Charles H. Redding
 Theodore C. Rhylick
 Guy B. Stasio
 Charles Stevens
 William Travis
 Kenneth F. Vail
 Wm. Williams
 Thomas R. Young
 William Zierke

OFFICERS OF THE THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION STAFF WHO WERE AWARDED CERTIFICATES FOR ESPECIALLY MERITORIOUS AND CONSPICUOUS SERVICE

Colonel Levi M. Hathaway
 Lieutenant Colonel William H. Simpson
 Lieutenant Colonel John T. B. Jones
 Lieutenant Colonel Frederic L. Huidekoper
 Lieutenant Colonel William C. Gardenhire

Lieutenant Colonel Burnett M. Chipperfield
 Major Frederick S. Haines
 Major Henry S. Hooker
 Major Frank W. Barber
 1st Lieutenant Charles H. Thurman



AN AMMUNITION DUMP AT GERMONVILLE



BRIGADIER GENERAL PAUL A. WOLF
Commander Sixty-sixth Infantry Brigade.



THE MEUSE RIVER AS SEEN FROM CONSENSVOYE

The Sixty-sixth Infantry Brigade

BY PAUL A. WOLF

Brigadier General, U. S. A.



IT fell to the lot of the Sixty-sixth Infantry Brigade to play a very important part in every one of the important engagements in which the Thirty-third Division participated during its service overseas. For this reason it truly may be said that the history of the Sixty-sixth Brigade, in a sense, is the history of the Thirty-third Division.

It so happened that the Sixty-sixth Brigade was in line and in a logical position to initiate all the major operations of the division. Elements of the brigade participated in the attacks made in conjunction

with the British army during July, 1918. The initial attack of the Thirty-third Division in the great Meuse-Argonne campaign was carried out by the Sixty-sixth Brigade with its two infantry regiments fighting side by side. During the closing days of the war this brigade staged one of the raids which initiated the attacks made by the Thirty-third Division in the St. Mihiel sector. It was chance, perhaps, which enabled the brigade to gain this distinction but, nevertheless, it is a source of pride to the officers and men, who at all times courageously stood the first shock of battle for our division.

The Sixty-sixth Brigade was composed of the 131st and 132nd Infantry Regiments, 124th Machine Gun Battalion and the headquarters detachment. The infantry units formerly had been the First and Second Regiments, Illinois National Guard. The machine gun battalion was formed from elements of another national guard regiment. These units were trained with the remainder of the Thirty-third Division at Camp Logan, where they were at first under the command of Brigadier General Foster.

I joined the brigade as its commander during the formative period. At that time the spirit of officers and men, while undergoing the rigorous and monotonous course of training, indicated the sort of behavior to be expected



BRIGADIER GENERAL WOLF AND HIS STAFF

Left to right: Lieut. R. Hémery, interpreter, 2nd Lieut. J. W. Clarke, 1st Lieut. A. M. Clissold, Capt. (later Major) H. P. Erskine, Brigadier General Wolf, Capt. P. J. Dupleix, French liaison officer, 1st Lieut. J. A. St. Louis, Capt. W. H. Wildes, 2nd Lieut. O. A. Meyer.

of the organization when under fire. Every task assigned the brigade was performed cheerfully and efficiently. It became a hard, fit body of fighting men.

May, 1918, brought the long-awaited order to embark. With the rest of the division, the Sixty-sixth Brigade entrained for Hoboken, from which port it sailed for France. The crossing, in the case of most of the units, was made without incident, but the strain of the long days and nights at sea, without lights and in constant danger of attack from an unseen enemy, made the men glad to march again when Brest was reached.

The brigade was hurried from the port to a training area near Amiens, just back of a British sector held by veteran Australian troops. There the



BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS AT DEUXNOUDS
Formerly the headquarters of General Ludendorf.

Americans received intensive instruction in the methods of trench fighting from British officers who had been selected for duty as teachers. The brigade's progress was rapid. In little more than a month it was judged fit for active service.

The honor of leading the Prairie Division into action fell to four companies of the Sixty-sixth Brigade, with six com-

panies in reserve. They were ordered into the trenches with the Australians for an attack on Hamel to be delivered on the morning of July 4.

Fighting beside the Australians, the Americans exhibited such gallantry and skill as to win lavish praise from the Allies. They were cited in orders, and later many individuals were decorated for conspicuous bravery.

The 131st Infantry gained further distinction through the successful attack which the regiment made upon Chipilly Ridge and Gressaire Wood—an operation of considerable importance in connection with the opening of the new British offensive on the Somme. The brigade was kept in the trenches with the British through the month of July and most of August. The British seemed genuinely sorry to lose the Americans as comrades when the whole division was ordered into the famous sector near Verdun.

The transfer seemed to promise action. By September 5, it was evident that the promise was to be fulfilled. The brigade was sent into the line, both the 131st and the 132nd Regiments occupying positions on Dead Man's Hill. This famous hill was one of



GENERAL WOLF'S HEADQUARTERS AT GERMONVILLE

Showing dugouts and the system of camouflage.

the greatest burial grounds of the entire western front. It had been the scene of tremendous fighting, but the Germans opposite had established themselves so formidably that they had not been disturbed by the Allies for more than a year.

Fortunately their long freedom from attack and the solidity of their positions had made the enemy overconfident, and they were an easier prey for us when we overran them on that memorable morning of September 26.

And for the Sixty-sixth Brigade it was truly a memorable morning. I doubt if the events of that day ever will be effaced from the minds of those who had a part in them. Official reports show that the brigade took more than a thousand prisoners, as well as many cannon and machine guns. These reports, however, do not disclose the splendid individual deeds of courage



GENERAL WOLF'S BILLET AT DEUXNOUDS

and the innumerable acts of heroism that made victory possible. They cannot give even a faint semblance of an idea of the sufferings of those who fell while crossing that shell-torn valley of the Forges Stream.

The days that followed were not less difficult. Enemy batteries beyond the Meuse began sending over a terrific hail of shells, hoping to batter the Illinoisans out of the new positions. Rain increased the difficulty of holding the new lines by flooding roads in the rear and delaying food and ammunition. But the supply trains struggled through somehow, and the brigade held its ground, consolidating its lines and recuperating for a fresh attack.

Orders for a renewal of the offensive were not long in coming. The brigade was instructed to push across the Meuse against the enemy, now entrenched along the heights beyond the river.

Exhausted as the men were by the ordeal of the initial attack and the strain of holding fast under incessant fire, they leaped into battle again in the

manner of fresh troops. They fought their way across the river at Consenvoye. Then they swept up the heights, overwhelming the German line and advancing on to Sivry. The enemy several times counterattacked sharply in a desperate effort to regain lost ground, but the brigade did not falter.

After forty days in the line the brigade was relieved. Instead of going to a rest area, however, it was sent to the trenches near Troyon. This sector was supposedly quiet. Its reputation for peacefulness did not last long after the Sixty-sixth Brigade had occupied it. Fighting was almost incessant until November 11. Even on the morning of Armistice Day the brigade had launched an attack through the Hindenburg Line which had to be cut short when the order came to cease firing.



GENERAL VIEW OF BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS
At Deuxnouds, November 6, 1918.

The brigade was given a short rest after the cessation of fighting. Then it proceeded into Germany as part of the Army of Occupation. Subsequently plans were changed, and the entire Thirty-third Division was withdrawn to Luxemburg, where it went into winter quarters. In May, 1919, the brigade returned to the United States. It was demobilized at Camp Grant after participating in the welcome home celebration held in Chicago.

I have endeavored to set forth briefly the distinctive efforts of the Sixty-sixth Brigade as a whole. I regret that it is not possible to give due recognition to every individual member of the unit. I can only add a few words concerning those who were associated most directly with me in the administration of the brigade.

Colonels Sanborn and Davis, the regimental commanders, I count among

my devoted friends. They gave perfect coöperation at all times and the successful operations of the brigade were due in no small measure to their unfailing loyalty and devotion to duty. They and their lieutenant colonels, Eddy and Stansfield, their staffs and battalion commanders, and Major Putman, commander of the 124th Machine Gun Battalion, were always ready, under the most trying circumstances, to carry out orders, however difficult the tasks assigned to them. They never faltered, although there were moments when patience was sorely tried and all were under great and prolonged strain.

My own personal staff rendered splendid service. It consisted of Major H. P. Erskine, brigade adjutant; Captain William H. Wildes, brigade signal officer; Lieutenants J. A. St. Louis and James W. Clarke, my aides, and Lieutenants Charles A. Martin, Oliver A. Meyer and Constant Simpson. These officers were with me throughout the period of our service overseas, and our relations, which necessarily were intimate, were always pleasant.

For the men and officers of the line it is difficult to find fitting words of praise. Their record speaks for them. For the families of those who were left on the battlefields, I have sympathy far deeper than I can express. For them there must be consolation, and for those of us who were fortunate enough to return safely home, there must be a never ending source of pride in the knowledge that in all the A. E. F. there were no braver soldiers and no truer Americans than the officers and men who comprised the Sixty-sixth Infantry Brigade.



AN AMERICAN OBSERVATION BALLOON IN FLAMES.
NEAR LA CLAIRE, SEPTEMBER 26, 1918

DECORATIONS RECEIVED BY OFFICERS AND MEN OF HEADQUARTERS,
SIXTY-SIXTH INFANTRY BRIGADE

Brigadier General

Paul A. Wolf
Distinguished Service Medal
Officer Legion of Honor
Croix de Guerre with Palm Leaf

Sergeant

George B. Gourley
Distinguished Service Cross
The Military Medal

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE HEADQUARTERS, SIXTY-SIXTH INFANTRY BRIGADE,
WHO WERE CITED FOR GALLANTRY BY GENERAL BELL

Major

Harold P. Erskine

Sergeant

Theron O. Potter

Captain

William H. Wildes

Cook

Henry A. Arend

First Lieutenants

Charles A. Martin
Oliver A. Meyer
Joseph A. St. Louis

Privates, First Class

Donald P. Gibson
Edward C. Howard

Regimental Sergeant Major

Thomas H. Stevens

ROSTER OF OFFICERS HEADQUARTERS, SIXTY-SIXTH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigadier General

Paul A. Wolf
Commanding Sixty-sixth Infantry Bri-
gade

First Lieutenants

James W. Clarke
Supply Officer
A. M. Clissold
Munitions Officer
René Hémery
Interpreter
Charles A. Martin
American Liaison Officer, Acting Bri-
gade Adjutant from March 1 to May
15, 1919
Oliver A. Meyer
Veterinarian
Henri Poiré
French Liaison Officer
Constant C. Simpson
Munitions Officer
Joseph A. St. Louis
Aide to General Wolf
V. G. Willis, Assistant Veterinarian

Lieutenant Colonel

James H. Stansfield
Brigade Adjutant from February, 1918,
to June 30, 1918

Majors

Harold P. Erskine
Brigade Adjutant from September 20,
1918, to March 1, 1919
William Y. Hendron
Brigade Adjutant from June 30, 1918,
to September 20, 1918

Captains

P. J. Dupleix
French Liaison Officer
William H. Wildes
Aide to Brigadier General Wolf



COLONEL JOSEPH B. SANBORN
Commander of the 131st Infantry.



AT DRILLANCOURT, GRAVES OF THE 131st's DEAD IN THE FOREGROUND

The 131st Infantry

Colonel Joseph B. Sanborn, Editor

By Captain George N. Malstrom, Operations Officer

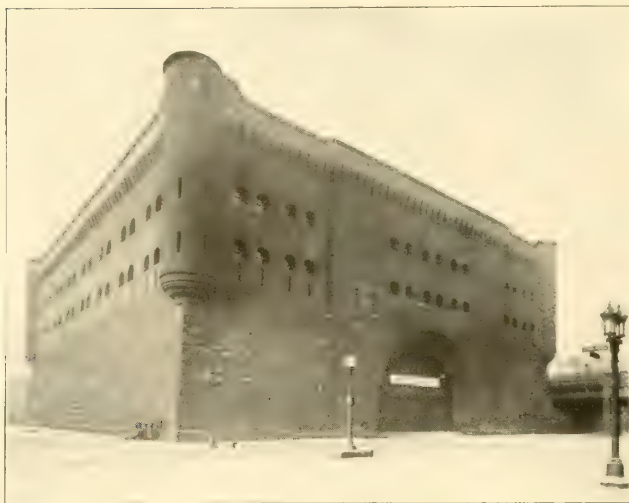


THE First Illinois Infantry, which served in the World War as the 131st United States Infantry, has had a prominent place in the military history of the state ever since the organization of the regiment in 1874. After more than forty years of service as a national guard unit the regiment lost its name but not its entity when it was inducted into the federal service in 1917. The men of the 131st have never forgotten that they also were men of the old "Dandy First" and they take pride in their long and honorable record as national guardsmen as well as in the conspicuous service rendered by the regiment overseas in 1918.

First steps were taken toward the formation of the regiment at a meeting held on August 25, 1874, and on September 8 organization was effected. The regiment was composed largely of Civil War veterans. The famous Ellsworth

Zouaves joined in a body as Company G.

The regiment saw its first active service in 1875. It was called out for riot duty on February 12. During the railroad riots and the coal miners' strike at Braidwood, July 26 to 31, 1877, it again was sent into the field. The regiment served during the stockyards riots in Chicago on Christmas Day in



THE HOME OF THE OLD DANDY FIRST

1879, and was on duty at the yards again in November, 1886. It was sent to quell the coal miners' riots at Pana in June, 1894, and a month later was called out again, this time to serve for thirty-three days at Pullman during the great railroad strike.

When war was declared on Spain the regiment volunteered in a body, and entered active service April 26, 1898, as the First Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infan-

try. It was one of the few well-trained national guard regiments that responded to the call and was selected to accompany the first regular army expedition. It went to Cuba with the Army of Invasion under General Shafter and was in the trenches facing Santiago when the Spaniards there surrendered, the Illinois fighters holding the line between Roosevelt's "Rough Riders" on the left and the First District of Columbia Volunteers on the right. The colonel of the First, Henry L. Turner, was promoted to command a provisional brigade, under the great Indian fighter, General John C. Bates. The regiment was among the last troops of the invading army to leave Cuba.

The war service lasted until November 17. Returning to its old status as a national guard regiment, the "Dandy First" then led a fairly peaceful existence for nearly two decades, except for a few days in August, 1908, when it was on duty during race riots at Springfield.

When trouble with Mexico seemed certain, in 1916, the First was called out by the federal government and sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for border duty. There it received intensive training with results which won the highest commendation of regular army officers—a training which was to prove of great value in the World War.

During these pre-war years the regiment's duties were not altogether of a belligerent nature. The "Dandy First" represented Illinois on two extensive pleasure trips through the southern states, helping to cement a new bond of friendship between the North and the South. It paraded and exhibited at four world's expositions and at the Pan-American exposition in San Diego. The regiment made a western trip in 1915, remaining several weeks at the World's Fair, San Francisco, where its perfect drilling won high praise. It escorted four presidents—Grover Cleveland, William Mc-

Kinley, William Howard Taft and Theodore Roosevelt. Trophies of its athletic prowess, its marksmanship and its tactical superiority in those pre-war days hang beside its war relics in the regimental armory.

Such was the record of Illinois' oldest regiment in March, 1917, when it was called to the colors by the federal government for service that was to win it new and greater fame.

The call to arms was issued by Governor Lowden to the First Regiment on March 26, 1917. At 5:26 a. m. Colonel Joseph B. Sanborn received the order to "report with your regiment to the commanding general of the Central Department, U. S. A., for

duty." At 1 p. m. he reported with 47 officers and 725 men of a total of 50 officers and 874 men in the regiment. With the exception of a few who were ill or out of the city, the missing men reported a little later, and the regiment was virtually at full strength when Major General Thomas. H. Barry, commanding the Central Department, assigned it to guard the power and light plants at Joliet and Lockport, the navigable waters south of the city, including the Calumet river, and all railroad bridges southeast to the Indiana line.

To perfect the details of the posting, housing, and feeding of guards over this great territory, to draw up regulations governing the use of railroad bridges and waterways, and to make the necessary maps, were tasks requiring energy and resourcefulness on the part of the officers. The tasks were accomplished promptly and efficiently. By March 31, Major Abel Davis and Major John V. Clinnin, acting under the direction of their colonel, had completed the distribution of troops and preparations for their care.

Units of the regiment that were not on guard duty established a camp at Twelfth street in Cicero on April 25 and began receiving the regimental transport and other equipment, at the same time drilling constantly.

Convicts in the penitentiary at Joliet revolted on June 5, overpowering their guards and setting fire to prison buildings. Companies G and E, under Major Clinnin, were in camp at Dellwood Park in Joliet at the time. With Major Clinnin at their head they hurried to the penitentiary, arriving just as the convicts were about to batter down the gates and escape.

Rushing inside with fixed bayonets, the soldiers subdued the infuriated



LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES M. EDDY

mob, although the convicts were armed and in desperate mood. Not a shot was fired by the troops, and few of the convicts were injured, though they fought hard before returning to their cell houses. After subduing the mob the soldiers battled for three hours to get the fires in the prison buildings under control.

For this service, officers and men of the two companies received commendatory letters from federal, state, and county authorities and were officially praised by the commanding general of the Central Department.

Meanwhile, the regiment was assisting the federal government in forming the new army. All officers who could be spared from guard duty were ordered to act as mustering officers to other national guard units. The band and the machine gun company were sent to Fort Sheridan to aid in the instruction of officers in the first officers' training camp.

Disorder at Camp Grant, where the great cantonment was then under construction, compelled the government to send a detail from the First Regiment there July 6. Lawlessness and drunkenness were common in the camp. Agents of the I. W. W. were trying to provoke strikes and sabotage. The troops quickly restored order, and the construction work went ahead. Other units of the regiment were sent to the camp as fast as they could be relieved of the guard duty to which they had previously been assigned.

Major Davis was assigned to command of the troops in the cantonment.

He organized a camp guard, perfected plans for the protection of the great stores of lumber against fire, and maintained order among the workmen. The manner in which he handled a difficult situation was highly praised by General Barry at the conclusion of the regiment's service in the camp.

On August 5, while it was on duty at Camp Grant, the regiment was drafted into federal service. For the time being, however, it was held at the cantonment, first to preserve order and a little later to assist in the training of drafted soldiers. By September 1,



THE ARRIVAL AT CAMP LOGAN



SHOW DOWN INSPECTION AT CAMP LOGAN

when the drafted men began to arrive, a system of military police had been organized for duty in Rockford, a fire department had been formed in the camp, and gambling and liquor smuggling among 6,000 transient workmen had practically been stamped out.

Soon 30,000 drafted men were in the cantonment. Their presence increased the regiment's duties at first, but gradually the new arrivals acquired discipline enough to assume the responsibility of guarding the camp. By the end of the month it was decided that the First could be spared. The regiment was withdrawn on October 1 and entrained for Camp Logan, after a hearty send-off by General Barry and the new national army troops.

At Camp Logan active preparations to fit the men for service overseas were begun immediately. A progressive system of daily drill and physical exercises was arranged and was faithfully followed. The men took up special practice in bayonet fighting, hand grenade throwing, and gas defense. Rifle ranges were built and shooting competition encouraged.

Gradually men were selected for training with such weapons as the trench mortar, the 37 mm. cannon, the machine gun and the automatic rifle. Others were schooled in the more technical branches of signaling—visually, by wire, and with wireless. Scouting, observation, and map-making were taught to picked soldiers, and those with smatterings of French and German received more thorough instructions in those languages.

Less warlike but no less necessary duties, such as cooking and baking, the care of animals and transport, rationing and supply, and sanitation were not neglected. Specialists were developed in these lines as well as in the methods of waging war.

The regiment became the 131st Infantry, U. S. A., a unit of the Sixty-sixth Brigade, Thirty-third Division, at midnight on October 10, when the reorganization of the Illinois National Guard to form the division was formally ordered.

The course of training was interrupted in November by the outbreak of strikes in the oil fields around Humble, Texas. On the first day of the month Major Davis and the first battalion were sent to the oil district to prevent expected violence. They remained on duty until November 15. While they were absent from Camp Logan, Governor Lowden, with Mrs. Lowden and a party of distinguished guests, visited the regiment, and presented to it a beautiful stand of silken flags, national and regimental, which



A CONFERENCE AT CAMP LOGAN

Captain Hendron, Colonel Sanborn, Lieutenant Colonel Eddy and Major Abel Davis.

were carried throughout the war. The Governor and his party later visited the first battalion at Humble.

As the winter of 1918 advanced the training became more severe. Under the direction of French officers assigned to the division a complete trench system was built, and the regiment simulated war conditions in its drill. The 131st showed the results of its thorough previous training. Company E, commanded by Captain Hamlet C. Ridgway, was adjudged the model company of the division in a competitive drill in which the model companies of all regiments participated.

Another result of its thorough training, though a gratifying compliment, was less helpful to the regiment. As defects began to appear in the division many officers were promoted and transferred from the 131st to other units. Two majors—Davis and Clinnin—became colonels, all medical officers but one were promoted and reassigned, seven captains became majors, and nearly



ON DUTY AT THE HUMBLE OIL FIELDS

Major Davis presents the first battalion to Governor Lowden and his party.

all first lieutenants and all second lieutenants were promoted. The vacancies thus created were filled by the promotion of non-commissioned officers, many of whom gained the rank of first lieutenant.

After a ten-day march in simulation of war conditions, which was started on April 8 to keep the men from going stale, the regiment returned to camp to find large drafts of new recruits awaiting assignment. The drafts were largely unsatisfactory, including hundreds of physically unfit men, many alien enemies and illiterates, and scores of others who could not understand English. Of the 1,300 sent to the regiment 400 were eliminated as physically unfit. Of the others, all who could not read and write English and all of enemy nationality were sent to home service regiments. The few who were left gave a good account of themselves. Later drafts were more satisfactory, and by May 1 the regiment was filled to war strength.

During the first days of May indications pointed to an early departure for overseas, as each morning it was found that some part of the camp had been de-

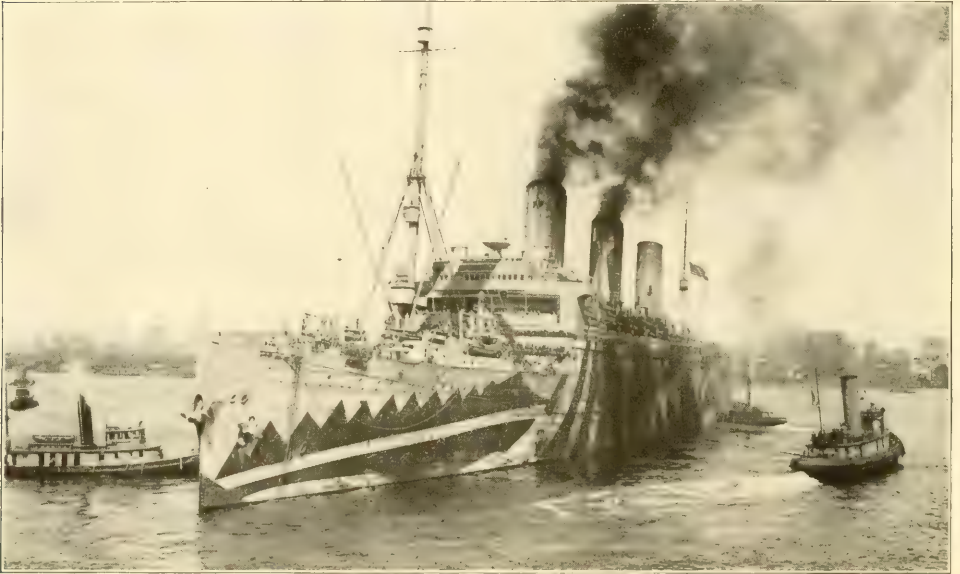


A FRIENDLY CHAT

The Governor with the men of Company C, of which he was once an officer.

sented during the night. The troops stole away under the cover of darkness. Finally the turn of the 131st Infantry came and on the morning of May 9 the last section of the regiment left Camp Logan for its eastward journey. The regiment traveled by different routes to Camp Upton, the last section arriving at its destination on the morning of May 15. The regiment's stay in Camp Upton was short, and on May 20 it moved to Hoboken, where it embarked on the transport Leviathan, formerly the German steamship Vaterland. At 3:45 p. m. on May 22 the great ship steamed out of the harbor bound for France.

The journey was eventful. The huge transport, darkened, pursued a zig-zag course to foil the enemy's submarines; the gun crews were constantly



THE LEVIATHAN STEAMS AWAY TO FRANCE
With the 131st Infantry on board.

on the alert. The troops practiced "call to quarters" and fire drill frequently to be ready for disaster.

And the disaster nearly came, though not till the shores of France were almost in sight. Four submarines suddenly appeared off the transport's stern. The ship's guns were trained on them as soon as their periscopes came above the surface, and a salvo of well directed shots sent them down in a hurry. Later it was reported that two of the four under-sea boats were destroyed and one forced to surrender to the flotilla of destroyers convoying the big transport.

Although the U-boats were defeated, the unending precautions against them had been wearying, and it was a happy shipload of soldiers that the transport carried into the harbor of Brest at noon on May 30.

The regiment debarked before sunset and marched to Pontanezen barracks, a collection of stone buildings which Napoleon had used for his soldiers. Those of the 131st who were lucky enough to find any beds at all slept on the old iron cots used by Napoleon's men.

On June 4 the regiment departed for Oisemont, carrying a minimum of equipment. Records, typewriters, stencils, repair kits, and great quantities of personal property had to be left. Most of these things were not recovered, and the regiment's efficiency was impaired for some time by the lack of them.

At Oisemont the regiment was placed under the command of the British for actual battle training. British "cadres" (instructors) were attached to the unit to direct the instruction of the men. Here, too, the 131st had its first experience with the billeting system. The custom of housing soldiers in private homes seemed strange at first, but the men soon made themselves at home.

Several changes of billets followed. On June 21, the regiment reached Pierregot, in the war zone, and was attached to the Third Corps of the Fourth British Army.

From the regimental camp the heavy guns could be heard rumbling in the distance, and at night from the high hills in the vicinity of the camp flashes from the cannon and signal lights from the battlefields could be seen. Here, also, the Germans paid their first respects to the regiment. Their airplanes made frequent raids over the area in which the regiment was billeted,



WHITE-WING CHARLEY
OF PIERREGOT



CHOOSING A SITE FOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS AT PIERREGOT



A BRITISH MACHINE GUN NEST

Of steel and concrete, with a revolving turret.

and many battles were fought between British and German planes in sight of the camp. Many German planes were brought down by the British fliers in the course of these combats.

All training now was in deadly earnest. Precautions were taken to prevent lights from showing at night, and pits were dug under tents to reduce the casualties which resulted from the bombing raids of the Germans. During this period the regiment suffered its first casualty, a German aerial bomb killing

one and wounding several of the men who were on guard. At this time, also, the soldiers began to realize that their gas masks were their best friends. One private expressed the sentiment of all of his comrades by stenciling on his mask the words, "I need thee every hour;" another, "In thee I trust."

Gradually the regiment was taken into the front-line trenches with the British. The men went forward first by squads and companies and later by battalions. The sector was a vital one. It was part of the Amiens defense system and faced the ruined town of Albert, which the Germans had held in force since their drive of March 21.

The training in this battle area offered quite a contrast to that in which the regiment had been engaged previously. Shells fell intermittently, at times blotting out whole stretches of trenches or parts of villages. A few casualties occurred, but the routine of work and schedule of relief continued without interruption. At the same time critiques were held to correct faults that developed in orders or in the maneuvering of troops. Late in June part of the 131st was transferred to the sector held by the Australians south of the Somme. On the 20th Companies C and E were ordered to proceed to Allonville, where they were assigned to the Fourth Australian Brigade. They were advised that they were to take part in an offensive, and details were made from the regiment to bring these companies up to full strength. The next day the first and second battalions were also ordered to move forward and report to the Australians.



BIG SHELLS LEFT BY THE GERMANS NEAR ALBERT

This forward movement was evidently for the purpose of taking part in an offensive. Subsequently orders not to use any American troops were issued, but they came too late to affect Companies C and E, which were already in the line, schooled for an attack. Company E, commanded by Captain James W. Luke, had been attached to the Forty-third Battalion and Company C, Captain Carroll M. Gale commanding, was with the Forty-second Battalion, Australian Expeditionary Forces.

On June 30 and July 1 these companies had practiced for the hop-over with tanks and had been taught how to follow a barrage. Bombs, Lewis guns, and entrenching tools were issued the next day. Then, after a bath in the Somme and a hot meal, the two companies, with the battalions to which they were attached, marched into position and relieved the Fifty-first Battalion in the forward trenches. All during the following day they remained quiet



BRITISH TANKS ON THE ALBERT-AMIENS ROAD

in order that the Germans might not discover that the trenches were crowded with men.

Precisely at midnight of July 3 the attacking troops climbed out of the trenches and opened Independence Day by crawling to the jumping-off tape, which was laid about 400 yards out in No Man's Land and ran diagonal to the objective. There they waited for the zero hour. Fifteen combat tanks came up under cover of a harassing artillery fire. A few minutes later, at 3:10 a. m., the barrage crashed down.

The barraging artillery consisted of one field gun to every thirty yards of the attacking front, supplemented by batteries of 4.5-inch, 6-inch, 8-inch, 9.2-inch and 12-inch howitzers, and twenty machine guns. One hundred and sixty-one other guns were assigned to counter-battery work, while British and French pieces north and south of the sector aided. The barrage, to quote from Captain Gale's report, was "marvelously accurate."

The attacking troops pressed forward rapidly, at times coming too

close to the barrage because of the darkness, which had been accentuated by smoke shells and the dust. The right of the line, to which Company E was attached, met opposition first. It encountered stubborn resistance from machine guns. Side by side an Australian and an American charged the guns and bayoneted the crews. The line advanced again. After an advance of 1,000 yards Company C encountered a considerable number of the enemy, but most of the Germans surrendered before hand-to-hand fighting was possible.

The barrage played on the town of Hamel for ten minutes. When it lifted, Company E, with the Forty-third Australian Battalion, rushed in and, with the assistance of the tanks, mopped up the town, taking many prisoners and guns. At some dugouts near the western edge of the town considerable opposition was met, but a reserve platoon of Americans worked around to the flank and quickly overcame the enemy, capturing many and shooting those who attempted to escape.

It was in this fighting that Corporal Thomas A. Pope of Company E displayed the extraordinary heroism that won him the Congressional Medal of Honor as well as French and British decorations. He rushed a hostile

machine gun single-handed, jumped astride the piece, bayoneted several of the crew, and with his rifle kept the others at bay until reinforcements had come up, when all the members of the crew were killed or captured.

Many other officers and men of the 131st displayed gallantry for which they subsequently were decorated. One of these was Lieutenant Albert G. Jefferson, who, though wounded, continued fighting until the end of the battle. Another was Lieutenant George W. Sherwood, who displayed great courage and ability in leading his men.

After Hamel had been captured another



A GLIMPSE INTO HAMEL
The ruins of the church at the left.

battalion leap-frogged through the line and advanced to the objective, where it dug itself in, reversing the German trenches. British airplanes, which had been very active in the attack, dropped ammunition and water to the men in the captured area by means of parachutes.

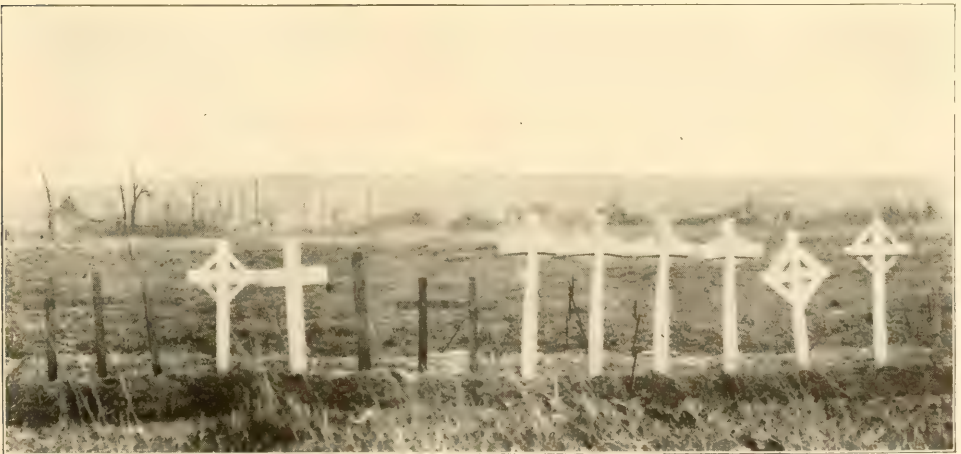
The attack had taken the enemy completely by surprise. The German battalion stationed in Hamel had arrived there only an hour or two before the attack began, and the men were very tired. They had been deceived, too, by the harassing fire of smoke and gas thrown into the town previous to the attack. Their gas alarm was sounding as the attacking troops advanced, and some of the dead were wearing masks.

A little before midnight of the 4th, the enemy made a vigorous counter-attack on a front of approximately 300 yards. Five Australian and two Americans were captured and eighty yards of the front-line trench fell into the enemy's hands.

"But before they had an opportunity to withdraw," said Lieutenant Herman H. Weimer in his report of this counterattack, "the first platoon of Company E flanked the right of the enemy attacking party, while an Australian platoon flanked its left, and succeeded not only in recapturing the five Australians and our men but in addition secured four enemy officers and fifty-three enemy soldier prisoners and captured three machine guns."

The conduct of the Americans elicited the highest official praise. In his report of the battle Lieutenant Colonel Farrell, commanding the Forty-third Australian Battalion, said:

"The company of Americans attached (Company E, 131st Infantry) did excellent work. Considering it was their first time in action, they fought splendidly. Officers and men were most anxious to learn and eager for the fight. The platoons were employed in all parts of the battalion formation,



LOOKING EAST TOWARD HAMEL

In the foreground are graves of the Australians and men of the 131st Infantry.



NOTRE DAME DE BREBIERES

The church at Albert, as the Americans first saw it, with the statue of the Virgin still hanging from the top of the steeple.

one of them being in the first wave."

Even more valued than this official praise was the verdict of the Australian soldiers beside whom the Americans fought. The men of the 131st will forever hold as their slogan the comment of their comrades in arms in that Fourth of July battle:

"You'll do us, Yanks, but you're a bit rough!"

This battle, although only a local affair, was important because it was the first repulse of the Germans on this front since the British retreat which began on March 21. The operation was of importance, also, because it drove the Germans from a position which dominated the British

lines on both sides of the Somme river. The dash and vigor displayed by the two companies of the 131st Infantry which participated in the engagement gave an indication of what might be expected of the regiment in later and more extensive operations, in which the 131st fought its way to every objective allotted to it, never losing a foot of ground and always reaching its objectives on schedule time.

After the Hamel attack the regiment continued its training, but the several battalions now held sectors in the front line under the command of their own majors. While the third battalion, under Major Francis M. Allen, held the line, an advance on the city of Albert was ordered and was successfully carried out on the night of August 2-3. Patrols from the battalion, entering the city of Albert from the north, encountered and drove back small parties of the enemy. Upon reaching their objective the advancing troops met and repulsed a German patrol consisting of four machine guns and sixty rifles. Again, on August 4, a patrol from Company L searched the city for snipers, and, after silencing several who had been giving trouble, returned to

their position. In this operation Sergeant James B. Powers earned the Distinguished Service Cross by crawling from house to house and killing snipers who were hidden in the ruins.

On August 8 the third battalion had completed its tour of duty in the forward trenches and moved back to Pierregot. The first and second battalions were in the vicinity of Baizieux. The colonel, with the operations and intelligence officers, had moved forward to the headquarters of the Fifty-eighth British Division at Baizieux, and later in the day the colonel reported in person to the headquarters of the Eighteenth British Division at Heilly.

At 12:10 p. m., Colonel Sanborn received orders to have the regiment ready to move at a moment's notice, and at 4:30 the same afternoon word was received from the Third British Corps that the regiment had been placed under orders of the Fifty-eighth British Division and was to move forward at once to advance positions in corps reserve.

The first and second battalions were ordered forward and distributed in trenches in the valley northeast of Heilly for the night. The third battalion and headquarters company, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel James M. Eddy, began a forced night march from its billets in Pierregot, but before it had arrived at its destination the orders had been changed. The regiment was directed to move at once to an assembly point on the Bray-Corbie road and thence to a point south of the town of Heilly, where it was to form up facing east and be ready to attack early in the morning of August 9.

No provision had been made by the British headquarters for battle supplies. The troops had no rations and their water supply was low. Moreover, the character of the ground over which the attack was to be made and the position and strength of the enemy were unknown, while the men were

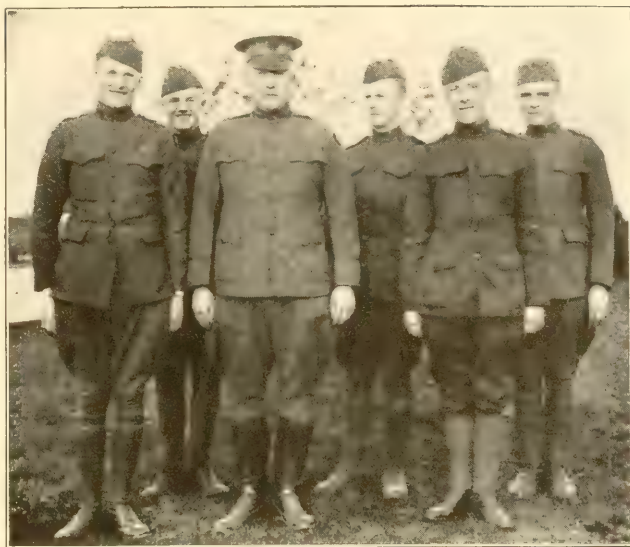


THE END OF THE CHURCH AT ALBERT

exhausted after an all-night march in heavy marching order. After a conference between the general commanding the Eighteenth British Division and Colonel Sanborn, it was decided to postpone the proposed attack, while the regiment was moved farther forward in the valley between Vaux-sur-Somme and Sailly-le-Sec, where it was ordered under cover.

At 1 p. m. the next day, August 9, Colonel Sanborn was advised that an attack was to be

made and was directed to make a reconnaissance in the direction of Gressaire Wood. Lieutenant Colonel Eddy, with the battalion commanders and scouts, went forward and returned with the information, which was verified by a British mounted patrol, that the enemy occupied Malard Wood and surrounding country, which was considerably closer to the 131st than Gressaire Wood and the designated starting line. The regiment was then ordered to clear the enemy from this position and drive him back as far as the forming-up line before the time set for the main attack to begin.



CAPTAIN ROBERT J. JORDAN, PERSONNEL ADJUTANT,
AND HIS STAFF



THE ROAD FROM SAILLY-LAURETTE TO CHIPILLY

Showing the entrance to the valley at K32b, where the regiment turned in to form up for the attack, at 5:30 p. m. on August 9.

At 3:30 p. m. a message was received naming 5 p. m. as the zero hour, but it was seen immediately that the regiment could not reach the forming-up line in that short time and that it would be impossible to secure and distribute maps and issue adequate orders. Upon receipt of this advice the division commander changed the zero hour to 5:30.

The operations officer immediately set the regiment in motion, instructing officers to rush their troops forward and establish dumps for their packs on the forming-up line, and advising them that they would receive maps as they advanced.

The regimental commander moved forward at the head of the column to point the way and personally directed the deploying of the troops along



FORMING-UP LINE LOOKING ALONG THE WEST EDGE OF MALARD WOOD

This photograph was taken from regimental headquarters.

the jumping-off line, the first battalion on the right, the second on the left and the third in reserve. The regiment, marching with heavy packs in the hot sun, covered four miles in the brief time allotted. British officers later expressed their admiration for the feat.

The British had promised to send tanks and machine guns to the aid of the 131st, but, when the zero hour came, neither had arrived, and the second battalion was even without Lewis guns. The men, nevertheless, started off behind the barrage with smiles on their faces, determined to hammer their way to the objective.

Throughout the night they fought like demons. Stiff opposition was encountered as the regiment advanced, but it was quickly overcome. When-



CONTINUATION OF MALARD WOOD VALLEY

The forming-up line of the second battalion extended around the bend, and the attack was made through the woods and over the hill towards the right.

ever snipers or machine gunners held up the advance, some intrepid soldier dashed out and silenced the enemy with his bayonet.

After a heavy bombardment on Chipilly a British patrol reported that it had been through and around the town, and that no enemy troops were located there. A considerable force of machine guns, however, either had been overlooked or had successfully concealed themselves, for almost at the beginning of the attack the 10th Londons were held up by fire from Chipilly cemetery and the quarry below, so that the right of the line (the first bat-



LOOKING EAST INTO MALARD WOOD VALLEY

From the north edge of Malard Wood, at the position of the third battalion during the first days of fighting.



ON CHIPILLY RIDGE

A German machine gun position, taken by the first battalion.

talion) was unable to advance until Company K of the 131st Infantry cleaned out this nest and took 300 prisoners.

It was in this advance that Corporal Jake Alex earned the Congressional Medal of Honor. All the officers of his platoon had been wounded, and he was in command. When his men were stopped by fire from a machine gun nest Corporal Alex

rushed the enemy position single-handed. With his bayonet he killed five of the Germans. When his bayonet broke in the body of the fifth victim, he seized his rifle by the barrel and clubbed to death those of the machine gun crew who refused to surrender.

Private F. F. Kostak rushed two machine gun positions, capturing both guns and seven prisoners. Corporal Paul Hobschied used his knowledge of German to good advantage by shouting German phrases as he advanced, unsuspected, on sniper posts. He killed or captured several snipers in that way. From one dugout he marched thirty prisoners. In another he killed two and captured four. Second Lieutenant George W. Sherwood rushed two machine gun positions, capturing three guns and ten prisoners. Corporal Stephen Mance captured a machine gun after a single-handed fight with four



LOOKING WEST FROM CHIPILLY RIDGE ALONG THE SOMME

Germans whom he wounded or made prisoners. Sergeant G. D. Gourley, who had taken command of his platoon after the wounding of his officer, rushed a machine gun without support and killed the four Germans in the crew. Later he used the captured gun against the enemy with good effect. Private Harry Stokes captured three German officers and killed a fourth who resisted capture.

Such instances of individual courage illustrate the splendid spirit with which the 131st fought its way through the night toward the objective assigned to it. At one time it was necessary to send the greater part of the third battalion into the fighting line at a point where machine gun resistance was especially stubborn, but by 6 a. m. of the 10th the regiment was able to report to the commanding general of the Fifty-eighth British Division



THE VIEW FROM REGIMENTAL P. C.

Looking northeast toward Malard Wood Valley along the right of the forming-up line of the first battalion.

that the objective had been reached. In the operation, also, the 131st had taken three officers and six hundred and ninety-seven men, together with thirty-two cannon, one airplane, one hundred machine guns, numerous rifles and quantities of ammunition, equipment and material of all kinds.

Throughout the night officers and men had worked with almost superhuman energy to secure and forward small arms ammunition, entrenching tools and water to those who were in the fighting line and to care for and remove the wounded.

After they had gained the objective the troops were subjected to a terrific bombardment with shells, gas and aerial bombs, but, despite the fact that they were completely worn out by the heavy fighting and the long march



ON THE BRAY-CORBIE ROAD

Position held by Captain Wilson's platoon as outpost on the morning of August 10.

that had preceded it, they held tenaciously to the ground they had gained. A slight respite for the greater part of the regiment came on the night of August 11-12, when Australian troops, with part of the 131st, passed through the lines and proceeded systematically and thoroughly to mop up the town of Etineham and a pocket formed by the Somme River which had caused some trouble. On the 14th, the regiment made a further advance and occupied a new line from the town of Bray along the southern ridge overlooking the Somme to the bend in the river south of Etineham. The new line was organized and held under heavy shell fire, with occa-

sional outpost encounters, until the night of August 19-20, when the regiment was relieved.

In this engagement, which is known as the battle of Gressaire Wood and Chipilly Ridge, the men of the 131st Regiment were under a tremendous handicap. They were thrown suddenly into a heavy engagement without adequate preparations and were pitted against some of the most seasoned of the German troops. Under such adverse conditions, the 131st conducted itself in a manner that reflected great credit upon the enlisted personnel and officers of the regiment. The troops were steady and cool at all times.



TRENCHES ALONG THE BRAY-CORBIE ROAD HELD BY THE 131ST INFANTRY ON THE MORNING OF AUGUST 10.

The British staff officers manifested more anxiety regarding the success of the attack than did the officers of the 131st. On the first day of the battle, persistent reports were received at the British headquarters to the effect that German troops were advancing. These reports kept the staff officers greatly agitated, especially as they received no word for some time regarding the progress of the attack, as Colonel Sanborn had gone forward with the attacking troops. The British officers were told, however, that so long as only wounded men and prisoners were coming back, they need have no fear as to the outcome of the operation.

Subsequently messages were received from the front line, showing that the attack was being carried through successfully. One of these messages—from Captain Wilson of Company A—reported that the enemy was moving to counterattack along the Bray-Corbie Road, and asked that 2,000 rounds of small arms ammunition be sent forward, if possible. An account of this counterattack contained in the report for the day shows the steadiness and coolness of the troops in the thick of the fighting. This report says:

“At 3 p. m. a group of Germans came down the road from Bray with heavy machine guns. Our fire was held until the enemy arrived within 500 yards, when all were shot down. Later the enemy brought up four machine guns under cover of the standing crops, but were stopped by our Lewis gun fire. Still later these guns opened intermittently until outflanked by a platoon under Lieutenant Porter.”

For the part he played in this battle, Colonel Sanborn was given the Distinguished Service Order by the British and the Distinguished Service Cross by his own government.

The importance of the regiment's achievement in this engagement can



THE BRAY CRUCIFIX, A FAMOUS LANDMARK



FRONT VIEW OF A GERMAN "77" POSITION IN GRESSAIRE WOOD

hardly be overestimated. General Ludendorf, in the book he wrote after the war, said the Germans' hope of victory was crushed by the Allies' success in the offensive near Albert and north of Montdidier, starting August 8. A week after the attack, the German general told his associates that the war could no longer be won militarily.

If the Somme offensive was the decisive campaign in the final

stage of the war, the 131st's victory at Gressaire Wood was a decisive stroke in the Somme offensive. The regiment was thrown into action at a critical time after the British troops north of the river, according to official British reports, had found it impossible to maintain a footing on Chipilly Spur.

In a special cable dispatch to the Chicago Daily News, Edward Price Bell explained the nature and significance of the regiment's victory. Following is an extract from this dispatch:

"I heard of them (the 131st Infantry) first on the north bank of the Somme in the village of Chipilly. South of the river, a short distance east



A GERMAN AMMUNITION DUMP IN GRESSAIRE WOOD

of Chipilly, the Australians were advancing across open ground against a wood where the Germans were making a stubborn stand. Suddenly German artillery on a steep spur above Chipilly opened fire across the river on the rear of the advancing Australians. This development had become possible because the British supporting the



REAR VIEW OF GERMAN "77" POSITION SHOWN ON
OPPOSITE PAGE

Australians north of the Somme had been counterattacked and driven back and could not clear the Chipilly Spur.

"How the Americans (131st Infantry) happened to be in Chipilly I do not know, but they were there and observed what was befalling their Australian comrades south of the Somme. Their job, as they saw it, was to take that spur—and they took it. One viewing its almost precipitous sides in the neighborhood of the river is unable to see how the feat was achieved. The 131st not only gained the summit, stormed and silenced the



IN THE HEART OF GRESSAIRE WOOD

Showing the dense underbrush which had swarmed with snipers and machine gunners; at sunset after the battle.



ON THE RIVER ROAD BETWEEN CHIPILLY AND
ETINEHAM

Showing first battalion post of command and aid station.

enemy guns, but pursued the enemy into the adjacent wood, poked him out of it and pressed forward north of the Somme until abreast of the advancing Australians south of the river.

"Here the Americans established a line and subsequently fought on with the Australians on their right and the British on their left until Bray fell. In an extended battle it sometimes happens that a small force at just the right point and just the right moment may render an invaluable service.

Any Australian who was on the Somme on that day will tell you that the Americans were such a force and rendered such a service."

The British were quick to acknowledge their debt to the 131st. On August 10 the commander of the Third British Corps telegraphed to the commander of the Thirty-third Division:

"Hearty congratulations on successful attack carried out by the 131st Infantry Regiment yesterday."



A STREET SCENE IN ETINEHAM

On the same day, General Frank Ramsey, commanding the Fifty-eighth British Division, wrote to General Bell:

"I wish to express to you my appreciation of the great assistance afforded my division by your 131st Regiment in the attack on Gressaire Wood yesterday afternoon and my admiration for the way in which it carried out a very difficult maneuver to get into the battle line and for the stout way in which it overcame all resistance. I enclose a letter of thanks which I would be glad if you would forward to the officer commanding the regiment."

These messages and reports indicate clearly the valuable service which the 131st Infantry rendered to the British armies in the first battle of the Somme offensive. The advance made by this regiment, August 9-20, from Malard Wood to Bray, broke the German resistance and paved the way for a drive which helped materially to bring about the complete defeat of the German armies.

The attack on Gressaire Wood and Chipilly Ridge brought to an end the service of the 131st with the British and Australian forces. The regiment was relieved on the night of August 19-20 by the Fourth Australian Corps and proceeded by easy stages to Poulainville. On this march the men



THE CHATEAU AT ETINEHAM
Used as headquarters by Company A



THE ENTRANCE TO BRAY
The cart was driven by a German prisoner.



A CHAUCHAT IN ACTION

passed through Hamel and saw for the last time the ground over which they had fought so hard and for the possession of which so many of their comrades had laid down their lives.

On the night of August 23-24 the regiment marched to the St. Roche railroad station in Amiens and entrained for the American sector in the vicinity of Verdun, passing through the outskirts of Paris, through the battered town of Chateau Thierry, and

through Epernay, famous for its champagne. The railroad through this area had just been repaired and reopened for traffic.

Until September 6 the regiment was stationed in and near Salmagne, refitting itself and preparing for further action. This was a difficult undertaking, in many ways, for the regiment had used the Enfield rifle and the Lewis automatic rifle while on the British front. It now became necessary for the men to learn to use the 1917 Model Springfield rifle, the French Chauchat automatic, and the French hand and rifle grenades. Moreover, they had to learn to interpret French orders, maps and signals, all quite different from those of the British.

The training was vigorous, however, and by September 6 the regiment had mastered the new weapons and methods in addition to correcting tactical faults revealed in previous battles. On that day it marched to Tronville and then was carried in trucks to Baleycourt and vicinity, a few miles from Verdun. On the 9th it moved forward to



A CAMOUFLAGED ROAD NEAR FORGES

take over the Fromeréville sector, relieving the Sixty-eighth French Infantry and becoming the "regiment in reserve" for the Dead Man's Hill (Mort Homme) sub-sector.

While battle training was continued, it was obvious that an offensive was impending. At night guns of all calibers, some pulled by steam tractors, rumbled forward. Motor lorries carried a constant stream of Americans into the area, and all slowly crawled forward to the jumping-off point for the big drive that was to come.

On the night of September 22-23 the second battalion of the 131st, fully equipped for attack, took over part of the Jacque strong-point on Dead Man's Hill and proceeded to reconnoiter and patrol No Man's Land. Two



IN FORGES SWAMP

Where the 131st advanced from Dead Man's Hill to take up its position for the attack on the morning of September 26.

nights later the third battalion followed, with attached machine gun units and gas companies.

The men were crowded so closely in the trenches that they could not rest. Repose would have been difficult in any case, for huge rats and other trench pests were numerous and bold. They thrived in this sector—a charnel house where more than a million men had lost their lives in the struggle for possession of Verdun. Every turn of the spade uncovered skeletons. From the walls of the trenches jutted the bones of heroic Frenchmen, who had died on the hill to make good their pledge to France:

"On ne passera pas!"

The morning of September 26 brought the expected attack. During the night scouts had cut innumerable paths through the tangle of wire which guarded the approach to Dead Man's Hill and had stretched white tape through the maze to guide the attacking troops. Soon after midnight a



LEFT END OF THE 131ST'S FORMING-UP LINE
Near the wreck of a German bridge in Forges Swamp.

across the swamp, which was 300 yards or more in width and filled with deep, treacherous shell craters. Most of the men crossed on these bridges but many waded through the swamp waist deep in water.

While making the crossing a portion of the second battalion was caught by the barrage, nine casualties resulting. Except for this mishap the swamp was crossed without loss and the men formed up along the Bethincourt-Forges road.

No words can describe the inferno that was let loose over the heads of the waiting troops at 5:30 a. m., September 26, signalling the start of the offensive. The day was just breaking and the sky was obscured by a heavy fog which hung over the valley of the Meuse. Suddenly a roar like the rending of the earth beat upon the ear. The tremendous booming of big guns furnished a background for the ra-tat-tat of machine guns, the intermittent firing of small arms, the crack of grenades, the whistle of bullets and the whining shriek of shell fragments. Above this din the shouts of men at times could be distinguished. There was every conceivable noise.

The white and black bursts of shrapnel could be seen for miles along the edge of the fog bank, which was intensified by smoke shells. Thermite shells threw their awful flares of flame in all directions. Here and there the ground heaved upward in geysers of earth as the "heavies" exploded. Behind this and sometimes in the midst

harassing fire of artillery was directed over the German area. Just before dawn the troops, carrying, in addition to their fighting equipment, planks, fascines and duck boards, began to file out of the trenches and pass through the maze of wire down the slope of the hill to the great swamp at its foot. The engineers threw two narrow footbridges



RAFFECOURT MILL RUINS

On the road beyond, the right of the 131st formed up on the morning of September 26.

of it the olive-drab line slowly advanced, forcing the enemy back over the ground he had held for almost four years of war.

The third battalion, under Major Allen, was on the left, and the second, under Major Hamlet C. Ridgway, was on the right. The first battalion, commanded by Captain Carroll M. Gale, followed in support at 500 yards. Company B of the 124th Machine Gun Battalion had been assigned to the third battalion. The machine gun company of the 131st was with the second battalion, and Company C of the 124th Machine Gun Battalion with the first battalion. Company D of the 108th Engineers, after constructing the necessary bridges over Forges Swamp and Creek, advanced and fought with the infantry. Three sections of Company A, First Gas Regiment, threw a smoke and thermite barrage beyond the forming-up line and then followed



AMERICAN CEMETERY AT THE SOUTH END OF FORGES WOOD
Where some of the 131st Infantry dead were buried.

the advancing troops as rapidly as their heavy equipment would permit. The barrage of the 212th French Field Artillery, which was assigned to the 131st front, was perfect in time and alignment.

The second battalion, on the right, moved forward steadily, maintaining contact throughout the engagement with the 132nd Infantry on its right, and stopping only long enough to mop up the enemy's strong-point and machine gun positions, nearly all of which had been revealed previously by thorough observation and airplane reconnaissance.

The third battalion, on the left, was advancing at the same time but encountered more difficulties. Before forming up his battalion, Major Allen had sought in vain for the 319th Infantry, which was to support his left, and after having advanced for some distance, he was compelled to protect his own flank. Major Allen later reported that he had discovered a platoon



A GERMAN BATTERY AT GERCOURT

This 77-mm. gun was reversed and used against its late owners.

of Company G of the 319th in his rear and had placed it with his supporting troops. Contact with the 319th Infantry was not established until after the objective had been reached.

The first battalion, advancing through the fog and smoke, found itself continually running into the attacking wave. When the third battalion was held up by the failure of the 319th Infantry to advance, the first battalion passed through

the line of the third, the latter advancing on the left as flank protection. This movement brought all three battalions into the attacking line.

In the first magnificent rush the regiment carried the Cervaux, Besage, Billefont and Lenimo and Berny systems of trenches, which were part of the German "impregnable" *Hagen Stellung* facing Verdun. After mopping up these trenches, the troops passed on, taking the towns of Drillancourt and Gercourt. Then, after sweeping through the entire length of trenches



THE CHURCH AT GERCOURT

From the tower German snipers picked off men in the advance of the 131st. The barbed wire cage in the foreground was used by the Germans for French prisoners.



THE ADVANCE OF THE 131ST INFANTRY

An aerial photograph showing the terrain over which the regiment advanced on the morning of September 26.



A GERMAN MERCEDES AMBULANCE CAPTURED AT GERCOURT

in the Juré Wood, they pushed on to the objective on the west bank of the Meuse River. The first battalion reached the bank of the river at 10:10 a. m., and the other battalions followed a little later, all of them having advanced a distance of seven miles.

The final dash to the river was described by Major Allen in his official report of the operation as follows:

"While going up Hill 227 the sun broke out of the fog. As I reached the top loud cheers were heard and a remarkable scene greeted us. Everywhere could be seen our advancing troops, following the fleeing Germans, and scattered here and there were groups of prisoners under guard. The moppers-up could be seen doing their work, and doing it well."

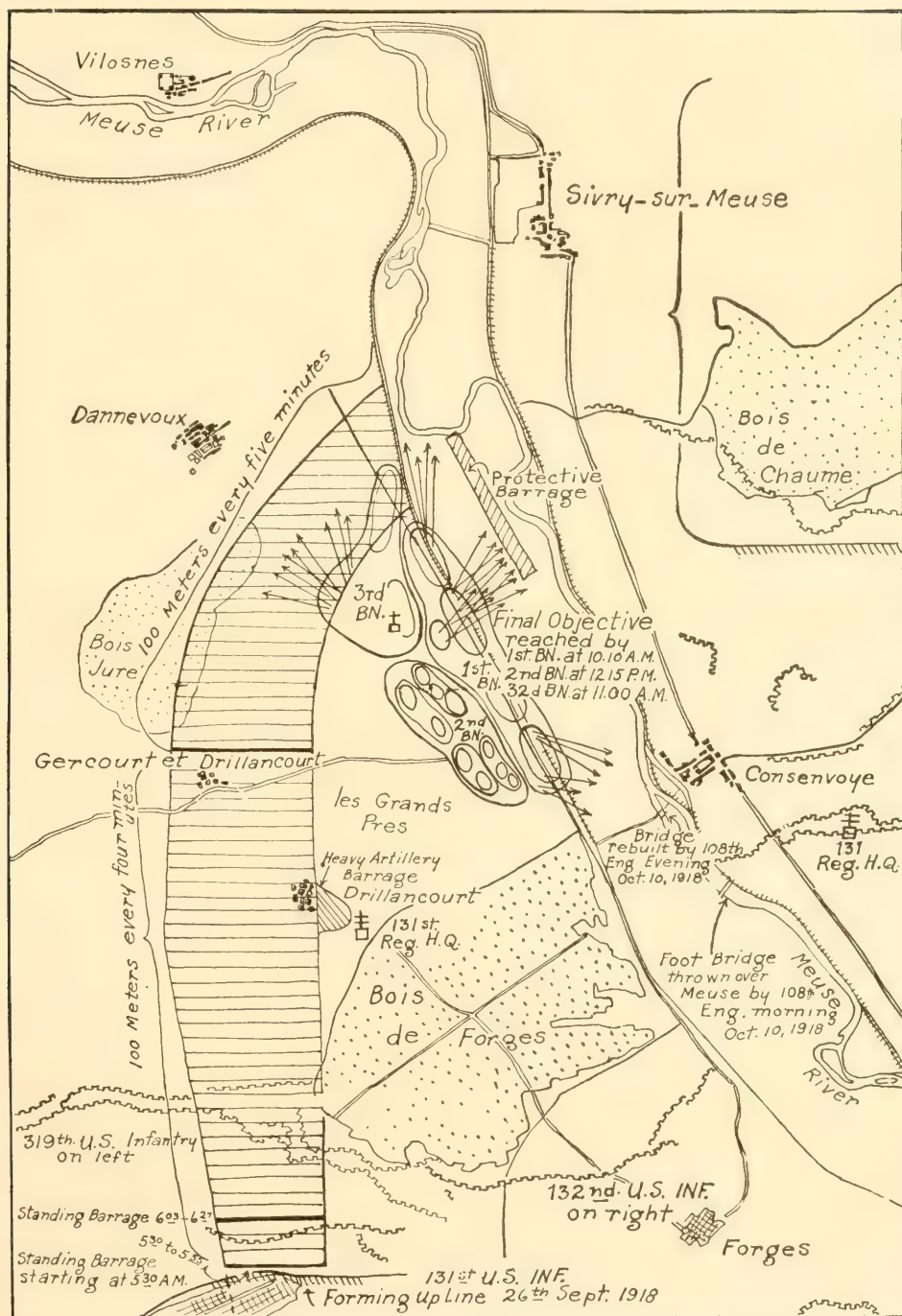
Major General Wolf, commanding the Sixty-sixth Infantry Brigade, in his report on this operation, says:

"The 131st Infantry had to attack independently of any support except its own reserves through the fortified remains of two towns and along the



GERMAN ELECTRIC POWER PLANT AT GERCOURT

German, Belgian, French and English machinery was used in building this plant.



THE FIRST DAY OF THE MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE

edge of the celebrated Juré Wood. The division on their left having been held up, they still proceeded and attained their objective according to schedule without wavering and with faithful obedience to their orders."

Despite the extent of the gain and the difficulties involved in it, the 131st suffered only 181 casualties in reaching its objective. To offset this loss it not only had attained its goal but had captured 650 prisoners, 16 cannon, 52 machine guns, a complete railroad with cars and equipment intact, a fully equipped field hospital with a motor ambulance, an ammunition depot with 130,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, great quantities of



THE MEUSE RIVER AT CONSENVOYE

Showing one of the bridges built by the 108th Engineers.

shells, grenades and signals, and a supply depot with enormous reserves of railroad supplies, building material and tools.

The battle had its comic aspects, too, despite the awfulness of the setting and the difficulties of the advance. One squad of 131st men dashed into a great concrete dugout, and were almost as much surprised as their victims to find a German colonel and his staff with the table set for dinner. Captain Louis Preston of Company B enjoyed the dinner later.

Another soldier, pressing forward in the thick of the fight, his bayonet ready and his mind intent on the enemy, suddenly saw a rabbit dash across

the field, bewildered by the noise. Forgetting Germans, the soldier chased the rabbit. He caught it, fastened it to his belt and resumed his man hunt.

The 131st, after reaching its objective, dug in in plain sight of the Germans who were entrenched on the Haramount Heights across the river. That night, however, these trenches were abandoned and a new line dug 200 yards to the rear behind a small rise. The Germans apparently never discovered this withdrawal for they kept up a continuous fire on the empty trenches.

During the day, following the successful advance to the river, the 131st had found it necessary, because of the fact that the troops on the left had



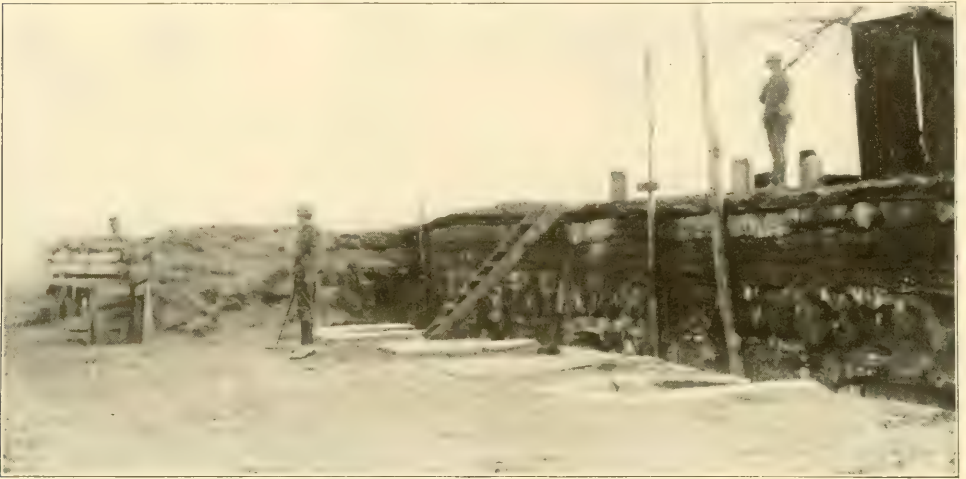
THE MEUSE RIVER AT CONSENSVOYE

In the background are visible the buildings of the town.

failed to reach their objective, to prepare a strong defense against possible counterattacks. The entire trench mortar section and one company of machine guns were trained on the Juré Wood and to the left of the 131st. In addition fourteen captured machine guns were placed on a high ridge at regimental headquarters, pointing toward the ground over which the troops on the left were still fighting. During the next few days, however, the American line on the left gradually advanced, and after the capture of Montfaucon the position of the 131st was secure.

There now commenced a period of patrolling and preparation for a

further advance. One patrol, under Lieutenant Raymond F. Fiedler, crossed the Meuse River on September 28. The stream at this point was 100 feet in width and 10 feet deep. The men crossed on the slippery top of a concrete dam, and, after reaching the east bank of the river, penetrated into enemy territory. There they encountered a German patrol of one officer and seven men who, not dreaming that Americans could have crossed the river, proclaimed themselves "Deutsche kameraden." Lieutenant Fiedler and his men surrounded them and in the melee that followed six Germans were wounded. The other two escaped. One of the wounded men was taken back to headquarters for identification, and much valuable information was secured from him.



CONCRETE WALLS FIVE FEET THICK

German headquarters taken by the 131st on September 26, and used until October 9 as regimental headquarters.

On the night of October 3-4 the regiment was ordered to extend its lines to include the front held by the 132nd Infantry, which, upon being relieved, proceeded to Malancourt as a reserve force to the fighting in that vicinity. The front then held by the 131st was five miles long.

The regiment remained on this line until the night of October 7-8, when two battalions of the 132nd Infantry returned to Forges Wood and began making preparations to cross the Meuse and to attack the enemy's positions on the west bank of the river. The second battalion of the 131st, commanded by Major Ridgway, was ordered to report to Colonel Abel Davis, commanding the 132nd, to replace the battalion of the latter regiment which at that time was fighting with the Fourth Division. Anticipating the probable employment of other battalions of the 131st in the coming attack, comprehensive field orders covering all possible phases of the battle were issued by regimental headquarters on October 8. All officers were warned to study

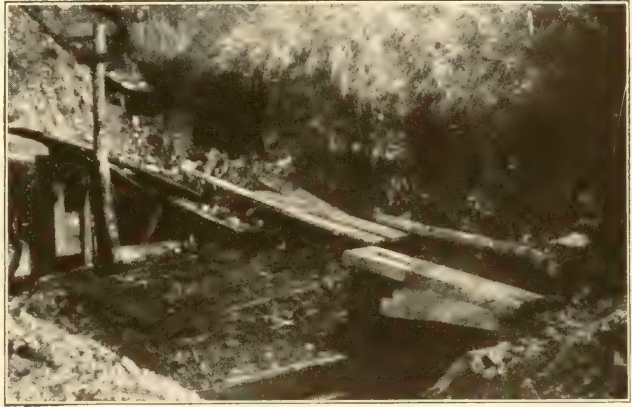
these orders and their maps and to be prepared for movement at a moment's notice. Later events showed the value of these precautions.

The 132nd crossed the river on the morning of the 8th and advanced northward. Major Ridgway's battalion was ordered to cross and to join the attack as soon as the 132nd had proceeded beyond a footbridge which the engineers were building south of Consenvoye. The bridge was completed between three and four o'clock in the afternoon and the battalion made the crossing successfully under heavy artillery fire.

The 132nd Infantry advanced and gained its objective north of the Bois de Chaume, but, owing to the failure of the troops on their right to advance, and a heavy counterattack, the regiment retired to the southern edge of the wood. Without any support from the Twenty-ninth Division on its right, the 132nd was in a precarious position.

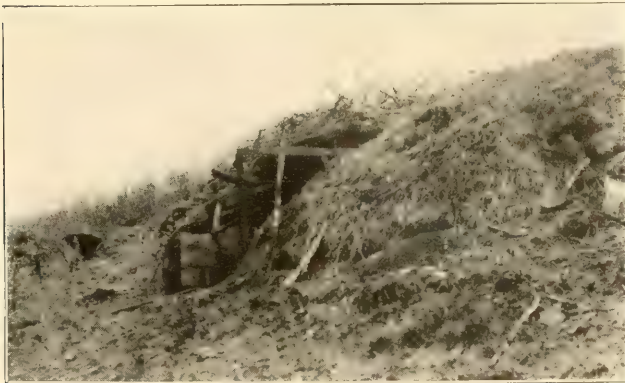
On the afternoon of October 9 the two remaining battalions of the 131st were ordered to assemble and concentrate in Forges Wood close to the west bank of the river. Late in the afternoon they were ordered to cross to the east bank and hold themselves in readiness for action. That night at a conference called by General Wolf, the brigade commander, the latter, with officers of his staff and commanders of the brigade units, went fully into the situation, which was stated to be desperate. At midnight Colonel Sanborn and Captain George

N. Malstrom, his operations officer, with a few scouts and intelligence men, left the conference and crossed the Meuse River with orders hurriedly drawn, to form the regiment on a line south of Bois de Chaume and attack at 6:05 a. m. in a northerly direction through the Bois de Chaume and the Bois du Plat Chêne, leap-frogging through the 132nd



GERMAN DUGOUT SOUTH OF CONSENSVOYE

Used as 131st headquarters from October 9 to 15.



ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS OF MAJOR ALLEN IN
DEATH VALLEY SOUTH OF THE BOIS DE CHAUME



MAJOR EDWARD BITTEL

Commander of the third battalion of the 130th Infantry, which was attached to the 131st during the operations in the Bois de Chaume.

Infantry. The time before the zero hour was short, and there was no opportunity to give detailed orders for the attack. Instructions had been sent ahead to all officers to assemble in a German dugout which was to be used as regimental headquarters. There they received brief verbal instructions stating the general direction and limits of attack with information relative to the artillery barrage. Only three maps could be secured and one of these was given to each major commanding.

At 1 a. m. the officers began to collect their troops and start forward. It was an exceedingly dark night and the troops were compelled to march nearly three miles to the forming-up line through a country with which they were not familiar and about which

little was known. Major Allen, who had been placed in command, reported that all the troops were ready for the attack at 6 a. m., five minutes before the zero hour. The first battalion, under Major J. H. Coady, was on the right, with the third battalion, under Major Allen, on the left. The third battalion, 129th Infantry, commanded by Major W. F. Hemenway and the third battalion, 130th Infantry, under Major Edward F. Bittel, having been assigned to replace the second battalion of the 131st, which was with the 132nd Infantry, followed the attacking wave at 500 yards.

The barrage, which was light and not very effective, fell at 6:05 a. m. The regiment advanced, leap-frogging the 132nd, as ordered. The troops immediately entered the woods and found them very difficult to penetrate as they were extremely hilly and thick with underbrush. Innumerable machine gun nests, many of which occupied well chosen positions in trees, poured a deadly fire upon the narrow lanes and clearings in the woods. In the face of this bitter resistance the troops worked forward in small detachments in single file. The third battalion, on the left, advanced more rapidly than the first battalion, which encountered severe opposition, especially from machine guns on their right flank. Companies B and C, in the second wave, became somewhat disorganized until two companies of the third battalion, 129th Infantry, which was in support, came to their aid. The other two companies of the battalion passed through them and continued on to the objective, where they dug in on the right of Companies A and D of the 131st.

Owing to the continued failure of the Twenty-ninth Division to advance, the right flank was left open, and enemy machine guns were continually filtering in to the right and rear of the advancing troops. These machine guns, together with a heavy enemy barrage, caught portions of the third battalion of the 130th Infantry, which were following behind the supporting troops, and for some time badly disorganized them. Major Bittel, however, rallied his men and, after reorganizing them, continued to advance as a protection against the exposed right flank.



OBSERVATION TOWER AND COR-
DUROY ROAD LEADING TO IT

The third battalion, on the left, progressed with less resistance, but when it was near the north end of the Bois de Chaume seven enemy airplanes, flying very low, raked the line with machine gun fire. Planes also dropped a number of bombs, causing some casualties. The enemy also placed an in-

tense counter-barrage of high explosive and gas shells on the north edge of the wood and on the valley beyond. The troops advanced through this barrage and dug in on the slope beyond at 10:30 a. m., taking a position alongside the first battalion, which had reached its objective at 10 a. m.

The troops then lay on a line facing north, with the third battalion on the left, the first battalion in the center, and the third battalion of the 129th Infantry on the right. The latter battalion had suffered severely during the advance, but its thin ranks were filled up by men sent forward from the first battalion of the same regiment. The battalion then moved to face east to guard the exposed flank and held this position until it was relieved. Enemy airplanes continued to harass the troops without any opposition, flying very close to the ground, unloading their bombs and playing their machine guns on the unprotected men.



ANOTHER NEST IN THE BOIS DE CHAUME

Some interesting sidelights on the advance of the third battalion along the west edge of the Bois de Chaume and over the open ground between the woods and the bank of

the Meuse are given by reports of officers of the battalion. The report of the commanding officer of Company M, which advanced along the west edge of the wood, says:

"The first and third platoons, moving slightly to the right, traversed the woods until they reached the top of the ridge at the far edge. Small parties of the enemy had been encountered and from the ridge could be seen large numbers scurrying in a homegoing direction. Here forty prisoners were taken



DUGOUTS IN THE BOIS DE CHAUME

Three entrances in a row. This photograph gives an excellent idea of the terrain over which the advance took place.

in a single group. It fell to our happy lot while in the woods to rescue a number of the 132nd Infantry who had been wounded the day before."

Lieutenant E. W. Kuehne, in command of a platoon of Company K to which was assigned the task of mopping up the open ground between the east bank of the Meuse and the woods, says in his report:

"The battalion had gone to the edge of the Bois de Chaume, when my company commander ordered me to take the platoon and mop up the area between the Meuse River and Bois de Chaume. We combed the territory

thoroughly and at the same time advanced towards the objective. I reached Tranche de l'Hopital, where I met Captain Stockwell. He had just placed two squads with "Chauchats" at the junction of the road with the trench. A personal reconnaissance seemed the proper thing, so my runner and I climbed to the crest of the hill. I took a look around and everything seemed quiet, except for the rumpus in the woods over to our right where the first battalion was fighting. Suddenly Jerry decided to cut short our investigation and let loose. It has since occurred to me that he rather overdid the thing because I'm sure that no two men in the A. E. F. were important enough to draw all that shell fire, let alone machine gun fire from two directions. . . .

"The runner and I dropped into a shallow trench and let Jerry have the place to himself, but he began to come uncomfortably close with his whizz



MACHINE GUN POSITION BEYOND THE BOIS DE CHAUME

bangs. So we up and ran back and dropped over the edge of a terrace which formed the upper lip of the little valley. In this valley was the German hospital which gave the trench its name and there were several dugouts. Some men of the 132nd, who had been there since the 9th and were separated from the rest of their regiment when it withdrew, were moving about and some were sleeping in shell holes. The Germans had a big "sausage" up directly ahead of us and the observer, of course, could see most of the valley. My runner had just gone to one of the dugouts on my order when the shells began dropping in the valley, causing awful havoc among the wounded of 132nd Infantry men. . . . who had been abandoned and were rescued by Company M, 131st Infantry. Things gradually quieted down to normal. Some rations of bread and sugar were salvaged. Two of my men were sent



THE CHURCH AT SIVRY-SUR-MEUSE

with a message, I set four or five to work as stretcher bearers for the wounded survivors of the 132nd Infantry, and cigarettes were cadged back and forth."

Throughout the day of the attack and for several days following, the whole forward area occupied by the 131st was subjected to the most intense artillery barrage. The woods and valleys were continually filled with gas. Heavy machine gun and direct artillery fire played on the troops from the exposed right flank, and, owing to the failure of the Twenty-ninth Division to advance its lines, the 131st found it necessary to bend its line back on the right to meet the left of the Twenty-ninth Division, which was still about a

mile and a half in the rear of the 131st right flank. As the troops were continually exposed to a terrific hail of shells and to heavy gas, this operation was a difficult one but it was accomplished successfully. A new line of resistance was established on the night of October 12, and on the following night all troops were entrenched in that position, with the 131st line connecting with the Twenty-ninth Division on the right.

Throughout this battle the 131st had faced the most severe artillery fire that it had yet encountered. The line was thinly held and exposed on the right flank. It was difficult to get supplies forward, and every man was worn out by loss of sleep and the grueling fighting in which he had been engaged continuously night and day from the beginning of the Meuse-Argonne drive on September 26. Continued cold and wet weather had added to the discomforts of the men. In spite of it all, however, the troops fought with a dogged determination and held all the ground that they had gained.

There were many individual cases of extraordinary bravery which give

some indication of the grit and fighting spirit displayed by the regiment during this operation. There is, for example, the case of a wounded officer of Company B who was saved from certain death by a private of the company after two other men had been killed and one wounded while attempting to rescue him. Company B, after reaching its objective, was on a highly exposed ridge. The wounded officer lay on the crest in an area over which the enemy's machine guns poured a steady and accurate fire. Private Willard Petty was the first to make an attempt to reach the officer. He was killed before he could reach the crest. Private Percy Jones next volunteered to make the attempt and he also lost his life in the effort. Undismayed by the fate of his two comrades, Private Walter Carroll started forward only to fall severely wounded. Then, when it seemed impossible to make the rescue, Private C. D. Economas dashed across the exposed area and by some miracle returned unscathed with the officer.

Lieutenant Harding F. Horton of Company C, who was shot through the leg, continued on to the objective. He was wounded again but refused to go to the rear and was killed at last when moving among his men on the ridge that had just been taken.

Sergeant R. R. Cook of Company A went out alone beyond the lines and penetrated the enemy's position. He located and killed a number of enemy snipers but finally was himself cornered. He threw an asphyxiating bomb at the Germans who surrounded him, and behind the smoke screen thus formed made his escape during the confusion that followed the explosion of the bomb.

These were incidents of the fighting of October 10, but there were others of equal interest in connection with the operations of the second battalion which was attached to the 132nd Infantry during its operations on the day before.

It was during this action on the afternoon of October 9 that the enemy took his first prisoners from the 131st. Up to this time the regiment, although heavily engaged against the enemy in three previous battles in which it had captured many prisoners and much booty, had not lost a man as a prisoner. In the case of the men taken in the Bois de Chaume operation the cir-



INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH AT SIVRY



REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS IN SOUILLY WOODS

A staging point on the march to the Troyon sector, during the last days of October, 1918.

cumstances were such that no discredit could attach to the men who were captured or to the regiment to which they belonged. The prisoners taken were Corporal A. O. Torset and fourteen other survivors of a platoon from Company G. The story of the determined stand made by this heroic little band, before the men found it useless to resist longer the attacks of overwhelming forces of the enemy, is best told by Corporal Torset himself in his report of the affair, as follows:



COMPANY M ON THE MARCH

"The first platoon of Company G, 131st Infantry, to which I was attached, commanded by Lieutenant Cruse, advanced through Bois de Chaume (having no connection on our right or left). Outside the wood we met Major Paul Gale of the 132nd Infantry who ordered us to go to the support of Company C (132nd Infantry) who were being flanked by the Germans.

"We moved forward to their right flank on a high ridge. We had hardly dug in when the Germans counterattacked, but were beaten back. At this time word was passed along to hold on, as reinforcements were on the way up.

"Ten minutes after receiving this order the Germans put over a very heavy barrage, followed by another counterattack. As soon as we saw the Germans coming we opened fire. We had fired quite a while before we noticed that the firing was rather weak on both sides of us.

"Upon looking around we could see few of our men left and there was no officer present. I did not know where he was. So I took command and called "count off," finding only fourteen men remaining. We could see there was wave after wave of Germans coming and I decided to take a vote as to whether to continue fighting or give up. The majority were in favor of fighting. Again we opened fire. By this time the Germans were on our right and left as well as front. Our ammunition was very low. Private Villano, who was operating a Chauchat automatic gun, called for ammunition, and we



EMBUSSING FOR THE FRONT

passed to him all we could spare. Individually we had fired about 175 rounds each up to this time.

"The Germans were very close to us by this time and we again took a vote whether to fight or not. Our ammunition was very low. We could not hold them back for any length of time now, fighting against such odds. The majority were in favor of giving up, as we had done the most possible under the circumstances and to continue would be suicide.

"We gave up at 5:30 p. m., after having repulsed one counterattack and withstood a heavy barrage followed by another counterattack which we fourteen had so far held up for about an hour. The Germans were coming towards us in three waves and appeared to extend as far to the right and left of our elevated position as we could see."

Corporal Torset's band of men did not surrender until 5:30 p. m. while, according to the report of Captain W. Lutz Krigbaum of Company A, 124th Machine Gun Battalion, which was attached to the second battalion of the 132nd Infantry, the retreat of that regiment occurred at 2:30 p. m. There is no doubt that this squad, if it had received even slight support or had been given information as to the action of supporting troops, could easily have effected a retirement before it was surrounded.

The 131st was relieved on the night of October 14, crossed to the west bank of the Meuse, and for five days occupied the old German trenches south of Forges Wood. For the first time since September 9 the regiment was beyond effective artillery range. Conditions were bad, however, as a result of heavy rains and cold weather. Many of the men, weakened by the gassing



FORMING UP LINE FOR THE RAIDS ON ST. HILAIRE

and the strain to which they had been subjected, became ill and were sent to the hospital.

On October 19 the regiment was ordered south to the Nixeville area. The men believed that they were to secure a much-needed rest but they were doomed to disappointment. The regiment marched every night in the rain and mud until it arrived at the former St. Mihiel salient on October 23. By October 28 the second battalion had relieved a French infantry regiment and was again occupying the front line, facing the enemy. In fourteen days, most of which had been spent in marching and with scarcely any rest, the regiment was again in action and preparing for a general offensive in the direction of Metz. The long march from the Verdun sector to the new front was one which the men of the 131st will never forget. The following extract from

the report of the operations officer gives some idea of the difficulties and hardships that were encountered and overcome:

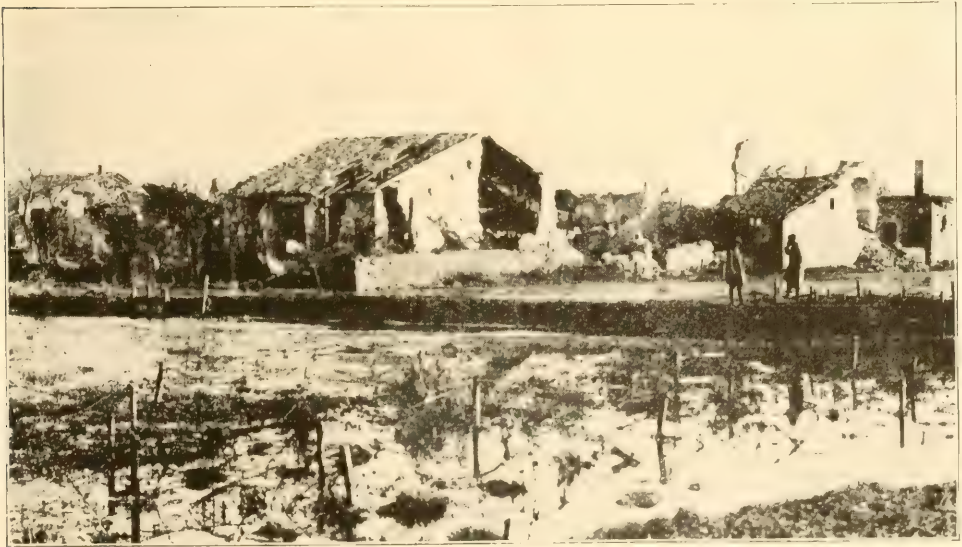
"October 19 at 4:30 p. m., the regiment received orders to move to the Nixeville area that night. Route was changed at 8:30 p. m. and billeting detail was unable to proceed with its work. The men were drenched, having lain in

trenches for several days in the continuous rain. New line of march could not be reconnoitered for lack of time, which resulted in battalions lengthening the necessary marching distance in the dark. A cold, drizzling rain fell all night. Many men who had been slightly gassed had difficulty in keeping the pace because of shortness of breath. The pace was of necessity slow on account of the mud.

"Nixeville Woods were reached after daylight and the mud there was from six to ten inches deep. No chance to dry wet clothing as the rain still

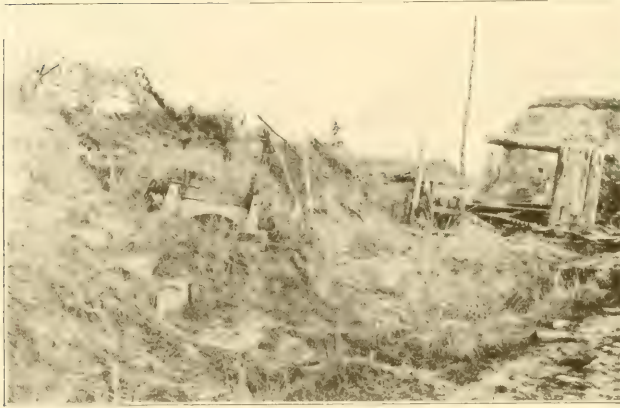


MACHINE GUN NEST AT ENTRANCE TO CHURCHYARD
IN ST. HILAIRE



THE DAM AT ST. HILAIRE

The dam was mined, but the American advance was so unexpected that the Germans neglected to set it off.



A PILL-BOX AND BATTERY POSITION IN ST. HILAIRE
This was one of the positions occupied and destroyed by the
131st in the raid of November 9, 1918.

continued. At 7:15 p. m. of the 20th, orders arrived to move to Re-court area. Men were aroused and transport made ready and moved at midnight. New destination was not reached until afternoon of the 21st of October. Third battalion camped along the road that night. The ground of their bivouac was low and wet. Officers and men were tired and dirty, but their spirit was still good."

Although the condition of the regiment after its arrival on the new front naturally was bad, as a result of this difficult march following its long period of service on the front lines, it recuperated rapidly. Its ranks were thinned due to the failure of adequate replacements to arrive, but the regiment was ready again for active service when orders came for it to relieve the 132nd Infantry. The relief was completed on November 7 and the entire regiment then was again in line. During the next few days, until the suspension of hostilities, the regiment carried out with its usual vigor and success the operations which were entrusted to it.



THE WRECKED BRIDGE AT ST. HILAIRE

The regiment's new sector had been quiet ever since the St. Mihiel offensive on September 12, but it became active upon the arrival of the 131st Infantry. Fighting patrols were sent out night and day. Raid followed raid, and attacks were launched in quick succession against the enemy.

Austrian troops had been holding the lines opposite the new sector of the 131st, but the capitulation of Austria compelled their withdrawal. It was important, therefore, that contact should be established with the supposedly demoralized enemy in order that the strength and makeup of his forces might be determined.

Patrols of the 131st roamed over the entire front with little opposition. Patrol No. 5, under Lieutenant A. G. Miller, which was sent out at 3 a. m. November 8, captured an enemy outpost with a machine gun in the Bois de Warville. From the prisoners taken it was learned that the 210th Pom-



THE ROAD LEADING INTO THE BOIS DES HAUTES EPINES

eranian Reserve Infantry Regiment, lately from the Champagne district, was on the immediate front of the 131st, with the 449th Infantry Regiment on the left and the 211th Reserve Infantry Regiment on the right.

Two raids were made on the town of St. Hilaire, the first at dawn of November 8 by two provisional companies of six officers and 200 men under the command of Captain William M. Wilson. The party was ordered to secure prisoners, dead or alive, for purpose of identification, and to destroy or capture enemy material. Captain Wilson's report tells the story of this raid:

"At zero hour the front line plunged through the narrow stream and, after forming up, advanced toward the town. The box barrage was very weak; in fact, its effect was almost nil. The standing barrage on Butgnéville was weak, and I failed to see any evidence of smoke shells. The rolling barrage, from my observation and that of my officers and men, whom I ques-



ON THE EDGE OF THE BOIS DES HAUTES EPINES

tioned, failed to fire a shot northeast or south of the town. An enemy flare went up and we were subjected to a heavy machine gun fire from around the town and the roofs of the buildings. A machine gun nest opened up on our rear at about the crossroads. We were then practically surrounded on three sides and subject to enfilade fire. I directed Lieutenant Casey to withdraw the troops."

The second raid on St. Hilaire was made at dawn on the following morning, November 9, by a force of officers and men equal to that which participated in the initial raid. Captain James C. Stockwell was in command. This time the artillery gave good support, firing as ordered. The raiding party was able to pass through and around the town. Captain Stockwell reported that he found the town vacant and badly damaged by artillery fire. He reported these conditions in the following laconic message:

"Town blown to Hell."

Such machine gun nests and buildings as were still standing were destroyed by bombs. Captain Stockwell found the town surrounded by wire entanglements except for an opening on the main road in the rear through which the enemy had escaped and through which the raiding party had entered. Captain Stockwell and his party returned to the lines, but that night Company F was detailed to occupy the town and hold it at all costs.

On the same night, November 9, the first battalion, under Captain William M. Wilson, was ordered to attack through the Bois des Hautes Epines, La Vachère and Veux to the east and then to press forward toward the town of Jonville, penetrating with another detachment north into the Bois de Warville. This order was changed as the attack developed. Captain Wilson was directed to clean up the Bois de Warville and the Bois des Hautes Epines and to hold these woods pending an attack to be made on the Bois d'Harville in the morning.



AERIAL VIEW OF ST. HILAIRE AND BUTGNEVILLE
Showing the terrain of regimental operations during the closing days of the war.

The attack was successful, the enemy being pushed back and out of the woods by 2 a. m., except in the Veux wood. There, Lieutenant Burl F. Hall, with a detail of Company C, ran into heavy wire entanglements through which he could not force his way. The enemy raked the wood with machine gun fire and Lieutenant Hall's detachment was forced to withdraw to La Vachère Wood.

Early on the morning of November 10 the regiment was ordered to attack the Bois d'Harville and penetrate the German defenses. The Bois d'Harville was a stronghold in the last important line between the American positions and the forts of Metz. Scouts reported it strongly held, heavily wired and protected by numerous machine guns.



NONCOMMISSIONED STAFF OF 13TH INFANTRY

The third battalion, under Captain Stockwell, formed up on the edge of the Bois de Warville. The first battalion, which had cleared the woods during the night, moved to the right and formed up along the edge of the Bois des Hautes Epines. The second battalion under Captain Magner, less Company F, which had been sent to hold St. Hilaire, formed up in the rear as support to the third battalion, which was to make the attack.

The zero hour, according to original orders, was set at 2 p. m., November 10. This was changed to 11 a. m., however, by a message from General Wolf. Captain Wilson was ordered to attack Bertaucourt Farm at the same time as a flank protection to the main attack. The attack on Bertaucourt Farm was made as ordered, but the assault on the Bois d'Harville did not develop because of the failure of the artillery support to destroy the heavy wire entanglements. It was seen that more troops would be needed for the attack. The second battalion was ordered up into the line, and Captain

Magner was placed in command of the attacking troops.

The third battalion attacked at 2:18 p. m. It was immediately met by heavy machine gun and artillery fire. Lieutenant William E. Simpson of Company H was killed and his company suffered heavy casualties. Company G, under command of Lieutenant Julian L. Douglas, was consolidated with Company H, and

the line continued to move forward through the woods. In the face of terrific fire the men fought like fiends. They had often to break through the wire by hammering it down with the butts of their rifles, but they got through. At 3:55 the objective was reached by the attacking forces and the enemy had been driven beyond the Jonville-Harville road.



CHATEAU AT THILLOMBOIS

Regimental headquarters previous to the last battle of the war.



MAJOR MAGNER AND STAFF OF THE SECOND BATTALION

Left to right: Captain Geehan, Captain Sawyer, Major Magner, Lieutenants Bachand, Walters, Loehr.

At the same time Companies A and D were engaged in the attack on Bertaucourt Farm. As they crossed the open space in front of their lines they were met by heavy machine gun fire, suffering heavy casualties. It was found that the enemy had been reinforced but the two companies of the 131st put up a good fight. They succeeded in capturing a machine gun, which they used to good effect, and returned in good order to their position in the Bois des Hautes Epines, in accordance with their original orders.



BERTAUCOURT FARM

One of the objectives in the fighting of November 10.

After the troops which had been engaged in the attack on the Bois d'Harville had reached their objective, the enemy threw a heavy barrage on the captured territory. The woods were filled with mustard gas in such volume that it was necessary to vacate the position that had been gained, and the

troops returned to their old line in the Bois de Warville.

At 6 p. m. enemy troops were observed to be forming up in three waves in La Vachère Wood for a counterattack. Company A quickly dispersed them with machine gun and automatic rifle fire. The enemy retaliated, however, by placing a barrage on this company, causing one casualty.

While the troops lay on their objective in the Bois d'Harville, there occurred an incident which gave an insight into the methods of warfare adopted by the Germans. A report by Sergeant C. C. Wesslund describes the circumstances connected with the death of Lieutenant Milton Wilson of Company I. Lieutenant Wilson, according to this report, noticed a group of Germans advancing with their hands up. Thinking that they wanted to surrender, he ordered his troops not to fire upon the men and stepped out to motion them to come into the lines. As he exposed himself two of the Germans who were holding up their hands dropped to the ground, revealing



"K. OF C." RECREATION ROOM IN LUXEMBURG

a third German who had been hiding behind them with a machine gun. The latter opened fire, killing Lieutenant Wilson instantly.

At this same time Lieutenant Julian L. Douglas and Lieutenant George N. Dunford were taken prisoners while trying to reform part of the line. They were overpowered and



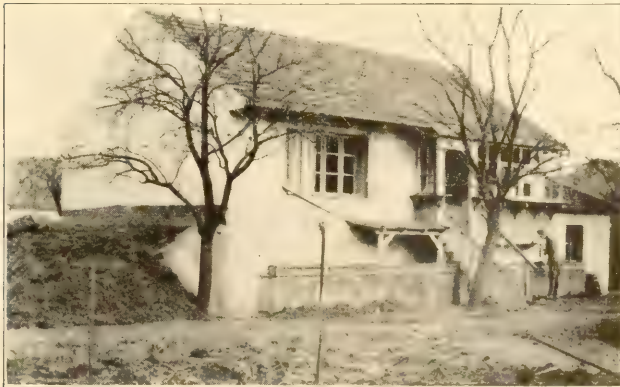
FORWARD MESSAGE CENTER AT WOËL

captured while passing from one company to another, reorganizing units that had been left without officers as a result of heavy casualties. During the time the troops were holding this line there was performed one of the most striking acts of bravery recorded during the service of the regiment. Corporal John Miles, who was suffering severely from shell concussion, gave his valuables to his bunkie, with a request that he forward them to his parents, and advanced alone toward a machine gun that had been firing upon his squad and causing many casualties. He went out to draw the fire from the gun so that it might be located. He located the gun and silenced it, and returned to the line, where he collapsed and had to be sent to an aid station.

The attack of the 131st on the Bois d'Harville was a difficult operation because of the fact that no adequate artillery preparation was made and that no supporting infantry operation was undertaken on either flank. The orders received by the regiment had stated that supporting troops on the left and right would make similar demonstrations throughout the day, but as a matter of fact no activity of this kind developed to help divert the attention of the enemy.

On the night of

November 10-11, Company F, on the right of the line, was holding the town of St. Hilaire; the third battalion with two companies of the second was occupying the Bois de Warville; the first battalion, less one company, was in the Bois des Hautes Epines; one platoon of Company C was acting as liaison with the 110th Infantry



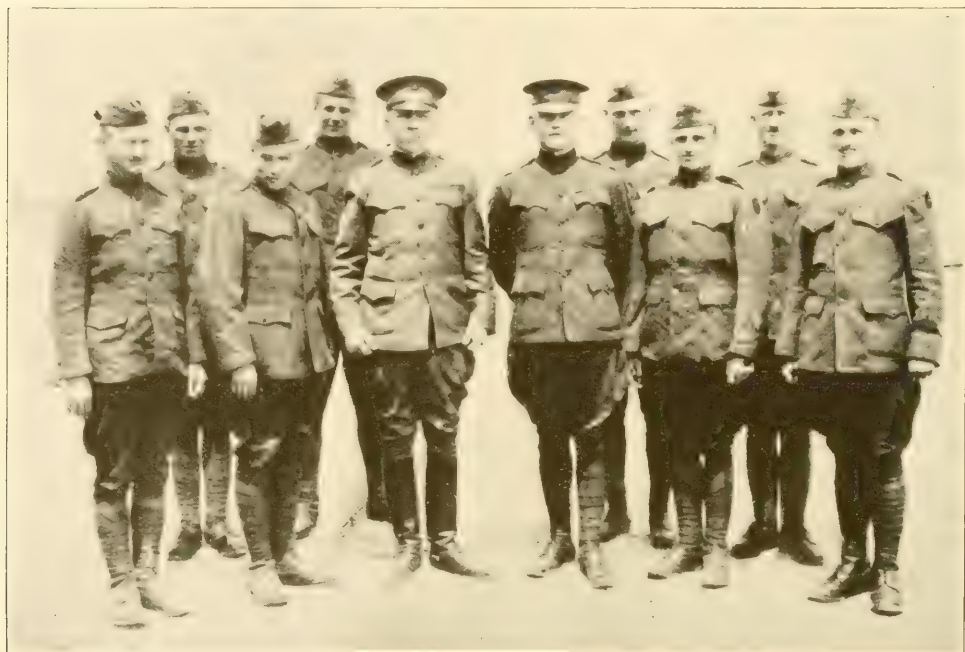
FIRST BATTALION HEADQUARTERS IN HANNONVILLE

A German concrete building with walls two feet thick.

in the Bois des Haravillers; three platoons of Company C were at Woël, and Company E was at Wadonville in reserve.

The brigade commander's plans were to renew the attack on the Bois d'Harville on the morning of November 11. The troops were to advance through the wood until inside of the line of wire entanglements, when they were to pivot to the right and attack toward the town of Jonville, which was unprotected from that direction. In support of this movement Bertaucourt Farm was to be taken and held, and Company F at St. Hilaire, on the extreme left flank, was to attack the town of Butgnéville.

In compliance with orders issued the night before, Lieutenant Carroll D. Schnepf, commanding Company F, advanced against Butgnéville on the



CAPTAIN MALSTROM AND OPERATIONS AND INTELLIGENCE STAFF

morning of November 11. One platoon of machine gunners of Company C, 124th Machine Gun Battalion, advanced with the attacking company and two platoons of Company H, 132nd Infantry, were in support.

The orders stated that the attack would be preceded by a destructive artillery barrage at 5 a. m. Captain Chester E. Inskeep of the 124th Machine Gun Battalion, in his report of this engagement, states that this artillery barrage never fell, but that after a consultation, the officer in command, Lieutenant Schnepf, decided to make the attack as ordered, although it was well known that the enemy outnumbered the attacking force and was very strongly fortified. The attack was launched at 5:20 a. m. with a thin line of scouts preceding the first wave by about 150 yards.

The third and fourth platoons of Company F were to enter the town from the right through gaps in the barbed wire which were expected to be made by the artillery preparation. The first and second platoons were to enter the town in the same manner, after attacking from the front. Shortly after leaving St. Hilaire the attacking waves were met by machine gun fire which increased as the Germans sent up flares calling for support. A trench mortar battery also went into action against the advancing troops. In the face of this fire, the men advanced until they were near the enemy's wire entanglements, which they found to be still intact. Finally both flanks were subjected to enfilade fire, while severe rifle and machine gun fire was directed upon the troops from Butgnéville. Under this heavy fire, casualties of the attacking forces were increasing rapidly, and in the absence of artillery support withdrawal was found necessary. The troops retired to St. Hilaire, reaching that town at 9 a. m. Both the infantry of the 131st and the machine gunners



GUARDING LINES OF COMMUNICATION
On the bridge between Wasserbillig, Luxemburg,
and Oberbillig, Germany.



COFFEE AND DOUGHNUTS FOR ALL

of the 124th Battalion suffered severely in this last attack. Company F of the 131st lost three men killed and one officer and twenty men wounded while the machine gun platoon lost six killed and five wounded.

Meanwhile preparations had been made for the continuation of the attack through the Bois d'Harville, but at 8:30 a. m. word came that the armistice had been signed and that all firing, except in the event of a German attack, should cease. This information was sent as quickly as possible to the troops in the line awaiting the word to attack.

The men received the good news without cheering or other demonstrations. The Germans were still sending over a rain of shells as if in an effort to spend all the available ammunition in the last hours of the war. Machine guns sprayed the American lines until 11 o'clock, and the artillery did not cease fire until after the designated hour. This final demonstration of Ger-



BRIDGE AT WORMELDANGE OVER WHICH THE 131ST ENTERED GERMANY

man hate caused the loss of many lives on the last morning of the war. As the firing ceased, an unreal silence came upon the battlefields. Ears accustomed to the heavy guns found the silence unearthly. As soon as they had become convinced that the fighting was really over, the exhausted soldiers dropped in their tracks and slept until orders came to withdraw and assemble in the rear for rest and recuperation.

The Germans soon were flocking from their trenches to beg for cigarettes and tobacco. They were received coldly, for the Americans could not so quickly forget. A guard line was established and all Germans were turned back. However, many Russian and Italian prisoners who were released from the iron district back of the German front were admitted to the American lines. They were a dirty, hungry lot, all pathetically happy over the ending of hostilities.

At night the Germans celebrated with unbounded enthusiasm. They set

off countless flares, signal lights and rockets to express their joy. It was a wonderful spectacle. The whole horizon, as far as the eye could see, was bright with all the colors of the rainbow.

On the following day the 131st began to clean up the area over which it had fought, collecting captured material and ammunition

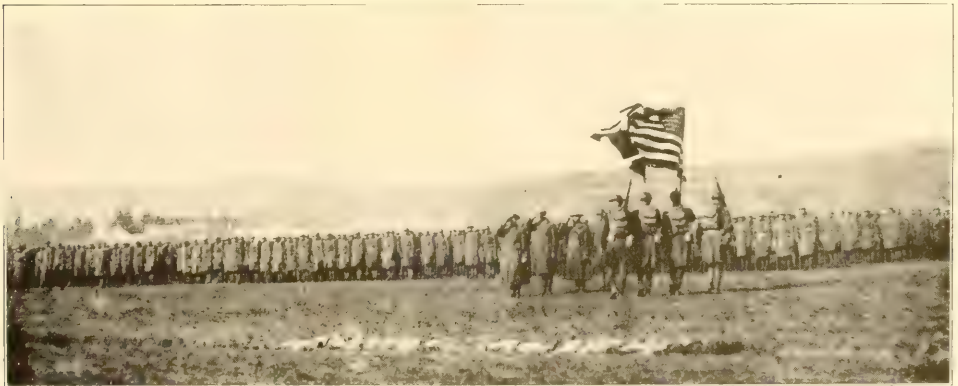
to be piled in large salvage dumps. It was a stupendous task and kept the regiment busy for more than a month. Once a week maneuvers were held to keep the men fit for further fighting in case the armistice should be terminated.

Soon after November 11 the regiment was notified that it was to have the honor of representing the American Expeditionary Forces in the formal occupation of Metz on December 8. Thirty-two officers and 735 men were selected as a provisional battalion and were fitted out with the pick of the regiment's equipment, in order that they might make a good appearance. A blouse was borrowed here, a pair of breeches there, and a cap elsewhere, until the picked battalion looked almost as if it had not been living in the trenches for months.

This battalion, commanded by Major Allen, with Colonel Sanborn at its head, led the imposing parade which marched through Metz and passed in review before President Poincaré, M. Clemenceau, Marshal Joffre, Marshal



RATION AND SUPPLY DUMP AT LAROCLETTE



SALUTING THE COLORS OF THE 131ST INFANTRY AT THE DIVISION REVIEW AT ETTTELBRUCK

Foch, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, General Pershing, General Pétain, and Lord Derby. Marching with the battalion were the staff of the Seventy-third French Division, detachments of French infantry, cavalry and artillery, and squadrons of tanks and armored cars.

The governor-general praised the American infantrymen for their appearance. "You look," he said, "like the fighters you are."

While the provisional battalion was being feted at Metz, the rest of the regiment assembled and started toward the German border. The march began December 7. It was a sorry-looking column, if judged by boulevard standards. The men were wearing the clothes they had slept and fought in for two months.



GENERAL PERSHING CONGRATULATES COLONEL SANBORN

Every day a drizzling rain fell. The roads were muddy, and the shoes the men were wearing were none too good. Marching on the rain-soaked roads soon brought an epidemic of sore feet. But the realization that the fighting was over and hope of an early return to the United States kept everyone cheerful. The regiment marched until December 14 when it arrived at Ehnen, Luxemburg, on the Moselle River, the boundary line of Germany. By this time the provisional battalion had returned from Metz and it was a complete regiment which crossed the Moselle river into Germany on December 15 and moved into the Beurig area on the Saar River.

The regiment's stay in Germany was short, however, for the Thirty-third Division was by a readjustment of troops ordered to occupy Luxemburg. On December 17 the 131st marched back to the Fels-Larochette area in Luxemburg, where it established its headquarters. Here the regiment was billeted until its return to the United States, the various companies being

stationed in different towns from the German border on the east to the Belgian frontier on the west.

The first battalion was detailed to collect and guard all German salvage scattered throughout this area and to guard the line of communications through Luxemburg between France and the occupied section of Germany. It was occupied with this work until its departure for America. The second and third battalions, with other units of the regiment, were kept busy with a systematic schedule of training which included frequent battle maneuvers.

Mornings were devoted to drill and the afternoons to athletics and study in the various schools that had been established. In the evenings entertainment was provided by theatrical troupes organized by the several units of the division. The Americans made friends with the people of Luxemburg, so the stay in the little duchy was not unpleasant.



THE START FROM LUXEMBURG FOR HOME

The British government presented medals to several men of the regiment while it was in Luxemburg, and on April 22, 1919, General Pershing decorated many officers and men and attached battle streamers to the regimental colors. A week later the journey back to Illinois began. The trip to Brest was made in box cars, but the nature of the expedition more than atoned for the discomforts.

Two weeks were spent in Brest, and on May 14 the regiment, newly outfitted, boarded the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria and sailed away from France, the land where it had fought so well and left so many of its members.

The ship docked at Long Island City on the morning of May 23. As it entered the harbor, the heavy fog which until that time had obscured the view, lifted sufficiently to give the men a welcome sight of the Goddess of Liberty. The ship was met by a little gray tender on which were Governor Lowden's reception committee of Illinois and friends of members of the regiment.



COLONEL SANBORN BIDDING FAREWELL TO THE FIRST CONTINGENT TO BE SEPARATED FROM THE REGIMENT

The regiment was sent to Camp Mills, and the men, other than those whose homes were in Illinois, were detached and sent to demobilization camps throughout the country.

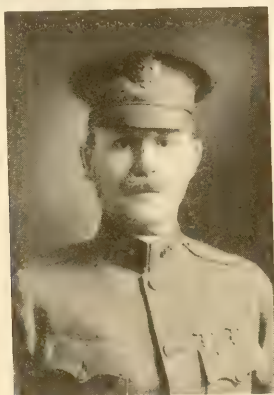
On May 24 Governor Lowden visited the regiment and addressed the assembled troops, expressing his pride in the record made by the unit in which he had once served. He was visibly moved as he referred to the battle streamers waving from the colors which he had presented to the regiment nearly two years before.

After a week at Camp Mills the 131st started for Chicago, with eighty-six officers and 1,929 men. It reached the city on June 2 and received a tremendous ovation. After a rousing reception in Grant Park the unit paraded with other Thirty-third Division troops through the streets of the city.



GOVERNOR LOWDEN ADDRESSING THE MEN AT CAMP MILLS

Late that day the regiment entrained for Camp Grant to be mustered out. The men were discharged on June 4 and 5. The next day, all records having been closed, the regimental commander was returned to civil life, and the 131st United States Infantry was no more.



MAJORS OF THE 131ST INFANTRY

Top row: Frances M. Allen, Harry E. Cheney, Paul C. Gale.

Middle row: Frederick E. Haines, Walter H. Magner.

Bottom row: William R. Mangum, John M. Richmond, Hamlet C. Ridgway.

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 131ST INFANTRY WHO WERE KILLED IN ACTION,
DIED OF WOUNDS OR DIED OF DISEASE OVERSEAS

Captain

Louis Preston

First Lieutenants

Frank De Vaney
Harrison A. Dickson
Harry E. Hackett
John R. Marchant
William E. Simpson
Milton E. Wilson

Second Lieutenants

Walton U. Beauvais
David O. Edes
Hyman Freiburg
Benjamin P. Hinkle
Harding F. Horton
William A. Joos
John C. Lee
Maurice V. Schrauer
Robert C. Westman
Francis W. Whitney

First Sergeant

Linus C. Ruth

Mess Sergeant

Thomas F. O'Donnell, Jr.

Sergeants

William B. Allen
Robert E. Backstrom
Hilmar J. Behrantz, Jr.
Robert A. Berg
Warren N. Brust
Rilado E. Dorman
Harold Gundstrom
Charles L. Halash
Leslie W. Hegberg
Clarence Irwin
Clifford Kennedy
Cecil F. Kyle
William E. Lohman
LaVerne Ohlhaver
Albert Ratagik
Lawrence S. Riddle
Joseph Schlinski
Charles A. Simmons
Homer M. Stewart

Corporals

Lyman J. Allison
Leo Bedockowicz
Carl G. Berg
Joseph Bernhardt
Wallace M. Bixler

Harry L. Brown
Laverne Cope
Edward M. Danczyk
James Dunlevy
Anton Duschanek
Clarence E. Eagle
Benjamin Ferkins
William F. Ford
Harry G. Fulton
Frank Grist
Henry Hahney
Seth Halper
Holger Haunstrup, Jr.
Martin F. Hellgren
Earl E. Hixon
Chester I. Huston
Thomas Jelach
Ora F. Johnston
William H. Kartheiser
G. V. Kater
Paul J. Kendrick
James B. Kettering
Fred V. Lindgren
Raymond C. Mills
Norman Oftedahl
Harold G. Ralls
John P. Reeder
Elmer L. Rindfish
William Rosell
Harold M. Schneider
William Seskarski
James J. Sibrava
Martin F. Vutrick
Fred O. Weiberg
Lester A. Whitson
Pierce A. Wisdom

Mechanics

Dennis J. Callahan
George W. E. Hamilton
William Pretlzk
Paul B. Schmidt
George A. Stoll

Wagoners

Charles A. Johnson
James D. McQuade

Cook

Frank F. Bent

Buglers

Edward Drisch
Charles H. Francis
Eli H. Schultz
Frank B. Swift

Privates, First Class

Theodore E. Anderson
 Melvin A. Barr
 Clarence L. Billmeyer
 Herman Bower, Jr.
 Charles Brooks
 Stanley F. Bugala
 Elmer F. Burdick
 Gunner C. Carlson
 Mell Cathelyn
 Frank Cherrichetti
 Ben M. Davis
 John C. Eckman
 James D. Fardy
 Thomas A. Finerty
 Albin Fingal
 Harry G. Fulton
 Walter G. Gerke
 Carl J. Hansen
 William E. Hartman
 Charles F. Hawkins
 Harold R. Heap
 William B. Hill
 Peter Horoshak
 Robert E. Huckins
 Peter Ilko
 George J. Kalvelage
 William E. Lamberti
 Benmore Larson
 Henry Lambke
 Gus Lukaziak
 Ruel Neal
 Raymond C. Parke
 Charles Piner
 Theofil Piskocz
 Louis Platt
 Samuel Rottenberg
 Howard E. Shumway
 Xavier Sieracki
 Henry W. Stade
 John A. Stone
 Joseph Vairia
 Julius Vayduc
 Peter Wargula
 Elmer R. Weber
 Elmer Wiese
 Joseph J. Winandy
 Alex Worden

Privates

Irwin C. Albrecht
 Harold G. Ahlborg
 Arthur Anderson
 Ewald L. Anderson
 Omar A. Andreasen
 Osie E. Arthur
 John Averse
 Guerrino D. Avolio
 Michael J. Bagneweski
 James T. Bailes

Joseph Baker
 Lee Baker
 Herman A. Baltimore
 Thomas Beale
 Leonard F. Becker
 Leo Bell
 Michael Bieryta
 Walter A. Black
 Harold Boswell
 Robert E. Brazil
 Frank D. Bubliss
 Levy A. Buchanan
 Sam Buchman
 Basil Bumgarner
 Bradley Burkhardt
 Edward J. Burkart
 Leonard Burrows
 Leon S. Burson
 Leonard A. Burson
 Glenn Butch
 Charles C. Carpenter
 James E. Carroll
 Alonzo Carter
 Ralph C. Carqueville
 Mike Cassidy
 Ignatz Cekowski
 Edward Charleston
 John Cherry
 John Chwaiko
 Gasper Ciacchio
 John W. Civils
 James D. Cleary
 Otto C. Clemenson
 Wilson Cole
 Guerrini D'Avolio
 Frank J. Dax
 Shirl E. Dean
 Hubert A. Deasey
 John W. Deerin
 Michael H. Dieterle
 Edward L. Driscoll
 Willis J. Dugan
 Frank Dynowski
 Fred Eastlick
 John H. Erlandson
 Warner J. Esser
 Edward Evans
 Albert Fasse
 Patrick F. Fegan
 Walter Fitzwilliams
 Ruben Flesham
 Guiseppe Fontana
 Charley Frazier
 Maurice Fredian
 Louis L. Gagon
 Emanuel A. Gambounis
 Thomas P. Garland
 William R. Geffert
 Otto Gelow
 Albert Gerken

Simeon H. Glassco
 Louis Gillespie
 William H. Gillespie
 Walter E. Grimes
 William Guley
 Alex Gustis
 Harry J. Haessley
 Nicholas Hagis
 Clyde C. Handley
 William A. Hanson
 Thomas Haraldson
 Oscar O. Haugred
 Harry J. Healey
 Byron A. Nickerson
 James T. Hickey
 James R. Hill
 Walter O. Hoff
 James Hoover
 Jas. B. Hovatter
 Earl J. Howe
 Joseph M. Hrubes
 George Hudgins
 Emery Igo
 Peter Ingram
 Earl C. Ireland
 Joseph Jackson
 Adam Jakubowski
 Joseph Jancius
 Frederick Janssen
 Howard W. Jauch
 Elof H. Johnson
 Robison C. Johnson
 Percy H. Jones
 John Karel
 Frank Kasal
 James B. Kettering
 Theofil Knofski
 Henry H. Kraemer
 Albert J. Krochell
 Edward E. Kubik
 Walter R. Kubli
 Jacob Kucinski
 Walter K. A. Kuehnert
 Frank Kulpit
 Arthur Kyritsis
 Rudolph Lenmark
 Jay Leonard
 Lee Levanson
 Petrus Liljidlahl
 Charles Lillvik
 Arthur Lindstrom
 William Linskey
 John L. Loken
 John Loof
 Walter N. Loof
 Richard P. Ludtke
 Harry E. McAllister
 Joseph H. McBroom
 Ben H. McDaniel
 Thomas F. McLaughlin

Alfred Madson
 Aloysius Malinsky
 Willard J. Mann
 Harry Manusevitz
 Neils M. Matson
 Arthur Markle
 Charles W. Martin
 Joseph Meyers
 Albert H. Michael
 Arthur H. Michel
 Frank Milewski
 Clarence Miller
 Marshall P. Miller
 Harold C. Minnick
 Frank Miskowicz
 Igussio Misoi
 John J. Murray
 Maurice Norman
 Walter A. Olson
 Raymond Opsomer
 Joseph Osoba
 Joseph Overholzer
 Orville B. Payne
 William B. Peets
 Phillip Perrone
 Henning W. Peterson
 Willard D. Petty
 John T. Prather
 John Quinn
 Edward C. Randell
 George Riddell
 Samuel L. Rosenthal
 Arlie L. Rudolph
 Marion W. Sanders
 Constantine Scalzetti
 Charles Scheer
 Joe Schill
 Herman A. Schmidt
 Tony P. Schraeder
 Michael Sheridan
 Demonstene Shimko
 Orla R. Simmons
 Custer Singleton
 George O. Slade
 Andrew J. Smerlin
 Henry C. Sorenson
 Anthony Sparachino
 James Standish
 Jacob G. Stephens
 William H. Sumner
 Carl H. Swenson
 Julius L. Tetterton
 Carl J. Teunones
 William W. Treadman
 Louis Triphon
 Joseph A. Urbanski
 Harry Vincent
 Fred W. Walters
 George H. Walz
 Ralph D. Waters

Alfred Week
 Fred C. Weichselbraun
 Henry C. Wink
 Fred Winter

Alois Wise
 Marcus Woodward
 Howard P. Zettel

DECORATIONS RECEIVED BY OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 131ST INFANTRY

Four hundred and five officers and men of the 131st Infantry were cited for gallantry in action, and up to March 1, 1920, 187 decorations were awarded, including 96 American, 46 British, 34 French and 11 Belgian. Meritorious Conduct Certificates were issued by the commanding general of the Thirty-third Division to 25 officers and 193 men.

Colonel

Joseph B. Sanborn
 Distinguished Service Medal
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Distinguished Service Order
 Croix de Guerre with Palm
 Officer Legion of Honor
 Officer Order of Leopold

Major

Francis M. Allen
 Croix de Guerre with Bronze Star

Captains

Joseph E. Schantz
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Croix de Guerre
 Herman H. Weimer
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Croix de Guerre with Palm Leaf
 William M. Wilson
 Croix de Guerre with Bronze Star

First Lieutenants

Harrison A. Dickson
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Albert G. Jefferson
 Distinguished Service Cross
 The Military Cross
 Henry N. Pride
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Norman Schwald
 Croix de Guerre with Bronze Star

Second Lieutenants

Walton U. Beauvais
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Henry J. Dick
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Hyman Freiberg
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Harding F. Horton
 Distinguished Service Cross
 John C. Lee
 Distinguished Service Cross
 George J. May
 Distinguished Service Cross
 George W. Sherwood
 The Military Cross

First Sergeants

James Jackson
 Distinguished Service Cross
 John J. O'Keefe
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Croix de Guerre with Silver Star
 Lawrence S. Riddle
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Croix de Guerre with Palm Leaf

Sergeants

John Breaky
 Distinguished Service Cross
 The Military Medal
 Croix de Guerre with Gold Star
 Robert R. Cook
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Croix de Guerre with Palm Leaf
 Andrew Erhart
 The Military Medal
 Herrick R. Goodwillie
 Distinguished Service Cross
 George B. Gourley
 Distinguished Service Cross
 The Military Medal
 Benjamin H. Harrel
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Swan E. Johnson
 Distinguished Service Cross
 William Jones
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Croix de Guerre with Silver Star
 James E. Krum
 Distinguished Service Cross
 The Military Medal
 Holly Midkiff
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Sidney C. McGuire
 Distinguished Service Cross
 The Military Medal
 Walter G. Peabody
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Croix de Guerre with Gold Star
 Belgian Croix de Guerre
 The Military Medal
 Earl H. Perkins
 Distinguished Service Cross

John C. Perrie
Distinguished Service Cross
Croix de Guerre with Gold Star
Van Walker Peterson
Distinguished Service Cross
William Piepho
Distinguished Service Cross
Croix de Guerre with Palm Leaf
James B. Powers
Distinguished Service Cross
Louis R. Rivers
Distinguished Service Cross
The Military Medal
Belgian Croix de Guerre
James J. Rochfort
Distinguished Service Cross
William Scholes
Distinguished Service Cross
The Military Medal
Croix de Guerre with Silver Star
Vivian Skogsburg
Distinguished Service Cross
Mathew Thorneycroft
Distinguished Service Cross
The Military Medal
Belgian Croix de Guerre
Thomas J. Walsh
Distinguished Service Cross
James J. Washa
Distinguished Service Cross
Alvin Wiberg
Distinguished Service Cross
William Woodsmall
Distinguished Service Cross
Croix de Guerre with Palm Leaf
Belgian Croix de Guerre

Corporals

Jake Alex (Mandushich)
Medal of Honor
Distinguished Conduct Medal
Medaille Militaire
Croix de Guerre with Palm Leaf
Belgian Croix de Guerre
Charles C. Bark
Distinguished Service Cross
The Military Medal
Belgian Croix de Guerre
John Beato
Distinguished Service Cross
Charles H. Boyatt
Distinguished Service Cross
Nathan M. Curtis
Distinguished Service Cross
Roy T. Dixon
Distinguished Service Cross
Sol C. Fairman
Croix de Guerre with Gold Star
John L. Flynn
Distinguished Service Cross
Croix de Guerre

Paul Hobschied
Distinguished Service Cross
Distinguished Conduct Medal
Medaille Militaire
Croix de Guerre with Palm Leaf
Robert P. Howard
Distinguished Service Cross
Frank P. Koerper
Distinguished Service Cross
Walter N. Larson
The Military Medal
Nathan Lieberman
Distinguished Service Cross
The Military Medal
Stephen M. Mance
Distinguished Service Cross
Distinguished Conduct Medal
John Miles
Distinguished Service Cross
Frank L. Mills
The Military Medal
Gus W. Palubiack
Distinguished Service Cross
Walter G. Peabody
The Military Medal
Raymond H. Powell
The Military Medal
Belgian Croix de Guerre
Thomas A. Pope
Medal of Honor
Distinguished Conduct Medal
Medaille Militaire
Croix de Guerre with Palm Leaf
Belgian Croix de Guerre
Andrew C. Shabinger
Distinguished Service Cross
The Military Medal

Carl Somitz
Distinguished Service Cross
The Military Medal
Frederick Swabey
Croix de Guerre with Gold Star
James L. Waters
Distinguished Service Cross
Lester C. Whitson
Distinguished Service Cross
The Military Medal
Henry C. Zyhurst
The Military Medal

Mechanic

Anton J. Watkin
Distinguished Service Cross
The Military Medal
Decoration Militaire

Wagoner

J. W. Hilton
The Military Medal

Privates, First Class

Harry E. Hampel
Distinguished Service Cross
Archie Timblin
Distinguished Service Cross
Steve Zappa
Distinguished Service Cross

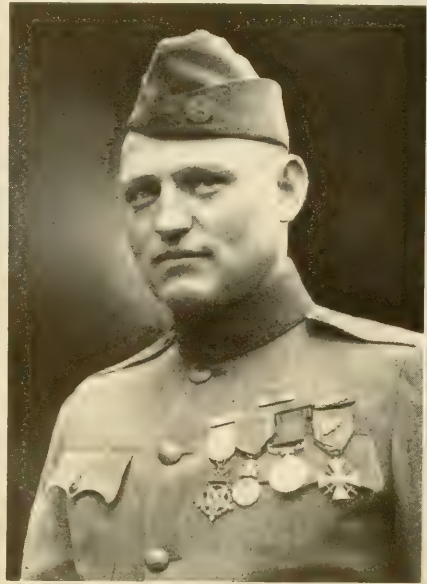
Privates

William A. Anderson
Distinguished Service Cross
The Military Medal
Michael Bieryta
Distinguished Service Cross
William Blackwell
The Military Medal
Frank Bremner
Distinguished Service Cross
Sven Carlson
Distinguished Service Cross
William Curr
The Military Medal
Hugh A. Deasey
Distinguished Service Cross
Christopher C. Dunne
Distinguished Service Cross
The Military Medal
Samuel DuBonniss
The Military Medal
Croix de Guerre
Daniel S. Flagg
Distinguished Service Cross
Herman J. Friedman
Croix de Guerre with Gold Star
George F. Gaston
Distinguished Service Cross
The Military Medal
Leon M. Hanna
Distinguished Service Cross
Harry W. Heacox
Distinguished Service Cross
Edward Herter
Distinguished Service Cross
Albert Holmes
Distinguished Service Cross
The Military Medal
Medaille Militaire
Croix de Guerre with Palm Leaf
Percy Jones
Distinguished Service Cross
Christopher W. Keane
Distinguished Service Cross
The Military Medal
Easter E. Keeper
Distinguished Service Cross

Frank F. Kostak
Distinguished Service Cross
Distinguished Conduct Medal
Medaille Militaire
Croix de Guerre with Palm Leaf
Arthur Krueger
Distinguished Service Cross
Croix de Guerre with Gold Star
David Leahy
The Military Medal
Edward Lidwell
Distinguished Service Cross
Pagnel Liljeberg
Distinguished Service Cross
The Military Medal
Robert W. Lindsay
Distinguished Service Cross
William M. Linzsky
Distinguished Service Cross
The Military Medal
John C. Mallan
Distinguished Service Cross
Charles W. Michaelis
Distinguished Service Cross
The Military Medal
Leon H. McBreen
Distinguished Service Cross
Adolph Nelson
Distinguished Service Cross
William Peters
Distinguished Service Cross
Croix de Guerre with Palm Leaf
Willard D. Petty
Distinguished Service Cross
Walter Potter
Distinguished Service Cross
Ray Redding
The Military Medal
Horace Smotherman
Distinguished Service Cross
Harry Stokes
The Military Medal
Justyn Sweredo
The Military Medal
Gordon Wickham
Distinguished Service Cross
The Military Medal
William J. Williams
Distinguished Service Cross
Dickson Woodward
Distinguished Service Cross
The Military Medal
Belgian Croix de Guerre



CORPORAL THOMAS A. POPE



CORPORAL JAKE ALEX

CITATIONS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR

Corporal Thomas A. Pope, Company E:

At Hamel, July 4, 1918, when two companies of his regiment participated in their first engagement, attacking with Australian battalions to which they were attached, Corporal Pope's company was advancing behind the tanks when it was halted by hostile machine gun fire. Going forward alone, he rushed a machine gun nest, killed several of the crew with his bayonet, and, standing astride of his gun, held off the others until reinforcements arrived and captured them.



Corporal Jake Alex (Mandushich), Company H:

At Chipilly Ridge, August 9, 1918, at a critical point in the action, when all the officers with his platoon had become casualties, Corporal Alex took command of the platoon and led it forward until the advance was stopped by the fire from a machine gun nest. He then advanced alone for about thirty yards in the face of intense fire and attacked the nest. With his bayonet he killed five of the enemy, and, when it was broken, used the butt end of his rifle, capturing fifteen prisoners.

CITATIONS FOR THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

Colonel Joseph B. Sanborn:

Near Gressaire, August 9, 1918, immediately after a forced march of twenty-five miles, Colonel Sanborn's regiment was ordered into a critical engagement. Hurrying to the front he personally led his forces through a heavy and concentrated shell fire and started the attack at the exact allotted time. After launching this attack he established his post of command in a shell hole and directed the battle to a successful termination. The courage and fearlessness of Colonel Sanborn, despite his advanced age of 62 years, were remarkable to all under his command.

Captain Joseph E. Schantz:

Near Consenvoye, October 13, 1918, although seriously wounded in the head by shrapnel, Captain Schantz (then lieutenant) went forward to rectify the positions of troops, which were occupying the ground on which our barrage was scheduled to fall. Through a perilous fire he brought the line back to a new position.

Captain Herman H. Weimer, Company H:

Near Bois de Chaume, October 9, 1918, Captain Weimer was wounded in the shoulder and a machine gun bullet penetrated his steel helmet, but he continued to lead his company, creating confidence in his men at a critical moment. Ordered to the rear, he returned to his company after his wounds had been dressed.

First Lieutenant Harrison A. Dickson (deceased), Company F:

Near Chipilly Ridge, August 9, 1918, when his company was held up by heavy machine gun fire, Lieutenant Dickson ordered his men to lie down and went out alone, facing intense fire, in an effort to capture the hostile nest. Shortly after starting forward he was shot through the heart.

First Lieutenant Albert G. Jefferson, Company C:

At Hamel, July 4, 1918, Lieutenant Jefferson, severely wounded in the breast and shoulder from shell fire, continued with and commanded his platoon until its final objective was reached and consolidation of its position was completed.

First Lieutenant (later Captain) Henry N. Pride, Company A:

Near Bois de Chaume, October 10-12, 1918, Lieutenant Pride, acting on his own initiative, led a patrol of three which penetrated the enemy's lines and after killing three Germans returned with three prisoners, one machine gun, and one automatic rifle. When the commander of the company on his left was killed, Lieutenant Pride assumed command and consolidated the position, repulsing two counterattacks in which the enemy lost seventy-five dead and wounded and ten prisoners.

Second Lieutenant Walton U. Beauvais (deceased), Company M:

At Bois d'Harville, November 10, 1918, while in command of the left assaulting wave, Lieutenant Beauvais met very stiff opposition. He continually exposed himself, setting an example of bravery which encouraged his men to advance. Single-handed he forced the machine gun crew that was holding up the advance to surrender by placing himself in an exposed position where he could command a view of the machine gun crew and where he succeeded in killing the pointer by a well directed shot, thus aiding the line to advance to its objective. Lieutenant Beauvais received a mortal wound shortly afterward.

Second Lieutenant Henry J. Dick, Company H:

At Chipilly Ridge, August 9, 1918, Lieutenant Dick exhibited qualities of heroism and initiative, that could not be surpassed. During the advance all the officers of the company were wounded. Lieutenant Dick, although wounded in the leg, refused to go back for medical attention. The machine gun bullet that hit him knocked him down, but he immediately got to his feet and alone rushed the machine gun nest that was causing heavy casualties. He bayoneted one and shot

two of the enemy and captured five. Shortly after this Lieutenant Dick saw one of the enemy enter a dugout and captured twelve of them there and three machine guns. By his daring and extraordinary coolness he inspired his men. He worked for four days and nights unceasingly and without rest and in the face of terrific fire from artillery and machine guns.

Second Lieutenant Hyman Freiberg (deceased):

Near Chipilly Ridge, August 9, 1918, although wounded early in an advance, Lieutenant Freiberg went forward with his men until he fell from loss of blood. He refused to be evacuated and while his wounds were being treated on the spot, preparatory to resuming the advance, was killed by shell fire.

Second Lieutenant Harding F. Horton (deceased), Company C:

North of Bois de Chaume, October 10, 1918, Lieutenant Horton, although twice wounded, continued to lead his command until he was killed. He repeatedly moved up and down an open space across which his platoon was extended and which was constantly swept by machine gun and sniper fire, encouraging his men and directing their fire. His gallantry had much to do with the routing of the enemy.

Second Lieutenant John C. Lee (deceased), Company H:

Near Chipilly Ridge, August 9, 1918, Lieutenant Lee, when his platoon was held up by fire from a machine gun nest, advanced alone against the position, and, although mortally wounded, attacked and killed the crew, falling dead among the bodies of the Germans.

Second Lieutenant George J. May, Company G:

In an attack on Gressaire Wood and Chipilly Ridge, August 9, 1918, Lieutenant May (then a sergeant) on his own initiative rushed a machine gun nest, capturing one gun and taking two prisoners. He accomplished this under heavy machine gun and artillery fire. He also showed great courage and devotion to duty in getting rations up to the men in the lines.

First Sergeant James Jackson, Company K:

On the east bank of the Meuse, October 10, 1918, Sergeant Jackson, with a small party of his company, of his own volition, passed through the enemy's barrage and under machine gun fire from Sivry captured an enemy (Austrian) machine gun and its crew of seventeen men. Thereafter he showed extraordinary heroism under shell fire and machine gun fire in trying to locate, and did locate, enemy machine gun positions about Sivry.

First Sergeant John J. O'Keefe, Company M:

Near Bois d'Harville, November 10, 1918, after all the officers of two companies had become casualties, Sergeant O'Keefe rallied the men, who had become disorganized under heavy machine gun fire, and led them forward toward the objective, displaying marked courage and leadership.

First Sergeant Lawrence Scott Riddle (deceased), Company I:

At Bois de Chaume, October 11, 1918, Sergeant Riddle, with four soldiers, flanked a machine gun position, killed three of the crew, and captured one, with the guns. He was subsequently killed while leading a small group of men in an attack on a machine gun nest.

Sergeant John Breaky, Company H:

At Chipilly Ridge, August 9, 1918, Sergeant Breaky, after being shot through both legs, gallantly continued to perform his duty, charging one machine gun nest after another.

Sergeant Robert R. Cook, Company A:

At Bois de Chaume, October 11, 1918, Sergeant Cook crawled out in front of the enemy's lines to locate snipers. In this position he fired upon and put out of action a group of machine gunners, thus exposing his position and drawing enemy sniper fire. Having in his possession asphyxiating grenades, which emit a dense white smoke, he hurled one of them at the sniper's position and under cover of this improvised smoke screen walked back to the lines.



WINNERS OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

Top row: Captain Joseph E. Schantz, Captain Herman H. Weimer, Second Lieutenant Walton U. Beauvais.

Second row: First Lieutenants Harrison A. Dickson, Albert G. Jefferson, Harry N. Pride.

Bottom row: Second Lieutenants Henry J. Dick, John C. Lee, George J. May.

Sergeant (later Second Lieutenant) Herrick R. Goodwillie, Company B:

At Bois de Chaume, October 10, 1918, when his company had been caught in enfilading fire from machine guns from their right flank in such a way that it could not advance or retire, and after several runners had been killed trying to get to the rear for aid, Sergeant Goodwillie volunteered to go back for assistance. He crawled through machine gun fire, reached the trench mortar battery of the 131st Infantry, guided it forward, operating one of the guns, and with its aid saved the company from destruction. Although almost exhausted from his efforts, he led his platoon forward to its objective.

Sergeant George B. Gourley, Company E:

At Chipilly Ridge, August 10, 1918, Sergeant Gourley displayed qualities of courage and leadership by taking command of his platoon and continuing the advance when his platoon commander had been killed. With one other soldier he fearlessly attacked a machine gun nest, capturing the gun and killing the crew. He then carried the captured gun with him and used it effectively against the enemy.

Sergeant Benjamin H. Harrel, Company K:

North of Consenvoye, October 10, 1918, Sergeant Harrel observed an enemy machine gun and crew beyond the objective, and on his own initiative crawled out to and flanked the position, with the aid of two men, and under very heavy fire from artillery and machine guns captured the machine gun and one officer, killing two men who tried to escape.

Sergeant Swan E. Johnson, Company B:

At Chipilly Ridge, August 9, 1918, Sergeant Johnson displayed exceptional qualities of initiative when his company was held up by a concentrated fire from machine guns and artillery. He and Sergeant Deal, on their own initiative, went forward on reconnaissance along a road that was enfiladed by enemy fire. Although severely wounded he returned and led his company forward, enabling the entire battalion to advance.

Sergeant William Jones, Company G:

Near Bethincourt, September 26, 1918, Sergeant Jones, on his own initiative, advanced under concentrated rifle and machine gun fire, which had been holding up his platoon, and put out of action a nest of light machine guns on the flank, permitting the platoon to continue forward.

Sergeant James E. Krum, Company E:

At Hamel, July 4, 1918, Sergeant Krum, although severely wounded in the arm at the beginning of the engagement, continued forward as squad leader, exhibiting great gallantry and setting an inspiring example to his men. After his wound had been dressed he insisted on returning to his platoon.

Sergeant Holly U. Midkiff, Company L:

At Bois d'Harville, November 10, 1918, preceding with a platoon in the advance by fifteen yards, Sergeant Midkiff discovered a machine gun nest and, crawling forward alone under heavy fire, captured the position, taking twelve German prisoners.

Sergeant Sidney Clifford McGuire, Company B:

At Chipilly Ridge, August 9, 1918, Sergeant McGuire, although wounded early in the engagement, showed great devotion to duty by continuing at his post as platoon leader for two days, relinquishing command only when forced to do so by the condition of his wound.

Sergeant Walter G. Peabody, Company D:

At Chipilly Ridge, August 9, 1918, Sergeant Peabody displayed great leadership in handling his squad and volunteered for patrol work in front of a new position on August 10 and 11. He held an observation post in advance of the front line under heavy shell fire.

Sergeant (later Second Lieutenant) Earl H. Perkins, Company M:

In the Meuse-Argonne offensive September 26, 1918, with three other soldiers Sergeant Perkins, on his own initiative, crawled out across an open field, subjected to intense artillery and machine gun fire, and flanked three machine gun positions. Seven Germans were killed by the patrol and twenty-three captured.



WINNERS OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

Top row: First Sergeant John J. O'Keefe, First Sergeant Lawrence Scott Riddle, Sergeant Herrick R. Goodwillie.

Second row: Sergeants George B. Gourley, Benjamin H. Harrell, Swan E. Johnson.

Bottom row: Sergeants William Jones, Sidney C. McGuire, Earl H. Perkins.

Sergeant John C. Perrie, Headquarters Company:

On the east bank of the Meuse, October 10, 1918, Sergeant Perrie had charge of a section of trench mortars, supporting the second battalion, 131st Infantry, attached to the 132d Infantry. When the 132d Infantry fell back he found that the officer in charge of the trench mortar battery, which was to support the first battalion, was nowhere to be found. He then took his own section forward and knocked out four machine guns which had been holding up the company for several hours.

Sergeant Van Walker Peterson, Company B:

Near Bois de Chaume October 10, 1918, when the company guarding the flank was on the verge of retreating in disorder, Sergeant Peterson jumped to the front and held the badly shaken troops in their positions. His quick action during the terrific fire was responsible for the safety of the entire line.

Sergeant William Piepho, Company B:

At Drillancourt, September 26, 1918, when the progress of the company was greatly held up by a sniper, Sergeant Piepho voluntarily worked his way out to the sniper and shot him with his revolver. He exposed himself to direct fire and set a wonderful example to his men.

Sergeant James B. Powers, Company L:

At Albert, on August 4, 1918, Sergeant Powers volunteered to go alone into the town to drive off snipers who were preventing the reorganization of the line. He crawled from house to house under fire and succeeded in silencing the snipers.

Sergeant Louis R. Rivers, Company B:

At Chipilly Ridge, August 9, 1918, when his platoon had become detached from his company Sergeant Rivers reorganized what was left of the platoon and, with some stragglers from the French and some lost Americans, led them to the objective, consolidated the location and resisted a counterattack.

Sergeant James J. Rochfort, Company G:

At St. Hilaire Wood, November 9, 1918, Sergeant Rochfort displayed exceptional qualities of heroism and initiative during the advance when he, alone and on his own initiative, worked his way through a wood and attacked a machine gun nest, killing two of the crew and driving the remainder out of the wood.

Sergeant William Scholes, Company C:

At Chipilly Ridge, August 10, 1918, when the advance of his platoon was suddenly subjected to intense machine gun fire at close range, wounding his platoon commander and other platoon sergeants, Sergeant Scholes showed splendid devotion to duty by personally managing a machine gun in the advance position and maintaining fire until the rest of the platoon had reached shelter.

Sergeant Vivian Skogsborg, Company L:

In the Forges Creek region, September 26, 1918, Sergeant Skogsborg, while crossing the river, was severely burned by a phosphorous shell. He persisted in leading his platoon forward, mopping up the territory as he advanced. When the objective was reached he was ordered to the aid station. He walked the greater part of the way.

Sergeant Matthew R. Thorneycroft, Company D:

Near Consenvoye, October 10-14, 1918, Sergeant Thorneycroft brought his ration detail up to the front line daily and kept two companies fully rationed, although he had to lead his detail through continuous shell fire.

Sergeant Thomas J. Walsh, Company D:

At Bray-sur-Somme, August 17, 1918, Sergeant Walsh conducted a daylight raid on enemy trenches and gained his objective, also capturing prisoners and machine guns. Although severely wounded he carried a wounded comrade to safety from a heavily shelled zone, and returned to his platoon to direct the attack, refusing first aid until ordered by his company commander.



WINNERS OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

Top row: Sergeants John C. Perrie, William Piepho, Louis R. Rivers.

Second row: Sergeants James J. Rochfort, William Scholes.

Bottom row: Sergeants Vivian Skogsborg, Matthew R. Thorneycroft, Thomas J. Walsh.

Sergeant James J. Washa, Company F:

At Chipilly Ridge, August 9, 1918, Sergeant Washa, single-handed, captured two machine gun nests. When his platoon had been held up by these guns he advanced on his own initiative and killed the crew of the first post, and, advancing to the second, took them prisoners. He did this in the face of very heavy machine gun and artillery fire.

Sergeant Alvin C. Wiberg, Company C:

In the battle of Gressaire Wood, August 9-10, 1918, Sergeant Wiberg, while on outpost duty with his squad of automatic riflemen, was spied by the enemy and they made a direct hit on his position, killing one man and wounding the remainder. Wiberg himself removed the men to a position of safety, then taking a new automatic rifle returned to the post of duty. He held the post alone for fourteen hours until relief came.

Sergeant William Woodsmall, Company A:

Near Consenvoye, October 10, 1918, Sergeant Woodsmall left the lines for the purpose of putting out of action a machine gun nest. He killed the crew and brought back the gun. His act was the more commendable for the fact that he had been in the service only a short time.

Corporal John Beato, Company H:

At Chipilly Ridge, August 9-10, 1918, Corporal Beato showed remarkable bravery and devotion to duty by cheering his men and leading out ration parties through barrages. He volunteered and with a patrol of eight men found out the exact enemy location. On his own initiative, he deployed his men and wiped out machine gun nests, capturing forty prisoners.

Corporal Charles H. Boyatt, Company L:

At Bois d'Harville, November 10, 1918, Corporal Boyatt, with one private, on their own initiative, captured a machine gun nest and prisoners and destroyed two guns under heavy machine gun fire.

Corporal Nathan M. Curtis, Company L:

East of the Meuse, north of Consenvoye, October 10, 1918, Corporal Curtis voluntarily left shelter and led a patrol of three men 200 yards across an open field, and, under very heavy shell fire, captured a machine gun, killing two and capturing one of the enemy. His coolness and bravery inspired his men to persist and go forward though they knew the great danger involved.

Corporal Roy T. Dixon, Company B:

Near Consenvoye, October 14, 1918, after five runners had been killed or wounded in attempting to reach the battalions on the flanks of his own battalion, Corporal Dixon volunteered to lead a patrol to establish liaison. In so doing he encountered an enemy machine gun, which he attacked and silenced, also successfully accomplishing his mission.

Corporal John L. Flynn, Company G:

At Bois de Chaume, October 9, 1918, Corporal Flynn, on his own initiative, advanced by short rushes under machine gun and sniper fire to a point where he successfully bombed and silenced a machine gun sniper who was holding up the advance of his company.

Corporal Paul Hobschied, Company C:

At Chipilly Ridge, August 9, 1918, Corporal Hobschied, under heavy fire, advanced into a hostile sniping post, found and entered a long dugout, and brought out thirty prisoners.

Corporal Robert P. Howard, Company B:

At Chipilly Ridge, August 9, 1918, Corporal Howard displayed exceptional qualities of heroism while in great danger. Although severely wounded in the shoulder by a machine gun bullet, and with a piece of shrapnel in his lung, he refused to go back, as most of the noncommissioned officers in the company had been killed or wounded and he felt that his services were needed.

Corporal Frank P. Koerper, Headquarters Company:

Near Gercourt, September 26, 1918, Corporal Koerper, under heavy machine gun fire, crept up to a church and captured four of the enemy who were operating machine guns from that building.



WINNERS OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

Top row: Sergeants James J. Washa, Alvin C. Wiberg, William Woodsmall.

Second row: Corporals John Beato, Charles H. Boyatt, Nathan M. Curtis.

Bottom row: Corporals John L. Flynn, Paul Hobschied, Frank P. Koerper.

Corporal Nathaniel Lieberman, Company C:

At Chipilly Ridge, August 9, 1918, Corporal Lieberman displayed unusual gallantry in rushing a machine gun nest whose fire was checking the advance. With the assistance of men in his squad he put the machine gun out of action and took four prisoners.

Corporal Stephen M. Mance, Company B:

At Chipilly Ridge, August 10, 1918, Corporal Mance, sent out alone to locate snipers, came upon a machine gun nest. He boldly attacked it single-handed, capturing the gun, wounding one of the crew, and taking three prisoners.

Corporal John Miles, Company E:

At Wadonville, November 10, 1918, although suffering from shell concussion, Corporal Miles volunteered to go 400 yards in advance of the outpost line and draw fire of an enemy machine gun to get the location. He was severely wounded.

Corporal Gus W. Palubiak, Company H:

North of Forges Creek, September 26, 1918, Corporal Palubiak, on his own initiative and in the face of heavy machine gun fire, located and disposed of a nest of German machine guns, single-handed. His heroic action allowed the entire company to move forward to its objective.

Corporal Andrew C. Schabinger, Company E:

At Hamel, July 4, 1918, although severely wounded at the beginning of the engagement, Corporal Schabinger continued forward as squad leader, exhibiting great gallantry and setting an inspiring example.

Corporal Carl Somnitz, Company F:

At Chipilly Ridge, August 9, 1918, when all the runners of his platoon had failed to establish liaison with the platoon of the left, Corporal Somnitz succeeded in getting through with a message. On his return trip he was twice wounded but delivered his message before lapsing into unconsciousness.

Corporal James L. Waters, Company C:

At Gressaire Wood, August 9, 1918, Corporal Waters captured a machine gun alone. It had been raking our positions at intervals, causing heavy casualties. He advanced alone, killing two men who manned the gun.

Corporal Lester C. Whitson (deceased), Company E:

At Hamel, July 4, 1918, although severely wounded at the beginning of the engagement, Corporal Whitson continued forward as squad leader, exhibiting great gallantry and setting an inspiring example to his men.

Mechanic Anton J. Watkin, Company A:

At Chipilly Ridge and Gressaire Wood, August 9, 1918, at a critical time, when his company was out of ammunition, Mechanic Watkin volunteered to take an ammunition party to an unknown position in the rear. Though this ground was continually shelled, the party went on through, secured the ammunition and returned just at the time when the enemy was about to launch a counterattack. This new supply of ammunition enabled the Illinois men to ward off the attack.

Private (First-Class) Harry E. Hampel, Company C:

During the Gressaire Wood and Chipilly Ridge action, August 9, 1918, Private Hampel showed great courage and devotion to duty by carrying messages through heavy machine gun and shell fire.

Private (First-Class) Archie Timblin, Company F:

In the attack on Butgnéville, November 11, 1918, after meeting with stubborn resistance, which caused his company to withdraw, Private Timblin advanced toward the enemy's lines and brought back some seriously wounded comrades. He did this under heavy machine gun and artillery fire.



WINNERS OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

Top row: Corporals Nathaniel Lieberman, Stephen M. Mance, Gus W. Palubiak.

Second row: Corporals Andrew C. Schabinger, Carl Somnitz, James L. Waters.

Bottom row: Mechanic A. J. Watkin, First Class Privates Harry Hampel, Archie Timblin.

Private (First-Class) Steve Zappa, Company C:

Near Chipilly Ridge, August 10-19, 1918, Private Zappa volunteered for dangerous missions, carrying messages through heavy machine gun and shell fire. He displayed great courage in accomplishing these tasks.

Private William A. Anderson, Company B:

At Chipilly Ridge, August 9, 1918, Private Anderson rendered service as stretcher-bearer under heavy shell fire, continuing on duty forty-eight hours until complete exhaustion compelled him to be evacuated.

Private Charles C. Bark, Company C:

At Gressaire Wood, on August 9 and 10, 1918, Private Bark, being detailed as a scout, went in advance of his platoon and rendered invaluable service during the battle. Although exposed to machine gun fire, he carefully pointed out the enemy's machine gun positions, making it possible for his platoon commander to properly direct the fire of the platoon and advance without casualties.

Private Michael Biertya (deceased), Company M:

Near Bois d'Harville, November 10, 1918, Private Biertya advanced under heavy machine gun fire through forty feet of wire entanglements, hacking his way with his bayonet, so his platoon could pass through. He was mortally wounded.

Private Frank Bremner, Company G:

At Gressaire Wood and Chipilly Ridge, August 9, 1918, Private Bremner, single-handed, worked around behind a machine gun nest, took the gunners prisoners, and captured the gun. This act allowed the advance to continue. This was accomplished in the face of heavy machine gun and artillery fire.

Private Sven Carlson, Company M:

In the Meuse-Argonne offensive September 26, 1918, Private Carlson left the line, being held up by fire from three machine guns, and, with one sergeant and two privates, crawled across an open field and flanked the guns, killing seven of the enemy and capturing twenty-three.

Private Hugh A. Deasey (deceased), Company F:

At Chipilly Ridge, August 9, 1918, Private Deasey, acting on his own initiative, advanced alone against a machine gun nest that had been causing heavy casualties. He crawled to within a short distance of the position before he was detected. He then rushed the post and bayoneted the three gunners, being himself killed in the encounter.

Private Christopher C. Dunne, Company D:

At Chipilly Ridge, August 9, 1918, in an attack on a machine gun nest Private Dunne bayoneted the gunner and captured four of the crew. Although wounded, Private Dunne showed great devotion to duty by remaining with his squad until the line was consolidated.

Private Daniel S. Flagg, Company M:

In the Meuse-Argonne offensive September 26, 1918, Private Flagg, with three others, crawled out about 200 yards across an open field, which was swept by very severe fire, and flanked three machine gun posts, killing seven men and capturing twenty-three. This was done in the face of heavy machine gun and artillery fire.

Private George F. Gaston, Company H:

At Chipilly Ridge, August 9, 1918, Private Gaston, after being severely wounded by shrapnel, showed the greatest courage by continuing to advance upon a machine gun emplacement, keeping the gun occupied and thereby enabling a detachment to flank the position and capture it.

Private Leon M. Hanna, Company D:

In Consenvoye Wood, October 10, 1918, Private Hanna, when his platoon was suffering severe casualties and was being held up by terrific fire from a hidden machine gun post, advanced alone and by the use of his bayonet subdued the gunners, capturing two of them, and enabling the platoon to advance.



WINNERS OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

Top row: First Class Private Steve Zappa, Privates William A. Anderson, Sven Carlson.
Second row: Privates Hugh A. Deasey, Christopher C. Dunne, Daniel S. Flagg.
Bottom row: Privates Leon M. Hanna, Harry W. Heacox, Edward Herter.

Private Harry W. Heacox, Company I:

Near Bois d'Harville, November 10, 1918, Private Heacox, after performing several dangerous missions as a company runner, volunteered to go forward with an officer to attack a machine gun nest which was causing heavy casualties. Though the officer was killed Heacox captured the nest, took command of the company on his own initiative, and carried it forward to its objective.

Private Edward Herter, Company M:

Near Bois d'Harville, November 10, 1918, Private Herter, on his own initiative, left shelter and crossed ground swept by machine gun fire to rescue a wounded comrade. Though himself severely wounded, he succeeded in carrying the wounded comrade back to his own lines.

Private Albert Holmes, Company H:

At Chipilly Ridge, August 9, 1918, after six runners had been killed or wounded in an attempt to establish liaison with battalion headquarters, Private Holmes volunteered for the hazardous duty and succeeded in getting through heavy shell fire.

Private Percy Jones (deceased), Company B:

Near Consenvoye, October 10, 1918, after two stretcher-bearers had been killed and one severely wounded in the attempt to rescue Lieutenant Broche, who had been severely wounded, Private Jones volunteered and carried him in from his perilous position. Private Jones was killed a little later.

Private Christopher W. Keane, Medical Detachment:

At Hamel, July 4, 1918, Private Keane displayed great gallantry and devotion to duty by treating the wounded in an area swept by machine gun and artillery fire. When two stretcher-bearers working with him were killed, he impressed two German prisoners into the service of carrying wounded to the aid station.

Private Easter E. Keeper, Company L:

At Bois d'Harville, November 10, 1918, when volunteers for cutting lanes through wide belts of wire several feet in front of the lines were called for, Private Keeper went out alone, at great personal risk, to perform the duty and enable the lines to advance.

Private Frank F. Kostak, Company H:

At Chipilly Ridge, August 9, 1918, single-handed, Private Kostak, with great gallantry, attacked a machine gun position, capturing two machine guns and seven prisoners.

Private Arthur Krueger, Company B:

Near Consenvoye, October 9, 1918, while his platoon was halted by murderous fire, Private Krueger crawled from a shell hole and made his way forward to the aid of a wounded comrade. On the way he was wounded but continued on until he had dressed the wounds of his comrade. He then insisted on walking to the dressing station to have his own wounds treated.

Private Edward Lidwell, Company H:

Near Bois de Chaume, October 9, 1918, advancing single-handed against a machine gun, Private Lidwell put it out of action, killing its crew of three and preventing an enfilading fire on the company, thus saving many lives.

Private Pagnel Liljeberg, Company D:

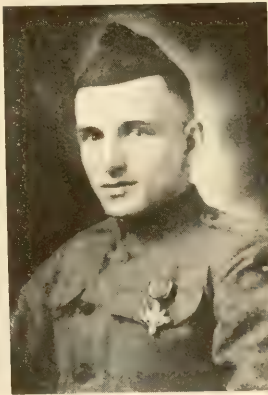
At Chipilly Ridge, August 9-11, 1918, Private Liljeberg, being on duty as a runner, carried messages under heavy shell and machine gun fire. Owing to casualties he did the work of six runners, proving himself to be a man of unusual gallantry and devotion to duty.

Private Robert W. Lindsay, Company B:

Near Consenvoye, October 9, 1918, when his platoon was held up by an enemy pillbox, and when, in the attempt to notify the company commander, two runners were wounded, Private Lindsay volunteered to carry out this duty and while doing so was himself severely wounded.

Private William F. Linzky, Company E:

At Hamel, July 4, 1918, Private Linzky was severely wounded in the arm by shrapnel at the beginning of the battle. Nevertheless he carried his automatic rifle forward and used it effectively.



PRIVATES WHO WERE AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

Top row: Albert Holmes, Christopher W. Keane, Easter E. Keeper.

Second row: Frank F. Kostak, Arthur Krueger, Edward Lidwell.

Bottom row: Pagnet Liljeberg, John C. Mallan, Charles W. Michaelis.

Private John C. Mallan, Company H:

Near Chipilly Ridge, August 9, 1918, Private Mallan worked out far ahead of the lines and killed four Germans and brought back three prisoners, one of them an officer. Later he formed one of a raiding party and displayed marked skill and bravery, aiding in the capture of fourteen prisoners. Both of these missions were carried out under heavy machine gun and artillery fire.

Private Charles W. Michaelis, Company E:

At Chipilly Ridge, August 10, 1918, Private Michaelis showed gallantry in attacking a machine gun nest with his platoon sergeant, killing the crew and capturing the gun, which he used later effectively against the enemy.

Private Leon H. McBreen, Company M:

In the Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 26, 1918, Private McBreen and three comrades, on their own initiative, crawled across an open field and captured three machine gun posts, killing seven men and capturing twenty-three.

Private Adolph Nelson, Company H:

At Chipilly Ridge, August 9, 1918, Private Nelson, although wounded, went out on his own initiative, armed with an automatic rifle, and mopped out a machine gun nest in which there were three guns, killing four of the enemy and bringing back the rest as prisoners. He did this under heavy fire and became so weak from the loss of blood that his comrades thought that he would not be able to reach the post.

Private William Peters, Company I:

At Bois de Chaume, October 9, 1918, when the advance of his platoon was held up by a machine gun, Private Peters, on his own initiative, flanked the position, killed the gunner, and captured the rest of the crew, thereby allowing the platoon to advance.

Private Willard Petty, Company B:

North of Consenvoye, October 10, 1918, Private Petty, on his own initiative, jumped to the rescue of his comrade and platoon leader, who lay fallen in a zone of murderous fire. He did this after two comrades had been killed and one wounded in the attempt to do the same thing.

Private Walter Potter, Company L:

At Bois d'Harville, November 10, 1918, Private Potter volunteered and crawled out in the face of heavy enemy fire to attack a machine gun nest. He killed the four members of the enemy crew, inspiring the men serving with him by his example of heroism.

Private Horace Smotherman, Company F:

Between Drilancourt and Gercourt, September 26, 1918, when his company was advancing up the valley, it was held up for awhile by the fire of snipers. Private Smotherman went forward alone and destroyed this troublesome post of snipers by killing them with a hand grenade. He did this on his own initiative and under heavy machine gun and artillery fire.

Private Gordon Wickham, Headquarters Company:

At Chipilly Ridge, August 11, 1918, Private Wickham was on duty with a carrying party which was severely shelled and gassed while passing through Gressaire Wood. He made repeated trips into the wood and rescued wounded soldiers.

Private William J. Williams, Company E:

At Chipilly Ridge, August 9, 1918, Private Williams, acting as company runner, carried messages through withering fire to advanced posts. He did this disregarding the fact that he had previously been severely wounded, though he had refused to make his plight known to his company officer. After accomplishing this heroic deed, he was immediately evacuated to a hospital.

Private Dickson Woodward, Company A:

At Malard Wood, August 9, 1918, Private Woodward showed great skill in securing liaison during the battle and also after the objective was reached. His fine example to the men about him inspired them and kept up their spirits.



PRIVATES WHO WERE AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

Top row: Leon H. McBreen, William Peters, Willard Petty.

Second row: Walter Potter, Horace Smotherman.

Bottom row: Gordon Wickham, William J. Williams, Dickson Woodward.

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 131ST INFANTRY WHO WERE CITED FOR GALLANTRY
BY GENERAL PERSHING AND GENERAL BELL

* Received citation only from General Pershing.

† Received citations both from General Bell and General Pershing.

All others were cited only by General Bell.

Colonel

* Joseph B. Sanborn

Major

Francis M. Allen

Captains

† Carroll M. Gale

* Walter H. Magner

† George N. Malstrom

William R. Mangum

† Louis E. Preston

† John M. Richmond

† William Wilson

First Lieutenants

† Elden L. Belt

† Walter C. Bisson

Frank DeVaney

Harrison A. Dickson

† Raymond E. Fiedler

† Harry E. Hackett

† John R. Marchant

† Norman A. Schwald

Second Lieutenants

† Richard H. Buvens, Jr.

Henry J. Dick

Julian L. Douglas

Paul F. Hunnewell

† William A. Joos

Charles E. Lee

† Raymond P. Lewis

Halton N. Nichols

† George W. Sherwood

Samuel Silverman

† Frank C. Tillson

† Francis W. Whitney

Chaplain

† Thomas R. Egerton

Sergeant Majors

Axel T. Erickson

Arthur E. Owen

First Sergeants

James Jackson

† Garrett Mook

Fred O. Prescott

† Leigh S. Taylor

Sergeants

† Martin S. Baker

George E. Bailie

† Robert P. Backstrom

Frank J. Callahan

† William Davidson

† John P. Deal

Frank D. Dore

† Arthur D. Dyas

† Martin W. Garvey

George A. Grotty

† Arthur J. Gunderson

George W. Hall

Harvie A. Harris

Ernest L. Heide

Swan E. Johnson

Virgil E. Johnson

Robert M. Knight

Stanley Lanferski

* Adolph P. Kutz

† Albert G. Lemmon

† Howard T. Lindsay

Donald J. McIntosh

Holly Midkiff

† Edgar M. Morris

Elmer P. Nagel

* Walter G. Peabody

Earl H. Perkins

* John C. Perrie

* Van Walker Peterson

* William Piepho

* Louis R. Rivers

James J. Rochfort

Leonard A. Runyan

* Adolph P. Rutz

* William Scholes

† Jackson J. Sells

Vivian Skogsburg

† John E. Soens

Herman C. Slocum

Joseph F. Trahan

Otto Vanek

Peter Virgin

† Harry C. Wesche

Ernest H. Wilcox

Anton R. Wingerter

Corporals

Frank J. Allison

† Martin Banks

Charles R. Boyatt

James Brado

Irving Brockman

William C. Buxton

Charles O. Crews

Roy T. Dixon

Early R. Eakin

Roy Erickson
 † Sol C. Fairman
 John L. Fichter, Jr.
 Robert Franken
 Harry G. Fulton
 Robert Gentry
 † Edward W. Iwicki
 † Walter N. Larson
 † Jacob Wilbur Loh
 † Axel M. Madsen
 Mike L. Mahoney
 Walter H. Mann
 David McKenzie
 Victor O. McLeary
 * Thos. R. McNamara
 Dominic L. Mercatoris
 † Frank L. Mills
 John J. Murray
 Gus W. Palubiack
 Peter Pollos
 * Raymond H. Powell
 † James S. Sneed
 Earl W. Storey
 Herman C. Tessman
 John C. Vanloon
 John S. Wadena
 Perry A. Walker
 Daniel L. Waters
 James L. Waters

Bugler

William J. Gorden

Wagoner

James W. Hilton
 † Alfred Lathrop

Mechanic

William A. Dodder
 † Ladislaus Hoffman
 * Anton J. Watkin

Privates, First Class

Robert B. Anderson
 † Charles I. Baker
 Joseph W. Carroway
 † William Curr
 Harry A. Dahl
 † Mason L. Ellis
 Harry E. Hample
 Joseph P. Hannan
 John Hertel
 James T. Hunt
 George A. McGregor
 Joseph Neazbe
 Otto Pearson
 Mason M. Randle
 † Charles L. Russell
 † John S. Swanson
 * Oscar Tingsbad
 † Fred C. Trautman

LeRoy H. Tucker
 Frederick H. Turner
 Steve Zappa

Privates

Edward S. Anderson
 † Charles C. Bark
 † Alfred H. Beck
 Martin N. Berg
 † Richard H. Bingham
 † Philip J. Boening
 Han Bredal
 Theophilus Brabec
 Alfred B. Briggs
 † Isador Bro
 John Buechner
 Adolph P. Butz
 Walter Carroll
 Stanley Cieslak
 † Leonard C. Clayton
 Dennis B. Cloonan
 † Julius Cohen
 Fenn H. Cooney
 Oril B. Curry
 William H. Cross
 Hubert A. Deasey
 Frank E. Dillion
 † Sam Du Bonnis
 † Paul J. Donavan
 Elmer E. Drake
 Frank Dunnett
 † Constantino D. Economas
 John Evangelista
 Daniel S. Flagg
 † Vinacezo Furforo
 Ignatz P. Golla
 Jerome E. Gorman
 William Gossell
 George C. Halverson
 Edward Hartman
 Harry S. Hescox
 Steven Heznicki
 John J. Hoban
 Carey D. Holbrook
 Alton Horton
 Isadore Horwitz
 † Frank A. Jakutis
 † Mounce Johnson
 Arthur J. Jones
 Leroy Kent
 William T. Kerstein
 George F. Kirby
 Albert Klatt
 Frank Kulpit
 † Harry Laird
 Harold J. Larsen
 † David T. Leahy
 Loren Leitman
 Frank Leslie
 Michael Lettiere

Oscar L. Lewis
 Robert W. Lindsay
 Anthony Fino
 David Madison
 William C. Mathison
 Pete McHigh
 Thomas R. McNamara
 Frank Mielnicki
 Willrid Moran
 † Charles J. Norman
 Hjalmar Olsen
 Walter A. Olson
 John Olszyk
 Walter Potter
 † Ray Redding
 Guisepe Riccioni
 † William E. Rosselle
 Mac M. Roy

Fred Schnitbeer
 † Harry Stokes
 † Francis H. Southern
 * Matthew P. Thornycraft
 † Jerry Vana
 † Victor Vanyek
 Peter Weis
 Richard B. Welch
 George Welk
 Henry White
 Frank J. Wilcox
 Will J. Williams
 * Dickson A. Woodward
 Ignatz Wunk
 Garrett Vanderlee
 Commodore Van Winkle
 Isaac Zuckelman

CERTIFICATES FOR ESPECIALLY MERITORIOUS AND CONSPICUOUS SERVICE WERE
 AWARDED BY GENERAL PERSHING TO THE FOLLOWING:

Captain

William R. Mangum, M. C.

Sergeant

Harvie A. Harris

Private, First Class

LeRoy H. Tucker, Headquarters Company

ROSTER OF OFFICERS 131ST INFANTRY WHO ARRIVED IN FRANCE WITH UNIT
 MAY 30, 1918

Colonel

Joseph B. Sanborn

Lieutenant Colonel

James M. Eddy

Majors

Francis M. Allen
 George C. Amerson, M. C.
 Edward Bittel
 Harry E. Cheney
 Paul C. Gale
 Frederick E. Haines
 Walter H. Magner
 William R. Mangum, M. C.
 John M. Richmond

George N. Malstrom
 Walter W. Marr
 Edwin E. McKernan
 James D. Melville
 George R. Miller
 Charles N. Neal
 Herbert Pease, M. C.
 Charles M. Porter
 Louis E. Preston (deceased)
 Henry N. Pride
 Norman A. Schwald, M. C.
 George F. Scott
 Severra A. Stenson
 James C. Stockwell
 Joseph E. Schantz
 Charles F. Tapper
 Herman H. Weimer
 William M. Wilson

Captains

Walter C. Bisson, M. C.
 Melvin W. Bridges
 Edgar J. Emerich
 Raymond F. Fiedler
 Carroll M. Gale
 Henry A. Gano
 Nathan J. Harkness
 William Y. Hendron (later Major)
 Michael N. Hickey
 Walter H. Holden, D. C.
 Edwin S. Hopps
 David H. James, M. C.
 James W. Luke

First Lieutenants

Edmund A. Bachand
 Arthur H. Bamforth
 Julius V. Becker
 Lawrence E. Beebe
 Elden L. Belt
 Ernest C. Borchardt
 Henry S. Bottomley
 James E. Brooks
 Leon L. Brown
 Thomas V. Casey
 James W. Clarke



CAPTAINS OF THE 131ST INFANTRY

Top row: Walter C. Bisson, Melvin W. Bridges, Edgar J. Emerich, Raymond F. Fiedler.
 Second row: Carroll M. Gale, Henry A. Gano, Nathan J. Harkness, William Y. Hendron.
 Third row: Michael N. Hickey, Walter H. Holden, Edwin S. Hopps, David H. James.
 Bottom row: Robert J. Jordan, George N. Malstrom, Walter W. Marr, James D. Melville.

Alfred N. Clissold
 Virgil E. Code
 Walter H. Cohrs
 George A. Crafton
 Herbert B. Crow
 Charles L. Daniels, D. C.
 Samuel C. Davis
 Herbert C. DeBruyn
 Frank DeVaney (deceased)
 Harrison A. Dickson (deceased)
 Thomas R. Egerton, Chaplain
 Frank G. Fitzpatrick
 Frank E. Frisbie
 Herman B. Gengenbach
 George W. Grace
 Harry E. Hackett (deceased)
 Allen F. Helsten
 Verne Hayes
 John W. Heyl
 Joseph R. Holt
 Frank A. Johnson
 Albert G. Jefferson
 Charles T. Keating
 Thomas J. Kennedy
 Harold H. King
 Arthur R. Koepke
 Albert W. Kuehne
 Arthur A. Langlund
 John C. Lee (deceased)
 Bert Lyon (later Captain)
 John R. Marchant (deceased)
 Daniel C. McGuire
 Glenn E. Murphy
 Daniel J. O'Malley
 Elmer R. Plummer
 Edward L. Reusnow
 George F. Schmidt
 William J. Schultz

David W. Sharp
 John W. Slack
 Harold M. Snyder
 Victor Stern
 Fred W. Swafford
 Walter C. Thompson
 Lawrence W. Westerman
 Howard H. Williams
 Otto A. Wurl (later Captain)
 Ernest A. Zust

Second Lieutenants

Ralph Davies
 Herbert S. Davies
 Walter J. Deal
 Edmund A. Duffett
 Clarence W. Fisher
 Herrick R. Goodwillie
 Jesse B. Griffith
 George W. Hall
 Edward F. Hamilton
 Robert C. Hanson
 W. Ivison
 Walter M. Larson
 Raymond P. Lewis
 Glenn H. Lyon
 John W. McCann
 Charles S. Miller
 Stewart A. Muschott
 Elmer C. Nelson
 Halton N. Nichols
 Ralph T. Patterson
 Earl H. Perkins
 John P. Peters
 Jackson J. Sells
 F. H. Sexauer
 John T. Warren
 Arthur Zobel

ROSTER OF OFFICERS 131ST INFANTRY ASSIGNED AND ATTACHED IN FRANCE AFTER MAY 30, 1918

Lieutenant Colonel

Wallace H. Whigam

Majors

John R. Coady
 Matt L. Higbee
 Hamlet C. Ridgway
 Vester J. Thompson

Captains

Herbert E. Algeo
 Edward H. Brian
 Oscar J. Dorman
 Maurice F. Geehan, M. C.
 Oscar G. Holm
 Robert J. Jordan
 Campbell G. Tipton, D. C.
 Denzil B. Walters

First Lieutenants

J. C. Acuff
 Vane Beaman
 Frank B. Cole
 Patrick Cronin
 Henry J. Dick
 Julian L. Douglas
 George M. Dunford
 Hugh Durkin
 Emmons K. Emerson
 Sidney D. Emerson
 Walter C. Foster
 Christian J. Frank
 Raymond I. Gleason
 Fred H. Gray
 Kenneth C. King
 Edward A. Loehr (Chaplain)



CAPTAINS AND FIRST LIEUTENANTS OF THE 131ST INFANTRY

Top row: Captains Bertram Buchanan, Maurice F. Geehan, George R. Miller, Herbert Pease.
Second row: Captains Charles M. Porter, Louis E. Preston, Norman A. Schwald, S. A. Stenson.
Third row: Captains J. C. Stockwell, C. F. Tapper, Campbell G. Tipton, Lieutenant H. E. Hackett.
Bottom row: Lieutenants Frank DeVaney, John R. Marchant, Wm. E. Simpson, Milton E. Wilson.

Ernest H. Marriner (Chaplain)
 Alexander G. Miller
 Guy A. Moore
 Robert E. O'Dea
 Clare Purcell
 Fred L. Rindkliff
 Walker A. Sanborn
 William Cary Sanger, Jr.
 Carroll D. Schnepf
 Oliver J. Sheehy
 William E. Simpson (deceased)
 Richard A. Storrs
 Robert S. Thornburg
 LeRoy Weyrick
 John M. White
 Milton E. Wilson (deceased)
 Evan A. Woodward

Second Lieutenants

Frank C. Albright
 Walton U. Beauvais
 Rudolph L. Bosselman
 J. Wilmen Brewer
 Benjamin A. Brown
 William L. Brown
 J. R. Burns
 Charles F. Butler
 Richard H. Buvens, Jr.
 Luther H. Clayton
 Thomas K. Cobb
 H. M. Cohen
 Bernard A. Cruse
 Wallace H. Daggett
 E. W. Dalheim
 Morris E. Dent
 David O. Edes (deceased)
 Henry Fillingham
 Hyman Freiberg (deceased)
 T. B. Freund
 Howard J. Frisbey
 Jesse R. Frye
 Morris Goldstein
 Thomas S. Guilfoyle
 Andrew C. Haig
 Burl S. Hall
 George W. Hall
 Robert K. Hall

Harold A. Harding
 Donald Heffron
 Lee R. Hill
 Benjamin P. Hinkle
 George S. Holm
 Harding F. Horton (deceased)
 John A. Howard
 Paul A. Hunnewell
 Harold C. Hunter
 Kenneth M. Jackson
 William A. Joos (deceased)
 Benjamin W. Kanter
 J. J. Kenny
 George K. Knight
 Robert W. Lane
 Fred F. Laxdal
 Roscoe C. Long
 Elton J. Mansell
 George J. May
 Sidney C. McGuire
 D. E. Mitchell
 Everett Noble
 Julian Norton
 Rene W. Pinto
 Harry F. Postal
 Matthew J. Powell
 Daniel S. Robinson
 Edw. S. Sanderson
 Wesley S. Sawyer
 Henry Schmitt
 Maurice V. Schrauer (deceased)
 J. P. Sherlock
 George S. Sherwood
 S. Silverman
 Arthur J. Smith
 John G. Spencer
 Walter Spencer
 Carl J. Staib
 J. J. Swift
 Isaac H. Tartt
 Frank Tillson
 Louis Tishman
 Harry Wellbank
 Robert T. Westman (deceased)
 Francis W. Whitney (deceased)
 Frank T. Wilson



FIRST LIEUTENANTS OF THE 131ST INFANTRY

Top row: Julius V. Becker, Lawrence E. Beebe, Henry S. Bottomley, Ernest C. Borchardt.

Second row: Arthur T. Broche, Thomas V. Casey, Alfred N. Clissold, Patrick Cronin.

Third row: Herbert B. Crow, Samuel C. Davis, Herbert C. DeBruyn, Henry J. Dick.

Bottom row: G. M. Dunford, Emmons K. Emerson, Sidney D. Emerson, Frank G. Fitzpatrick.



FIRST LIEUTENANTS OF THE 131ST INFANTRY

Top row: Christian J. Frank, Frank E. Frisbie, Herman B. Gengenbach, Raymond I. Gleason.

Second row: George W. Grace, Fred H. Gray, John Heyl, Verne Hayes.

Third row: Joseph R. Holt, Thomas J. Kennedy, Charles T. Keating, Kenneth C. King.

Fourth row: Arthur R. Koepke, A. G. Miller, Glenn E. Murphy, Robert E. O'Dea.



FIRST LIEUTENANTS OF THE 131ST INFANTRY

Top row: Daniel J. O'Malley, E. R. Plummer, Edward L. Reusnow, Fred L. Rindkliff.

Second row: William C. Sanger, Jr., Geo. F. Schmidt, Carroll D. Schnepf, William J. Schultz.

Third row: John W. Slack, Harold M. Snyder, Victor Stern, Richard A. Storrs.

Fourth row: Fred Swafford, Walter C. Thompson, Robert S. Thornburgh, LeRoy Weyrick.



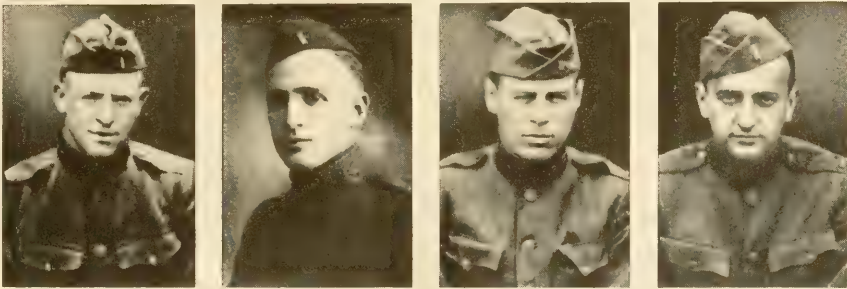
FIRST LIEUTENANTS OF THE 131ST INFANTRY

Top row: Vane Beaman, James E. Brooks, Virgil E. Code, Walter H. Cohrs.

Second row: Charles L. Daniels, Julian L. Douglas, Thomas R. Egerton, Walter C. Foster.

Third row: Edward A. Loehr, Bert Lyon, Daniel C. McGuire, Clare Purcell.

Bottom row: John M. White, Howard H. Williams, Otto A. Wurl, Ernest A. Zust.



SECOND LIEUTENANTS OF THE 131ST INFANTRY

Top row: Frank C. Albright, George W. Hall, J. Wilmen Brewer, Benjamin A. Brown.
 Second row: Richard H. Buvens, Jr., Thomas K. Cobb, Herbert S. Davies.
 Third row: Walter J. Deal, Morris E. Dent, Edmund A. Duffett, Howard J. Frisbey.
 Bottom row: Jesse R. Frye, Morris Goldstein, Thomas S. Guilfoyle, Burl S. Hall.



SECOND LIEUTENANTS OF THE 131ST INFANTRY

Top row: Edward F. Hamilton, Harold A. Harding, Lee R. Hill, Paul F. Hunnewell.

Second row: W. Ivison, Walter N. Larson, Fred F. Laxdal.

Third row: Raymond P. Lewis, Glenn H. Lyon, John W. McCann, Elton J. Mansell.

Fourth row: Stewart A. Muschott, Ralph T. Patterson, John P. Peters, Matthew J. Powell.



SECOND LIEUTENANTS OF THE 131ST INFANTRY

Top row: Benjamin P. Hinkle, George S. Holm, William A. Joos, Daniel S. Robinson.

Second row: Wesley S. Sawyer, Maurice V. Schrauer, George S. Sherwood.

Third row: Carl J. Staib, Isaac H. Tartt, Frank Tillson.

Bottom row: Louis Tishman, Harry Wellbank, Francis W. Whitney, Arthur Zobel.



COLONEL ABEL DAVIS
Commander of the 132nd Infantry.



LOOKING TOWARD CONSENSVOYE FROM THE BOIS DE FORGES

The 132nd Infantry

COLONEL ABEL DAVIS, EDITOR

BY CAPTAIN A. V. BECKER, REGIMENTAL ADJUTANT



THE regiment which fought on the Somme, in the Meuse-Argonne campaign, and in the valley of the Woëvre, as the 132nd U. S. Infantry was originally the Second Infantry, Illinois National Guard, an organization whose history goes back almost to the Civil War. When the Illinois National Guard answered the President's call in the spring of 1917, no regiment had a better record than that of the Second. And during all of its World War service the 132nd fought with a gallantry that was quite in keeping with the traditions of the regiment.

The Second Infantry was organized early in 1875, when anarchistic outbreaks in Chicago revived the interest in military affairs which had waned after the Civil War. The First Illinois had just been formed. The Second, a regiment of six companies, was made up of Irish-American veterans from such famous Civil War organizations as the Irish Rifles, the Mulligan Zouaves, the Montgomery Guards, the Clan-na-Gael Guards and the Irish Legion.

James Quirk, who had served in the Civil War with the Twenty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was selected to command the regiment with the rank of major. Prominent Chicagoans gave their support to the unit, enabling it to secure an armory at Jackson and Canal streets.

The regiment had hardly been established in its new quarters when the historic "railroad riots" broke out. The Second was sent to the most dangerous riot areas in Chicago, and suppressed disorder with praiseworthy thoroughness. Similar service was rendered in November, 1886, when rioting occurred at the Chicago stockyards. Four cavalry troops were added to the regiment in 1887. Two years later Louis S. Judd was elected colonel, a signal company was organized, and the regiment entered upon an era of prosperity. Riots at Lemont in 1893 gave the Second another tour of duty, and in July of the following year renewed disorder at the stockyards brought something like war service, in which several men were killed.

The summons for service in the Spanish-American War came on May 16, 1898. Under the command of Colonel George M. Moulton the regiment went first to Springfield, then to Camp Cuba Libre, Florida, and finally to Havana. Colonel Moulton was given command of the Cuban forces patrolling the capital, and the Second assisted in the guard duty. It participated in the raising of the American flag over Moro Castle and the surrender of Santa Clara province to the United States. The regiment left Havana early in April, the only regiment to quit Cuba without having lost a man, and was mustered out on April 29, 1899.

A little later Colonel Moulton was succeeded by Colonel James E. Stuart, under whose administration the Second took part in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904 and engaged in war maneuvers with regular army troops at Fort Benjamin Harrison in 1906.

Major John J. Garrity, who had enlisted in the regiment as a private in 1889, was elected colonel in July, 1907. Under his command the Second



AFTER THE FAT MEN'S RACE AT CAMP CUBA LIBRA

maintained the efficiency for which it was famous, and won commendation for the excellent manner in which it patrolled the "bad lands" of Springfield during the race riots there in August, 1908.

Colonel Garrity was still in command when the regiment was called out in the summer of 1916 for service on the Mexican border. He and his men were mustered into the federal service on June 19, and entrained a few weeks later for Camp Wilson, Texas. The regiment remained there, undergoing intensive training in preparation for action, until September 1, when the danger of war with Mexico apparently had passed. It returned to Illinois and was mustered out on

October 5, more fit and efficient than it had ever been—a fact which was to prove of great importance a few months later.

When the United States declared the existence of a state of war with Germany, the Second was ready, and it anxiously awaited the mobilization order which came finally in June, 1917. When called to the colors the regiment had approximately 1,100 men on its rolls. Voluntary enlistments had increased the number to 1,800 by the time the Thirty-third Division was organized at Camp Logan. During the training period drafts brought the regiment to its war strength of 3,500 men.

At Camp Logan the old Second Illinois passed into history and the 132nd United States Infantry was born. Major Abel Davis of the 131st Infantry was promoted to a colonelcy and assigned to lead the regiment in its overseas career. Vigorous training in all the phases of trench fighting gradually put the 132nd in excellent condition. By May, 1918, it was fit and eager for active service.

Orders to leave Camp Logan came late in May. The 132nd entrained, moved to Hoboken, N. J., and there boarded the transport Mount Vernon, formerly the Kronprinzessin Cecilie. The Mount Vernon sailed May 24, and the passage was made in six days, without incident. On May 30 the regiment debarked at Brest and established itself in the famous Pontanezen barracks. The quarters had not been completely fitted up, but the men made themselves as comfortable as possible.

Moving orders were shortly received, and the 132nd proceeded with the



COLONEL JOHN J. GARRITY
Commander of the old Second.



COLONEL GARRITY AND A GROUP OF OFFICERS AT CAMP LOGAN

other infantry units of the division to an area then in British hands. Regimental headquarters were established in the town of Allery, the men being billeted there and in neighboring villages. British officers directed a brief course of training in the finer points of trench fighting. Then the regiment moved to Molliens-au-Bois, camping in the woods near the front line. The Fourth Australian Brigade was holding the sector. Between the Illinoisans and the "Aussies" a friendship, soon to be cemented in battle, was formed.



THE CENTURY-OLD BARRACKS AT PONTANEZEN
These stone barracks were built in the days of the great Napoleon.

The joint battle, giving the 132nd its first experience under fire, came, appropriately enough, on July 4. Companies A and G were sent into the line, with the Australians and with Companies C and E of the 131st Infantry to participate in an attack upon the town of Hamel. Vaire Wood and Hamel, held by the Germans, formed a salient in the line to which

the British had withdrawn in the retreat that commenced March 21. The existence of the salient was a menace to the whole sector, and its reduction was the object of the attack.

The two companies of the 132nd moved into the line on the 3rd. They attacked at 3 a. m. on Independence Day, under the protection of a creeping artillery barrage. The barrage was heavy, but it fell short, causing casualties in the forming-up line and doing little damage to the enemy's wire. As soon as it lifted, however, the attacking waves advanced, cutting their own way through the entanglements in the face of deadly machine gun fire.

In the first trench the enemy was encountered in force and resisted stubbornly. Hand-to-hand fighting in which the Americans used bayonets



ON A HIKE NEAR CAMP LOGAN

and hand grenades with fearful effect cleared the trench at last, and the troops pushed forward again, followed by tanks. At the Vaire Trench the enemy again attempted to make a stand but was dislodged with bayonets and bombs after a desperate struggle.

The tanks assisted in the destruction of machine gun nests as the attacking lines swept on toward the objectives, and little determined resistance was met by the infantry. The first objective, 1,200 yards from the jumping-off place, was reached at 4 a. m. The line halted for ten minutes while the assaulting waves were reorganized and the tanks caught up. Then the attack was resumed. An hour later the final objective had been reached, and the troops dug themselves in.

The Germans were strong in the positions opposite the new line, however, and kept up a telling fire from machine gun nests. One machine gun,

hidden on a sunken road 200 yards to the right front, did especial damage until Lieutenant Harry Yagle and Sergeant Frank A. Koijane rushed out with two Australian soldiers and silenced it.

Private Harry Shelly of Company A disposed of a dangerous German sniping post by advancing with an Australian soldier and capturing eight of the crew. Another machine gun was captured by Corporal John DeSmidt of Company A. With an Australian he crept up to the position, overpowered the gunners and made the prisoners carry the gun to the Allies' line.

Such instances of personal heroism revealed the spirit with which the men of the 132nd went into their first battle. The two companies conducted



THE CEREMONIES AT MOLLIENS-AU-BOIS, AUGUST 12, 1918

Private Harry Shelly of Company A was one of those who received a British decoration at the hands of King George.

themselves so gallantly that three officers and five men were decorated by the British, and the regiment was cited in the highest terms. King George himself pinned the Military Cross on three officers and the Distinguished Conduct Medal on four of the men honored for bravery. On account of wounds some of the decorated men were unable to be present at the ceremonies. Praise of the Americans was expressed officially by Lieutenant General Monash, commander in chief of the Australian forces, in an order saying:

"The dash, gallantry, and efficiency of these American troops left nothing to be desired, and my Australian soldiers speak in the highest terms of

praise of them. That soldiers of the United States and Australia have thus been associated for the first time in such close coöperation on the battlefield is an historical event of such significance that it will live forever in the annals of our respective nations."

Similar sentiments were less formally but no less emphatically voiced by the Australian soldiers beside whom the Illinois men had fought. They were generous in their praise and adopted the Americans as worthy comrades.

Following the battle at Hamel the regiment was attached to the 173rd British Infantry Brigade, then occupying the front line at Albert. The men at first went into the trenches by platoons, then by battalions, and finally, on August 6, as a regiment.

This was the 132nd's first opportunity to serve as a unit in the front lines. The men took advantage of the opportunity in a manner that won favorable comment from veteran British officers. The British were surprised



A WRECKED BRITISH TANK
On the Albert-Amiens road.



A HARMLESS "BIG BERTHA"

This giant naval gun was wrecked by the Germans in order to make it valueless to the Americans advancing on the Somme. The gun stood at Cappy-sur-Somme, about twenty miles east of Amiens.



A DUMP OF THE 132ND AT GERMONVILLE

by the speed with which the Illinoisans adapted themselves to trench fighting and the skill with which they patrolled No Man's Land.

While in the line before Albert the regiment was subjected to heavy artillery fire and suffered many casualties. Lieutenant James I. Dappert of Company K and Lieutenant Wilbur A. Mathews of Company M were killed by shell fire, and Lieutenant Raymond Preston died of the effects of gas inhaled when he was attempting to rescue soldiers who had been buried by the explosion of a shell. These were the first officers lost by the regiment.



THE EVER-USEFUL MULES

At LaClaire wagons could not reach the water supply.

The regiment was relieved on August 11 and sent to the Bois de Querrieu, where the Fourth Australian Infantry Division was holding the line. A sector near Harbonnières was assigned to the 132nd and was held until August 19, when the long-awaited order to join the American army on an American front was received by the divisional commander.

Although they regretted leaving the Australians, the order delighted the men of the

regiment. It meant, for one thing, relief from the cheese, hard bread, jam and tea of the British commissary. The prospect of American "chow" lightened the long trip to the new front.

Trains carried the regiment from Camon and Longeau to Resson and Culey, where ten days were devoted to light duty. Then, in lorries, the men moved forward to Fromeréville to serve with the Second French Army. The

weird ride forward on an endless stream of motor trucks, running counter-current to another stream, gave the regiment a never-to-be-forgotten picture of the immensity of modern war.

As the end of the lumbering ride was neared, the destination was revealed. In thrilled whispers the men passed along the name of the famous battlefield to which they were advancing: "Verdun!"

It was a proud moment for the 132nd. To hold the line in a sector



AWAITING THE GERMAN ATTACK

The 132nd in the trenches at Alexandre, before Verdun. From this trench could be seen the valley of the Meuse, where 70,000 Frenchmen lie buried.



FRENCH NAVAL GUN AT ALEXANDRE

Perhaps the largest gun on the front, it was dynamited by the French during their retreat in 1916.

that had withstood the utmost strength of the enemy, a sector where so many heroes had laid down their lives to stop the foe, was an honor appreciated by every man. On the morning of September 10 the regiment moved into the front line at the historic Dead Man's Hill to relieve the 408th French Infantry and take up the task of guarding the approach to the battered but indomitable fortress of Verdun.



COLONEL DAVIS AT THE FRONT

This shack had just been hit by a shell and torn in two.

sive was to drive the enemy off that bank and to force him northward and eastward beyond the river.

No Man's Land, in this sector, was a hotly contested battleground, but the 132nd more than held its own. Although clashes between its patrols and those of the enemy were frequent, the regiment's losses during this period were only one killed, one captured, and a few wounded.

Two enemy patrols attacked Lieutenant Frank T. Wilson and twenty men of Company B one night, but were driven off with heavy losses though they outnumbered their antagonists. Lieutenant Wilson's patrol did not lose a man. An official German report, captured later, showed that the enemy lost nine killed and twenty wounded, two of them officers.

An order that gave warning of a general attack, extending from Metz to the North Sea, was issued three days in advance of its opening on September 26. It designated the 132nd as the pivot for the whole movement, for the regiment was resting against the west bank of the Meuse, and the object of the offensive



MEN OF THE 132ND BRINGING IN THEIR FIRST PRISONERS AT CHATTANCOURT

When the order reached Colonel Davis he recalled the words spoken by the colonel in command of the 408th French Infantry at the time the 132nd relieved his regiment. An inspection of the sector had been made. To the right was the Meuse. In front, in the center of No Man's Land, was Forges Creek, with Forges Wood on rising ground beyond.

"An advance in this direction by either side is impossible," the French colonel had said. "The Germans tried it and failed. Probably we shall never try it. Any movement against the enemy would have to be from the east side of the Meuse, for on this side Forges Creek, the barbed wire entanglements, which have been constantly improved on both sides for three years, the elaborate machine gun nests on the edge of Forges Wood, and



WOUNDED MEN OF THE 132ND CARRIED BY GERMAN PRISONERS
Near Chattancourt, September 26. In the background rises the top of Dead Man's Hill.

the whole scheme of the German defense would make an attack quite impossible."

He had called it impossible, yet the orders for September 26 called for an advance across Forges Creek, an attack on the enemy's defenses in the woods, capture of the town of Forges, a sharp turn to the right and establishment of a line a little more than a mile long on the west bank of the Meuse, facing the enemy on the east bank.

It was decided that the first and second battalions should lead the attack, the first, under Major Brendan J. Dodd, on the right, and the second, commanded by Major Paul C. Gale, on the left. Major John J. Bullington and the third battalion were to support the attacking troops.

A machine gun company was assigned to each battalion. The first battalion was given the regimental machine gun unit. Company A of the 124th Machine Gun Battalion was assigned to Major Gale, while Com-



READY FOR THE JUMP-OFF

The tape followed by Company G on September 26. A German "potato-masher" holds the tape to view.

m. on the day of the attack. At 3 o'clock the volume of fire was increased, and at zero hour standing artillery and machine gun barrages were laid, to continue forty-five minutes.

Zero hour was 5:15 a. m. Two hours before that time the regiment was in position. Precisely at the appointed hour it moved forward. Lanes had been cut through the wire in front of the American defenses along lines laid out by the intelligence section. Along the lanes down to Forges Creek, the men of the 132nd advanced. There, under cover of the barrage and a heavy mist, two companies of Colonel Henry A. Allen's Chicago engineers, the 108th, had built bridges.

The enemy was directing savage machine gun fire at the river, but the aim was too high and the regiment crossed rapidly without casualties. Then, under protection of a twenty-minute standing barrage, the lines reformed on the north bank of the stream and prepared for the first assault on the German lines.

As the rolling barrage started, the order to advance was given, and the front line battalions moved ahead, about 300 yards behind the barrage. At 6:30 Diogenes Trench and the southern fringe of Forges Wood were reached, the right flank resting on the Forges-Drillancourt road and the left touching the southwest line of the forest. Machine gun fire was encountered at the

pany D of the same organization was attached to Major Bullington's battalion. A section of 37 mm. guns and trench mortars also was to accompany each unit. Each battalion was to have two companies in the line and two in support. The individual companies were to be organized in two waves each.

The artillery opened a heavy barrage at 1 a.



ONE OF THE PASSERALLES
ACROSS FORGES SWAMP

edge of the woods but flanking platoons quickly silenced it, and the advance continued.

Thus far the heavy fog had covered and aided the advance, but now more concentrated opposition was met. The enemy's machine gun nests were numerous and cleverly placed. They were echeloned in depth in five lines and strongly manned. The infantry fire, however, was rather weak.

It soon became evident that the advance could not be made in line. Attacking waves, therefore, were formed into small combat groups for operation against strong-points and posts. In this way the advance was continued. Bombers, supported by trench mortars, disposed of isolated posts,



IN THE ENEMY'S TRENCHES

At Forges, on October 3, the 132nd made good use of the camouflage left by the Germans. The German line is about 1,200 yards away, across the Meuse River.

one by one. Riflemen took care of the numerous snipers, some of whom were operating in trees.

In this extremely difficult and dangerous advance Captain George H. Mallon of Company E led his men with such bravery and skill as to hearten the whole line. He personally led attacks on machine gun nests which resulted in the capture of eleven machine guns and one anti-tank gun with their crews. Then he engineered and participated in the capture of a battery of 150 mm. howitzers, attacking some of the gunners with his fists when his ammunition had been exhausted.

Captain Mallon was one of four men of the regiment who won the Congressional Medal of Honor for valor displayed in the advance through Forges

Wood. One of the 132nd's distinctions was the possession of five of the seventy-eight Congressional Medals awarded to officers and men of the American Expeditionary Forces. Four were earned in this battle. The three other men winning them were First Sergeant Sydney G. Gumpertz of Company E, who fought beside his captain in the machine gun raids and then personally cleaned out one menacing nest; Private Berger Loman of Company H, who captured an officer and fourteen men after silencing a machine gun; and Sergeant Willie Sandlin of Company H, who rushed and put out of commission several enemy nests.

By means of such heroic fighting the advancing troops forced their way through the woods. The first battalion, on the right flank, swung toward



THIS WAS THE TOWN OF FORGES

A squad of the 108th Engineers are building a road through the center of the town.

the east to reach its objective. It became subjected to heavy machine gun fire from commanding positions in the Ravine des Rapilleux, but the soldiers rushed the nests, captured or killed the gunners, and broke through.

The battalion continued to advance steadily until it reached its objective, the railroad tracks paralleling the west bank of the Meuse.

To Company D, on the right of the first battalion, had been assigned the special mission of cleaning up the trenches and strong-points in the direction of the town of Forges and in the town itself. Upon reaching Diogenes Trench, Company D swung to the right along the edge of the wood and, brushing aside the opposition which it encountered, captured the town of Forges.



AN AERIAL VIEW OF FORGES WOOD

Showing part of the terrain over which the 132nd advanced on September 26.



THE GERMAN BEER WAS GOOD AT FORGES
The officer at the left is Lieutenant Rheinfrank.

It then pushed on to the east, reaching the bank of the Meuse in time to establish liaison with the rest of the battalion when it reached its objective.

Meantime, the second battalion executed a turning movement toward the Meuse along a narrow gauge railroad running about 300 yards west of the Forges-Drillancourt road. The battalion proceeded through the wood, fighting stubbornly for every foot gained, until the right

flank reached the road running east and west through the center of the forest. It then advanced in a due easterly direction, always in the face of severe fire, until it, too, faced the Meuse.

The third battalion followed in support of the second until it reached the wood. Then it inclined to the west, went around the edge of the wood, and filled the gap caused by the turning movement of the other battalions. Detachments were left to mop up positions in the woods and guard approaches where counterattacks might be made.

The plan of attack had completely surprised the enemy. The 132nd, after crossing No Man's Land in front of the German lines, had executed an encircling movement, hitting the enemy on the flank instead of the front as he expected. All the enemy machine guns were laid to meet an attack from the front. Men of the 132nd attacked and captured machine gun crews which were firing blindly to the front in blissful ignorance of the fact that there were no troops there. Many have called this one of the most successful operations of the war.

The regiment's objectives were reached by 10 o'clock, after an advance of five kilometers. More than 800 prisoners were captured and great quantities of arms and ammunition were taken, and the casualties of the 132nd were one officer and fifteen men killed and seventy-two men wounded. The captured ordnance and stores included four 6-inch howitzers, with large quantities of ammunition; ten field pieces, with ammunition; ten trench mortars; one hundred and nine machine guns and a great deal of ammunition; two anti-tank guns; quantities of small arms ammunition, grenades, and pyrotechnics; a dump of engineering material; a wagon load of signal apparatus; eight railroad cars, and miscellaneous stores.

The victory added to the regiment's prestige and confidence. Picked German troops had been overwhelmingly defeated, and the men of the 132nd had shown extraordinary bravery. The men who received the Congressional Medal were not the only ones who distinguished themselves in the battle. Sergeant Major Alfred W. Heuer of the second battalion and Private Henry Hoy of Company A risked their lives to save comrades from death; Corporal Eli Shapiro of Company D led his squad through the battle, in spite of serious wounds; Captain John R. Weaver of Company A, Sergeant George W. Miller of Company F, Sergeant Earl J. Cheevers of the signal section, Corporal Victor Peterson and Private

Charles Schultz of Company H and Private George Korsysko of Company H displayed exceptional gallantry in attacking machine gun nests. First Lieutenant Ralph W. Stine was killed by a sniper's bullet when gallantly leading his platoon against an entrenched position of the enemy.

Nor did all the glory belong to the fighting men. Captain (later Major) William E. Kendall, the regimental surgeon, after assigning a battalion surgeon to each of the attacking waves, advanced with the first wave. "This is our first big engagement," he told Colonel Davis before the battle began. "I am going with one of the attacking waves in order to let each officer and man of the medical department know that I do not expect of them any more than I would do myself. I know them to be a brave lot and want to be one of them."

Captain Kendall continued with the attacking wave until the objective was reached, establishing dressing stations and supervising the removal and treatment of the wounded. Captain Kendall was right. He had a brave lot. In this, as in other actions, the medical officers and men of the 132nd did heroic work.

The regiment held its position on the west bank of the Meuse until October 4, when it was withdrawn to Malancourt to act as a reserve to the corps. The time was spent in strengthening the defenses and reconnoitering in expectation of another attack. Scouts covered the entire regimental front, from Consenvoye to Brabant, obtaining information to be used when the time should come for crossing the Meuse. The enemy kept up a steady fire on the trenches, causing many casualties but failing to dislodge the 132nd.



MAJOR WILLIAM E. KENDALL
Regimental surgeon of the 132nd.

After the withdrawal, the third battalion and the machine gun company were attached to the Fourth Division. The remaining units of the regiment were sent back to the Meuse to participate in a projected attack on the Bois de Chaume, the Bois du Plat Chêne and Consenvoye, to be launched October 8.

The plan was to have the French attack, and, if possible, capture Consenvoye. The first and second battalions of the 132nd regiment and the second battalion of the 131st were then to cross the river, pass through the



AN OBSERVATION POST NEAR FORGES

In the distance can be seen the town of Consenvoye.

French troops and drive on through the Bois de Chaume and the Bois du Plat Chêne.

At 9 a. m. on October 8 the regiment was informed that the French had reached their objective, and the attack began. The second battalion and Company A of the 124th Machine Gun Battalion, all commanded by Major Gale, were on the right. On the left was Major Dodd with the first battalion and Company D of the 124th Machine Gun Battalion. The second battalion of the 131st and the machine gun company of that regiment were in support, under Major Hamlet C. Ridgway. Each battalion was accompanied by sections of trench mortar and 37 mm. batteries. With the

second battalion in the lead, the regiment crossed the Meuse at Brabant over a bridge constructed by the 108th Engineers. On the east bank it was ranged in battle formation. At 11 o'clock the actual advance began.

Immediately it became evident that the French had not cleared the area assigned to them. Shortly after



THE APPROACH TO CONSENSVOYE BRIDGE

leaving Brabant the right flank came under fire from Consenvoye Wood. A little later the left flank was fired on from Consenvoye. As the advance continued the fire from Consenvoye Wood became more intense. It was decided that, if the attacking troops were to go on, the wood must be cleared of machine gun nests. Lieutenant Arvid Gulbrandsen of Company F, with fifteen men, was ordered to remove the obstacle. This small detachment moved into the wood and soon encountered a strong machine gun nest. Under Lieutenant Gulbrandsen's direction, the men surrounded and attacked the position. The squad was skillfully handled and kept up so effective a fire that the Germans were completely deceived. Believing that the main at-



THE RAILROAD STATION AT CONSENSVOYE



THE CONSENSVOYE CHURCH

Used first by the Germans and later by the Americans as a stable and blacksmith shop.

tack was being made against Consenvoye Wood, the enemy shifted his fire from the main line and concentrated it on the group which was storming the machine gun nest in the wood.

This shift in the fire made it possible for the battalion to continue its advance but it cost the lives of Lieutenant Gulbrandsen and every man in his heroic little band. Fighting against terrific odds, the detachment was wiped out. Sixteen men gave their lives in the execution of an order. Their sacrifice will never be forgotten.

With the right flank no longer menaced, the troops moved forward in lines of combat groups, preceded by scouts. Automatic rifle squads preceded each flank, engaging the machine gun nests while the main line advanced.

The enemy's fire became terrific as Consenvoye was neared. Anti-tank rifles were used with frightful effect. They inflicted heavy casualties and

caused wounds too horrible for description. These guns, however, were stormed and captured, and Major Dodd, whose leadership had been superb, finally led the first battalion into Consenvoye, clearing the town and killing many of the enemy. At this point the attack temporarily rested.

A great many prisoners were taken in Consenvoye, and three Americans were retaken from the enemy. They were Lieutenant Russell A. Schmidt of the 108th Field Signal Battalion and two of his men. The Germans had captured them as they were laying advance wires to be used by the attacking troops. Lieutenant Schmidt himself had been seriously wounded, but had contrived, before being taken prisoner, to sink his copies of plans and orders in the Meuse.

The regiment reformed its lines at Consenvoye and waited for orders to proceed with the attack. The losses had been heavy in the severe fighting in the woods, but magnificent heroism had made possible the elimination of a strong enemy position.



THE APPROACH TO CONSENSVOYE



LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES H.
STANSFIELD

After his service with the 132nd Infantry Colonel Stansfield was division judge advocate and later acting division adjutant.

It would be impossible to recite the individual exploits that won honor for the 132nd in the advance on Consenvoye, but the quality of the regiment's fighting may be judged from the behavior of such men as First Sergeant Johannes S. Anderson of Company B, who, single-handed, attacked a strong-point containing machine guns, capturing twenty-three prisoners, and Private Felix Bird, who took forty-nine men prisoners after killing their officer.

Corporal Robert C. Fraser of Company C also distinguished himself. At the point of his bayonet he marched fifty Germans out of a dugout near Consenvoye. Private Louis Cecilia of Company G won especial honor by routing a gun crew and fighting on in spite of severe wounds.

First Lieutenants Claude H. Craig, Jay T. Baughan and Roger K. Thompson fought so gallantly as to win commissions as captains.

At 4 p. m. the regiment was ordered to resume the attack. Under a rolling barrage the assaulting waves moved forward again, the second battalion on the right, the first battalion on the left and the battalion from the 131st Infantry in support. The enemy's strength had been nearly spent, and by nightfall the line had advanced to the south edge of the Bois de Chaume, where the men dug in for the night.

Next morning at 6 o'clock the artillery again opened fire, and the struggle for possession of the Bois de Chaume began. The enemy, strongly intrenched in the woods, poured a withering fire into the advancing line. Captain Franklin Wood of Company D fell with eleven bullets in his body as he led his men, and the soldiers behind him suffered heavily.

The right battalion encountered strong opposition when the middle of the wood was reached and was delayed for a time. The enemy was routed, however, and the battalion continued to advance, only slightly behind the left flank. There was another delay as the battalion neared the first exploitation objective. Intense fire came from the right flank, which should have been protected by the Twenty-ninth Division which was operating in that sector. This flank attack so harassed the battalion that it did not reach the first exploitation objective until noon, an hour behind the battalion on the left.

As soon as liaison had been effected, strong combat patrols were sent forward in the direction of the second exploitation objective, while both battalions dug themselves in. One company of the support battalion was sent to assist the right flank; the rest of the unit dug in in the rear of the right battalion.



IN THE BOIS DE CHAUME

Front view of a German observation post and machine gun nest.

The combat patrols met stiff opposition but overcame small groups of the enemy and exterminated machine gun nests. They reached the second exploitation objective in good order, and were just digging themselves in when the fog that had hung over the battlefield all day lifted, revealing the enemy's trenches only about 150 feet away.

Troops on both sides were surprised to find their lines so close together. The Germans lost no time in retiring to new positions several hundreds yards to the rear, leaving a few machine guns in the abandoned trenches.

Meanwhile, the right battalion was looking in vain for the division on its right. Orders had been to advance to the second objective without regard for the troops to the right but it soon became evident that a gap of more than a mile had been left in the line, exposing the right flank and giving the enemy a dangerous opening. The division to the right had not even reached its normal objective.



REAR VIEW OF THE SAME NEST

The enemy quickly took advantage of this situation. Small groups began filtering through the gap to harass the right flank. Then a counterattack was launched. Infantry, supported by machine guns, was thrown against the battalion, aided by

heavy artillery fire and a fleet of airplanes. The supporting battalion could not cover the whole exposed front, but the line held under the enemy's hammering and was able to bend slowly backward to close the gap. The counter-attack was repulsed after heavy losses on both sides. Then the line was reorganized, with the left flank remaining on the second exploitation objective and the extreme right flank touching the line of the normal objective. There the regiment hung on until reënforcements had come forward to relieve it and take up the fight. Then it withdrew from the line for a short rest.

Special praise was earned in the Bois de Chaume fighting by the runners. Although telephones, visual signals, and pigeons were used in maintaining



THE AMERICAN CEMETERY AT THE SOUTH END OF THE BOIS DU FAYS
Where some of the men of the third battalion were buried.

liaison, runners gave better service than all other means together. And the messengers of the 132nd maintained communications at the risk of their lives. Color Sergeant Elof Sandstrom, the chief runner of the regiment, won fame for his daring. Others who distinguished themselves repeatedly in this and other battles were Corporal Herman J. Friedman, Corporal William J. Sattler, and Privates Philip Duff, Sidney Hatch, Harvey E. Camell, James J. Snyder, and Paul E. Watson.

The band men, too, deserve honor for their behavior. They acted as stretcher-bearers in battle and faced the fire of the enemy repeatedly to go to the rescue of comrades.

While the first and third battalions had been engaged in the attack

around Consenvoye, the third battalion, under Major Bullington, and the machine gun company, under Captain Harry R. Chadwick, which had been attached to the Fourth Division, had seen equally as severe fighting west of the Meuse.

Immediately after its transfer, the third battalion, accompanied by the machine gunners, had relieved parts of the Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Infantry Regi-

ments in the Bois du Fays, taking over a horseshoe-shaped salient there. As the enemy was strongly entrenched on both sides of the salient, the battalion was exposed to intense artillery and machine gun fire and frequent gas attacks from both flanks.

The battalion went into the line on October 6. The next morning a strong combat patrol from Company M penetrated 300 yards into the enemy's position, determined the strength of the German defenses and located an observation post. Later in the day another patrol was sent out. So annoying did these patrols become that on the morning of October 8 the enemy withdrew from the eastern side of the salient.

With one side of the line relieved, portions of the Fourth Division



GERMAN OFFICERS' QUARTERS IN BOIS DE FORÊT
The type of construction indicates that they were intended for long occupancy.



PANORAMA OF THE TOWN OF BRIEULLES

The principal town in the sector in which the third battalion fought from October 6 to 10.

launched an attack on the morning of the 9th to clear the Bois de Malaumont and reach the northern edge of the Bois de Forêt.

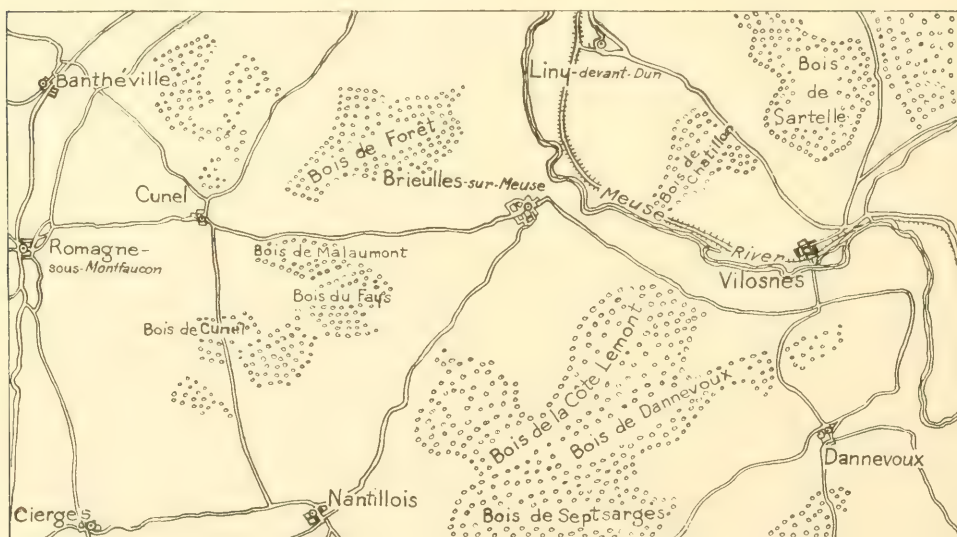
The enemy's resistance was stubborn. On the night of October 10 the men of the 132nd were ordered forward to assist the troops then in position. The battalion advanced through the Bois de Malaumont and at daylight of the next day renewed the attempt to clear the wood.

The advancing lines were subjected to terrific artillery fire, gas shells especially causing many casualties. Hand-to-hand fighting occurred frequently. Machine gun nests were numerous and were strongly placed. Every foot of the way was contested.

To add to the difficulties of the attack, the enemy's fire virtually cut the lines of communication. So many casualties were suffered by carrying parties that in one or two instances all efforts to get rations up to the fighting men had to be abandoned. All along the line rations were insufficient.

The battalion, nevertheless, forged ahead. The line was disorganized several times by artillery fire, but never routed. Each time the attacking waves were reorganized and the stubborn progress was resumed.

When at last the objective had been reached, Major Bullington and all company commanders were casualties; one officer and thirty-seven men had been killed, and eleven officers and three hundred and fifteen men had been wounded or gassed. But the objective had been reached on scheduled time and the woods were clear of Germans. A first lieutenant, Harry Yagle, was in command of the battalion when it left the lines and the ranks had been terribly depleted, but the only comment of the men was: "We gave 'em hell and captured 400 of 'em!"



IN THE FOURTH DIVISION'S SECTOR

Showing the territory covered by the advance of the third battalion, 132nd Infantry.

Instances of great personal heroism in this advance were common, officers and men alike overcoming desperate odds to win their way through the woods.

Lieutenant Homer C. Darling, Lieutenant Albert H. Stout, and Sergeant John Francisco, of Company M, distinguished themselves in hand-to-hand encounters with the enemy and led their men with skill and bravery. First Sergeant Geoffrey L. Hubbard of Company L behaved with similar gallantry, taking command of the company after every officer had been killed or wounded and leading it until the objective had been reached. Lieutenant Earl Wall and Lieutenant Ross L. Williams lost their lives while leading their men. Lieutenant Williams sacrificed himself in an effort to recover wounded men of the machine gun company.

Captain Robert C. Hagan, Captain Charles E. Wise, Lieutenant George W. Hartell, First Sergeant George B. Webber, and Privates Ernest Kruse, Ingeman Jensen, Edward J. Powers and Melvin Myhrune, though wounded, refused to go to the rear until after the battle. Private Powers threw away the "wounded" tag which had been put on him and slipped away from the first aid station to rejoin his comrades. Captain Wise, until he was forcibly removed to a dressing station, directed his company from the shell hole in which he had fallen.

Father (Captain) John L. O'Donnell, the regimental chaplain, was in the thick of the fighting at the Bois du Fays, as he had been at Forges Wood, where he was with the first wave when the objective was reached. In the action at the Bois du Fays, he was in the front lines, caring for the wounded and directing the stretcher bearers. He was gassed at the Bois de Forêt on October 10 but refused to leave the line until he was exhausted. He was then removed to a hospital.

Captain Chadwick was wounded when in the front lines with his machine gun crews. Private Carl Swanson lost his life in attempting to assist the captain—a shell struck him as he was lifting the wounded officer to a stretcher.

Others whose heroism helped make the advance possible were Corporal



CAPTAIN JOHN L. O'DONNELL

Regimental chaplain, awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for "his unceasing efforts on behalf of the men's welfare. Wherever he was needed he set an example for courage and heroism which appreciably raised the morale of those for whom he worked."



INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH AT DANNEVOUX

Thomas P. Tibbetts, of Company L, who led a reconnaissance patrol through the German lines; Sergeant James Reynolds, also of Company L, who cleaned out three machine gun nests; and Privates Irving B. Torfin and Adolph Prushkek of the same company, who carried messages through heavy fire.

How well the Fourth Division appreciated the battalion's services may be judged from the citations won by the unit. Colonel F. W.

Wise, of the United States Marine Corps, who was in command of the Fifty-ninth Infantry, said in an order:

"I wish to call attention to the splendid services rendered by the officers and men of the third battalion, 132nd Infantry, under command of Major Bullington, while attached to this regiment from October 6 to October 10. * * * Their service was performed under most trying conditions."

Brigadier General E. E. Booth, commanding the Eighth Infantry Brigade, had this to say: "This battalion rendered excellent service and showed the splendid material of which it is composed by performing its work without a murmur under a grilling artillery and machine gun fire."



NESTLING IN THE VALLEY, THE TOWN OF DANNEVOUX

After the battalion had rejoined the regiment in a rest area, replacement troops were sent forward to fill the ranks. To these men great credit is due, for they learned with amazing rapidity and served well, though many of them had never fired an army rifle. Some of the new men, unfortunately, were not physically fit for the rigors of hard campaigning, but the majority became good soldiers.

The regiment was ready for action again by October 14 and was ordered to the front lines near Dannevoux. The enemy kept up a continuous fire of gas and high explosive shells, but the 132nd's gas discipline was so good by this time that little damage was done. A quiet week was spent at Dannevoux. Then the regiment was transferred to the Troyon sector, about thirty miles southwest of Metz. It went into the line there on October 24



IN THE STREETS OF TROYON

These men were not unwilling to have their photographs taken.

and immediately encountered greater enemy activity. The 132nd's patrols maintained the upper hand, however, engaging the enemy nightly and taking many prisoners. In this valuable work Lieutenant Howard B. Gregory, who had won recognition as a patrol officer at Dead Man's Hill, again distinguished himself. On three occasions he took out patrols and returned with prisoners.

Until the morning of the last day of the war, patrolling was the only activity in which the men of the 132nd engaged. But in the early hours of that memorable November 11, part of the 132nd, coöperating with other troops of the Sixty-sixth Brigade, drove the enemy out of the town of Butgnéville. The other units of the regiment attacked the Bois de Warville.

Although the men knew that the armistice was to take effect at 11 o'clock, they jumped into the fight fiercely. And the enemy, just as well aware

that the fighting would end in a few hours, resisted strongly. But promptly at 11 o'clock all firing ceased, with the regiment well in advance of its former position.

Immediately the Germans left their trenches, making signs of friendliness and begging for food and tobacco. They had almost to be driven away from the American lines, in accordance with orders from general headquarters against "fraternization with the enemy."

In the evening the signing of the armistice was celebrated with impromptu fireworks. Rockets and star shells captured from the enemy were sent out over No Man's Land.

Thousands of French and Russian prisoners, released from work in the Briey mine regions, swarmed in upon the Illinoisans after the signing of the armistice. They had to be fed and clothed, for all of them were in rags



THE BAND AT MONTE CARLO

Winners of the Thirty-third Division and the Sixth Army Corps championships.

and emaciated by hunger. Major Bullington, who by this time had returned to duty, was put in charge of them and handled the relief work in an able manner.

Often the sight of food started a stampede among these starving men, and it became necessary to establish guard lines at every mess. All were provided with good food and warm clothing, however, and finally sent to special camps in the rear.

The 132nd remained in the Troyon sector until December 7, when the march into Germany was begun. Some of the men were without proper shoes, but in all other respects the regiment was fit for the journey and made it easily. The route led through the Metz and Briey regions, thence into Luxemburg, and finally into Germany.

The regions through which the regiment passed presented an astonishing contrast to devastated France. The well-tilled fields and pretty villages seemed untouched by war.

The Illinoisans reached Germany on December 15, but were ordered back to Luxemburg five days later because of lack of billeting space. In the pretty duchy the regiment went into winter quarters, scattered in billets in many little villages. At one time, so small were the hamlets, the 132nd occupied no fewer than fourteen villages.

Although the fighting had ended, training was continued and the regiment kept itself in fine condition. But the winter was not spent entirely in work. Amateur theatricals, athletics, horse and motor transport shows, and other amusements kept the men contented.

In all these activities the 132nd distinguished itself. The regimental transport was adjudged the best in the division, and then the division's



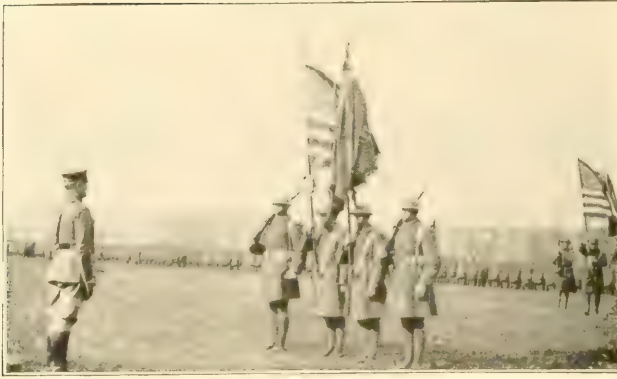
THE REGIMENT AT ETTTELBRUCK
Lined up for the review by General Pershing.

transport won the distinction of being rated among the best in the A. E. F. The 132nd Infantry band won the division prize and later the Sixth Corps championship, getting a fifteen-day trip to Nice and Monte Carlo as a reward.

At last came the long-awaited order starting the regiment toward home. On May 10, 1919, it boarded its last French train and started toward Brest. The men rode in the "40 Hommes, 8 Chevaux" cars, but no one complained now. To be homeward bound in any kind of conveyance compensated for the inconvenience.

A short stop was made at Pontanezen barracks, where the regiment was "decootied" and fitted with new clothing. Then it embarked on the same ship which had carried it to France and sailed away toward the west.

As the transport steamed into New York harbor on the morning of May 24, it was met by Governor Lowden and the Illinois welcoming com-



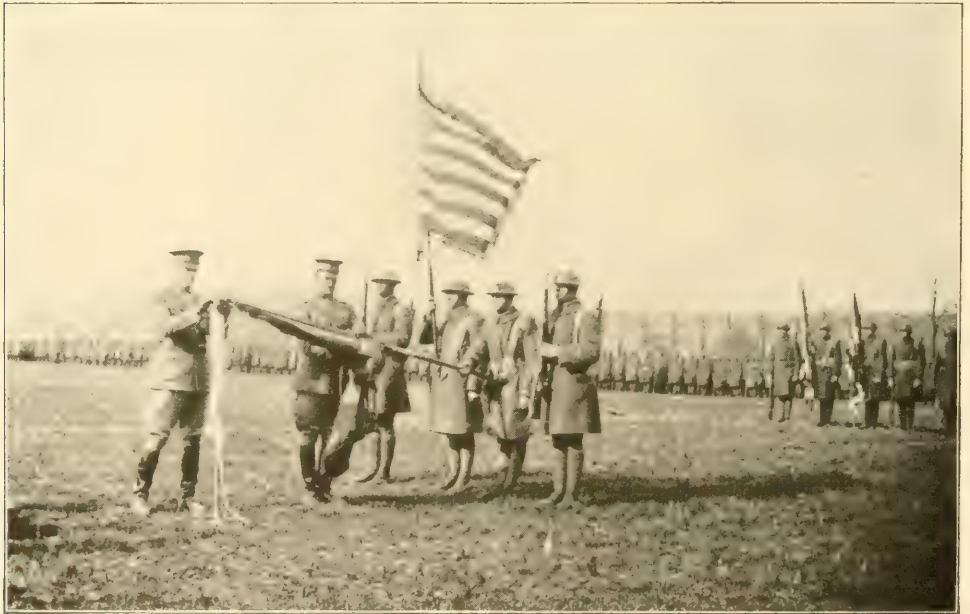
THE COLORS ADVANCE FOR DECORATION

mittee. The Governor and his associates accompanied the regiment to Camp Mills, where they formally welcomed the men back and assured them of Illinois' pride in their record.

From Camp Mills the men who had joined the regiment as replacements were sent to their home camps for discharge. Then the rest

of the men, nearly 2,200 of them, started on to Illinois. After two years' absence they were returning to their home state with a record of which any regiment might be proud. They had fought hard and gallantly. Ten officers and two hundred and fifty-two men had been left lying in France; thirty officers and one thousand and eighty-seven men had been wounded. Such was the price in blood the regiment had paid for its victories.

Hardships and sufferings were well rewarded when the regiment reached Chicago. The men will never forget the welcome accorded them. With the city's cheers still ringing in their ears, the men of the 132nd proceeded to Camp Grant, where demobilization formally closed the regimental history.



GENERAL PERSHING DECORATING THE COLORS OF THE 132ND



COLONEL DAVIS AND STAFF

Front row: Captain Becker, Major Thompson, Major Kendall, Lieutenant Colonel Stansfield, Colonel Davis, Major Gale, Major Dodd, Major Yagle.
 Rear row: Lieutenants Jacobs and Snyder, Captains Weaver, McNamee and Vickery, Lieutenant Flint, Captain O'Donnell, Lieutenant LaVallie.

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 132ND INFANTRY WHO WERE KILLED IN ACTION,
DIED OF WOUNDS OR DIED OF DISEASE OVERSEAS*Captain*

Franklin Wood

*First Lieutenants*Ralph W. Stine
Wm. S. Wolf, Jr.
Ross L. Williams*Second Lieutenants*James Ivan Dappert
Arvid W. Gulbrandsen
Wilbur A. Mathews
Theodore Nelson
Raymond Preston
Earl L. Wall
Albert H. Stout*Sergeants*Walter DeHaven
Rudolph Erdman
Wesley Foster
John Q. Hartell
George R. Hunsaker
Walter E. Johnson
George W. Lee
Ivan McCutcheon
Jack L. Milloy
Oscar Peterson
James A. Purdon
Albert Ratajik
Royce V. Wallace
Robert Yarmo*Corporals*George M. Anderson
James J. Beran
Charles Brick
Joseph R. Cantwell
William Chizum
Harry P. Deiss
Adam S. Faltynski
Mike George
John Hanus
Willis J. Henshaw
John J. Hogan
John V. Janiszewski
Christ Johnson
Martin M. Johnson
John F. Lamont
Fredolph J. Lindhuldt
John E. Lynch
Robert J. Maher
James J. McCarthy
Harry H. Meyer
Harry H. Heysembourg
Walter C. Murray
Emmett Patrick O'DonneilAnthony Paterakis
James J. Pavlis
Arnold S. Rening
William F. Rochford
Marshall D. Ross
Paul Siclar
Edward Siers
John F. Slusinski
Clement R. Steele
Fred D. Stevenson
Albert F. Wittman*Cook*

Edward Hain

Bugler

Ernest Whipper

*Mechanics*Bronislaw Gosztowt
Alexander J. Kawciznski
Emil G. F. Schieve
John Schook*Privates, First Class*Stanley F. Bayarek
Richard Bollatto
Charles C. Clark
John Coco
Philip Conduiti
Michael J. Durkin
Charles L. Eddy
Paul Fitzner
Edward G. Fogarty
Glenn E. Gambrill
Rafael P. Garza
Joseph Greco
Edward Harris
John P. Huberty
Henry Hubick
John Jaski
Sydney Kirkeng
Casimir Lisewski
Alfred Madson
Clifford McCutcheon
Louis Notardonado
Adolph Oium
John Papas
James Papovasilupulos
Joseph H. Peterka
Isadore Pobstman
Emil F. Redding
Edward R. Reeves
Frank Roach
John C. Scalzitti
Frank H. Schubert
Harry Seal

Clarence E. Seth
John F. Slusinski
Joseph F. Steiber
Cilinion F. Whitt
Michael Washa

Privates

George Annagnostopoulos
Harry O. Altenberg
Gust Barstad
John P. Bast
Leonard F. Becker
Mandel Beerstel
Arthur A. Beyer
John Blasius, Jr.
Elmer Borgeson
Bertis L. Bradley
Fred W. Brown
Oswald H. Burmester
Homer W. Bussong
Clarence T. Butler
Edward A. Carbiener
Phillip Capogna
Emedo Camili
Marius H. Christiansen
James P. Cleary
Cloyd Cravens
Arthur H. Dahlman
Edward Dardis
Benjamin S. Davis
Edward Decowski
John R. DeLong
Peter D. De Young
Sylvester Dobinski
Charles Domiano
Charles Darion
Adam J. Ducabage
Elijah T. Duckworth
Frank O. Dunlavey
James Dunne
Everett R. Duress
Sebastian Emma
Henry H. Engelhardt
Albert J. Erickson
John Essenmacher
Alvin Fengestad
Gustave Franson
Arthur A. Frederickson
John J. Frerichs
Theodore G. Frisse
Edward Fucik
John A. Gabrielson
Joseph Corkowski
Edward J. Gadbois
Peter Gednill
Jacob Gelombirki
Charles Glemzer
William M. Grant
Frank F. Gresiak
George M. Hanson

Lloyd Haws
Louis Haycox
Clark S. Hazlett
Richard Hill
Paul Hoover
Walenty Horzewski
Sidney Johnson
Hyman Kaufman
Herbert J. Keilman
William Kelly
Thomas Kindel
William Kirschenbaum
Elmer Klauck
Paul Kokoszka
George Korsysko
Joseph V. Kozielski
Joseph Kiwiatkowski
Benjamin L. Lamb
Orbra Leath
Sam Levinsky
Gustave Lindbloom
Joseph Lisiecki
Alfred E. Lyng
Charles E. Maguire
Theodore L. Manhom
James Manguso
Arthur L. Marske
Dominico Mattuci
George W. McDonald
John G. McDonald
Patrick B. McEniery
Robert R. McKibben
James McPeak
William J. Metzen
Ignazio Miosi
Eddie C. Momb
Roy S. Moore
Edward C. Mullens
Carl F. Nitz
Dominick O'Berto
James O'Brien
William G. O'Brien
Patrick W. O'Connell
Antone Ogren
Alphonso J. O'Laughlin
Patrick O'Leary
Ben M. Ooster
Richard J. O'Reiley
George Oszuscik
Carl E. Otto
Peter Owseychick
Ben Paganini
Fred C. Passick
Emil A. Peo
Junius Perry
Luigi Perri
Floyd J. Pound
Arthur A. Petermeier
Erwin A. Peters
Frank Petrick

George S. Poston
 Maurice B. Quillen
 M. Rabinowitz
 Willie A. Ramsey
 Nelson F. Ratcliff
 Jesse H. Reinhart
 William R. Rhodes
 Dale Rice
 Robert J. Rodgers
 Anton Romsos
 Bennedetto Salvadori
 Fred W. Sanders, Jr.
 Felix Scherrpa
 Charles Schultz
 Earl L. Sears
 Rurget L. Shearer
 Frank H. Sheldon
 Edward Shart
 Jacob Siegel
 James T. Snider
 John Sobanski
 John A. Stone
 George A. Stall
 August F. Soucheck
 Lloyd K. Spears
 Fred Stancik

Vincent Stankiewicz
 Walter Stasiak
 Carl E. Swanson
 Joseph O. Sweet
 Macario Taglieri
 Lee A. Taylor
 David Thyr
 Samuel E. Tinkey
 Melville G. Tierney
 Edward H. Tosel
 Theodore Trost
 Theodore L. Trouth
 Louis Tveite
 Taddeus A. Tyk
 Charles B. Updike
 Joseph P. Vogt
 Frederick G. Vilim
 Arthur Vidal
 James T. Venable
 Melvius Wold
 Bruno Wojciechowski
 Chester Wiszowaty
 Jose Wesolowski
 Harry Yauch
 John S. Zakrzewski
 Fred M. Ziegler

DECORATIONS RECEIVED BY OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 132ND INFANTRY

Colonel

Abel Davis
 Distinguished Service Cross

Majors

Brendan J. Dodd
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Chevalier Legion of Honor
 Croix de Guerre with Palm Leaf
 John J. Bullington
 Belgian Croix de Guerre

Captains

Harry R. Chadwick
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Christie F. McCormick
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Croix de Guerre with Gold Star
 Charles J. McNamee
 Croix de Guerre with Bronze Star
 George H. Mallon
 Medal of Honor
 Chevalier Legion of Honor
 Croix de Guerre with Palm Leaf
 William J. Masoner
 Croix de Guerre with Gold Star
 John L. O'Donnell
 Distinguished Service Medal
 Frank E. Schram
 The Military Cross

Robert Wigglesworth

Distinguished Service Cross
 Croix de Guerre for merit
 Croix de Guerre with Palm Leaf

Charles E. Wise

Distinguished Service Cross

First Lieutenants

Julian W. Jacobs
 Croix de Guerre with Gold Star
 Ralph W. Stine
 Distinguished Service Cross

Second Lieutenants

Homer C. Darling
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Arvid W. Gulbrandsen
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Michael Komorowsky
 The Military Cross
 Belgian Cross
 Theodore V. Nelson
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Albert H. Stout
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Earl L. Wall
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Henry A. Yagle
 Distinguished Service Cross
 The Military Cross

First Sergeants

Johannes S. Anderson
 Medal of Honor
 Medaille Militaire
 Croix de Guerre with Palm Leaf
 Belgian Croix de Guerre
 Sydney G. Gumpertz
 Medal of Honor
 Medaille Militaire
 Croix de Guerre with Palm Leaf
 Martin E. Smith
 Distinguished Service Cross
 George B. Webber
 Distinguished Service Cross

Sergeants

Monred A. Bordwick
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Samuel E. Casaga
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Earl J. Cheevers
 Distinguished Service Cross
 John Francisco
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Frank A. Kojane
 Distinguished Service Cross
 The Military Medal
 John I. Postula
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Lawrence E. Rue
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Croix de Guerre with Palm Leaf
 Willie Sandlin
 Medal of Honor
 Medaille Militaire
 Croix de Guerre with Palm Leaf
 Jacob B. Ternig
 Distinguished Service Cross

Corporals

John DeSmidt
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Distinguished Conduct Medal
 Robert C. Fraser
 Croix de Guerre with Bronze Star
 Harry Jones
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Earl Lamb
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Albert C. Painsipp
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Distinguished Conduct Medal
 Victor Peterson
 Distinguished Service Cross
 William J. Sattler
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Eli Shapiro
 Distinguished Service Cross

Privates, First Class

Felix Bird
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Belgian Croix de Guerre
 Croix de Guerre with Palm Leaf
 Sidney Hatch
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Lawrence A. Vizenor
 Distinguished Service Cross
 John R. Waterhouse
 Distinguished Service Cross

Privates

Harvey E. Camell
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Louis Cecilia
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Croix de Guerre with Palm Leaf
 Fred Cummins
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Croix de Guerre with Gold Star
 Gilbert R. Dalton
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Phillip E. Duff
 Distinguished Service Cross
 William C. Frieson
 Croix de Guerre with Gold Star
 Edward Fogarty
 Croix de Guerre with Bronze Star
 Louis M. Giesecke
 Distinguished Service Cross
 George C. Heuth
 Croix de Guerre with Bronze Star
 Sidney Holzman
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Henry Hoy
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Ingeman Jensen
 Distinguished Service Cross
 George Korsysko
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Berger Loman
 Medal of Honor
 Medaille Militaire
 Croix de Guerre with Palm Leaf
 William Loeffler
 Croix de Guerre with Bronze Star
 Melvin Myhrune
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Atilio Nucci
 Croix de Guerre with Bronze Star
 Edward J. Powers
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Croix de Guerre with Palm Leaf
 Charles Schultz
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Harry Shelly
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Medaille Militaire
 Croix de Guerre with Palm Leaf
 Distinguished Conduct Medal

James J. Snyder
Distinguished Service Cross
Carl Swanson
Distinguished Service Cross

Fred R. Wilkins
Distinguished Service Cross
The Military Medal

CITATIONS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR

Captain George H. Mallon:

In Forges Wood, September 26, 1918, becoming separated from the balance of his company because of a fog, Captain Mallon, with nine soldiers, pushed forward and attacked nine active hostile machine guns, capturing all of them without the loss of a man. Continuing on through the woods, he led his men in attacking a battery of four 155-millimeter howitzers which were in action, rushing the position and capturing the battery and its crew. In this encounter, Captain Mallon personally attacked one of the enemy with his fists. Later, when the party came upon two more machine guns, this officer sent men to the flanks while he rushed forward directly in the face of the fire and silenced the guns, being the first one of the party to reach the nest. The exceptional gallantry and determination displayed by Captain Mallon resulted in the capture of 100 prisoners, eleven machine guns, four 155-millimeter howitzers, and one anti-aircraft gun.

First Sergeant Johannes S. Anderson, Company B:

At Consenvoye, October 8, 1918, while his company was being held up by intense artillery and machine gun fire, Sergeant Anderson, without aid, voluntarily left the company and worked his way to the rear of the nest that was offering the most stubborn resistance. His advance was made through an open area, and under constant hostile fire, but the mission was successfully accomplished and Sergeant Anderson not only silenced the gun and captured it, but also brought back with him twenty-three prisoners.

First Sergeant Sydney G. Gumpertz, Company E:

In Forges Wood, September 26, 1918, when the advancing line was held up by machine gun fire, Sergeant Gumpertz left the platoon of which he was in command and started with two other soldiers through a heavy barrage toward the machine gun nest. His two companions soon became casualties from bursting shells, but Sergeant Gumpertz continued on alone in the face of direct fire from the machine gun, jumped into the nest and silenced the gun, capturing nine of the crew.

Sergeant Willie Sandlin, Company A:

At Forges Wood, September 26, 1918, Sergeant Sandlin advanced alone directly on a machine gun nest which was holding up the line with its fire. He killed the crew with a grenade and enabled the line to advance. Later in the day Sergeant Sandlin attacked alone and put out of action two other machine gun nests, setting a splendid example of bravery and coolness to his men.

Private Berger Loman, Company H:

Near Consenvoye, October 9, 1918, when his company had reached a point within 100 yards of its objective, to which it was advancing under terrific machine gun fire, Private Loman, voluntarily and unaided, made his way forward, after all others had taken shelter from the direct fire of an enemy machine gun. He crawled to a flank position of the gun, and, after killing or capturing the entire crew, turned the machine gun on the retreating enemy.

CITATIONS FOR THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

Colonel Abel Davis:

Near Consenvoye, October 9, 1918, Colonel Davis' regiment, upon reaching its objective after a difficult advance involving two changes of direction, was subjected to a determined counter-attack. Disregarding the heavy shell and machine gun fire, Colonel Davis personally assumed command, and by his fearless leadership and courage the enemy was driven back.

Major Brendan J. Dodd:

Near Consenvoye, October 8, 1918, when the attacking first wave was halted by machine gun fire, Major Dodd crossed the line, and, getting in front of the fire, located the direction from



WINNERS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR

Above, left to right: Captain George H. Mallon, First Sergeant Sidney Gumpertz.
Below, left to right: First Sergeant Johannes S. Anderson, Private Willie Sandlin.

which it was coming. He then directed a flanking fire on the stronghold and so encouraged his men that the attack was renewed. His great bravery resulted in a highly successful attack, during which many of the enemy were killed or captured and a large number of our men who had been taken prisoners earlier in the day were rescued.

Captain Harry A. Chadwick:

Near Bois du Fays, October 11, 1918, although wounded when placing his machine gun in position preparatory to attack, Captain Chadwick remained on duty for several hours, constantly exposing himself to fire as he moved along the front line to encourage his men. He remained on duty until exhausted by loss of blood.

Captain Christie F. McCormick:

Near Consenvoye, October 9, 1918, surrounded by the enemy and unable to communicate with the rest of his regiment, Captain McCormick, with only five men, maintained an advanced position against a counterattack by picked troops, remaining in this perilous place throughout the night under terrific fire of artillery and machine guns until the arrival of supporting troops.

Captain Robert Wigglesworth:

Near Consenvoye, October 9, 1918, when the two platoons he was leading in attack were held up by terrific fire from two machine guns, Captain Wigglesworth ordered his men to lie down and he, single-handed, rushed one nest, killing the gunner and capturing the crew. He then forced the surrender of the second gun crew.

Captain Charles E. Wise:

Near Bois de Forêt, October 12, 1918, when leading his company in advance, Captain Wise was severely wounded but continued to lead his men until he became so weak that he was unable to advance. He then directed the advance from a shell hole until the command could be turned over to the first sergeant, all other officers having become casualties.

First Lieutenant Ralph W. Stine (deceased):

Near Forges, September 26, 1918, Lieutenant Stine led a squad which wiped out six machine gun nests and put the crews of five others to flight. At the last nest he met stubborn resistance and was instantly killed by a sniper as he was advancing upon it at close range.

Second Lieutenant Homer C. Darling:

Near Bois du Fays, October 10-12, 1918, exposed to heavy machine gun fire from the front and right flank, Lieutenant Darling led his platoon forward through heavy brush, although it suffered heavy casualties. He and one other member of his platoon attacked a machine gun nest and captured three machine guns and five prisoners. In hand-to-hand fighting he personally killed five Germans and wounded others.



SECOND LIEUTENANT THEODORE V. NELSON

Second Lieutenant Arvid W. Gulbrandsen (deceased):

Near Bois de Chaume, October 8, 1918, leading his platoon against a machine gun nest which was inflicting severe casualties on his battalion, Lieutenant Gulbrandsen continued to advance alone in the face of the annihilating machine gun fire, after fourteen of his men were killed about him. Before he reached his objective he was killed by machine gun fire.

Second Lieutenant Theodore V. Nelson (deceased):

In the Bois de Chaume, near Consenvoye, October 9, 1918, when the right platoon of his company was held up by machine gun fire, Lieutenant Nelson, alone and in the face of direct fire, attacked the gun crew, killing the gunner and capturing two prisoners. After reaching his objective, he was wounded but refused to be evacuated and continued to direct the operations of his company. When an enemy counterattack forced a withdrawal of his company, he ordered the men who were assisting him to the rear to leave him. He later died of wounds.



WINNERS OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

Top row: Captain H. F. Chadwick, Lieutenant Homer C. Darling, Major Brendan J. Dodd.
Second row: Lieutenant Arvid Gulbrandsen, Captain C. F. McCormick, Lieutenant R. W. Stine.
Third row: Captain Robert Wigglesworth, Captain Charles E. Wise, Major Harry A. Yagle.



THE KING AT MOLLIENS AU BOIS
The officer being decorated is Lieutenant
(later Major) Yagle.

of a heavy fog, worked his way to the rear of an enemy machine gun crew, which had the range on the attacking wave. He opened fire from the rear. The crew, believing itself surrounded by a superior force, surrendered. He made two officers and fifteen men his prisoners and took them to the rear.

First Sergeant George B. Webber, Machine Gun Company:

Near Brieuilles, October 8, 1918, when it appeared evident that his forces would give way under the pressure of unusually severe fire, Sergeant Webber jumped forward and, taking command of a machine gun crew, led it into the front line, where he remained two days. He refused evacuation while suffering from a severe gassing, until he collapsed under the strain.

Sergeant Monred A. Bordwick, Company C:

Near Consenvoye, October 8, 1918, Sergeant Bordwick, in charge of a flank patrol of four men during an attack, entered a village occupied by the enemy in force and captured forty-two prisoners and three machine guns, which were holding up the advance of the battalion from the left flank. He displayed marked courage and ability as a leader.

Sergeant Samuel E. Casaga, Company A:

Near St. Maurice, November 4, 1918, Sergeant Casaga was a member of a patrol that was stopped on the edge of a wood by machine gun fire. While his comrades returned the fire he crawled to the flank of the enemy's position, disregarding the machine gun fire, and, single-handed, captured a prisoner whom he brought back.

Sergeant Earl Cheevers:

At Forges Wood, September 26, 1918, Sergeant Cheevers saw four Germans run into a dugout. Without orders and armed only with a pistol he entered the dugout and brought out twelve prisoners.

Second Lieutenant Albert H. Stout (deceased):

In Bois de Forêt, October 12, 1918, after the battalion objective had been reached, Lieutenant Stout's platoon, which was in the front wave, was attacked from the rear by enemy troops that had penetrated the line from the left. Lieutenant Stout quickly changed his position and led his men in a hand-to-hand fight. All of the hostile force, forty men and six machine guns were killed or captured, Lieutenant Stout himself killing three Germans and capturing one machine gun.

Second Lieutenant Earl W. Wall (deceased):

In the Bois de Malaumont, October 8, 1918, Lieutenant Wall led a reconnaissance patrol into the wood. The patrol encountered severe machine gun fire, but Lieutenant Wall, although twice wounded, continued forward with two soldiers until he secured the desired information.

Second Lieutenant Harry A. Yagle:

At Hamel, July 4, 1918, when digging in at his final objective, Lieutenant Yagle came under fire from machine guns in a sunken road 200 yards to the right front. With Sergeant Kojane and two Australian soldiers he rushed the position and captured eight prisoners.

First Sergeant Martin E. Smith, Company C:

At Bois de Chaume, October 9, 1918, when his company was held up by heavy machine gun fire, Sergeant Smith, under cover



WINNERS OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

Top row: Second Lieutenant Albert H. Stout, First Sergeant Martin Smith, Sergeant Monred A. Bordwick.

Second row: Sergeants Samuel E. Casaga, Frank A. Kojane, John I. Postula.

Bottom row: Sergeant Jacob B. Ternig, Corporal John J. DeSmidt, Corporal Harry Jones.

Sergeant John Francisco, Company M:

In the Bois de Forêt, October 12, 1918, Sergeant Francisco, then a private, displayed remarkable heroism and leadership. During the afternoon the enemy made three strong counterattacks, and during these attacks Sergeant Francisco gathered together fragments of squads and assumed command of them. He led them against the enemy, approaching from the rear of the right flank and was personally responsible for the capture of four machine guns and five prisoners.

Sergeant Frank A. Kojane, Company G:

At Hamel, July 4, 1918, when digging in at his final objective, Sergeant Kojane came under fire of a machine gun in a sunken road 200 yards to the right front. With Lieutenant Yagle and two Australian soldiers he rushed the position and captured eight prisoners and the gun.

Sergeant John I. Postula, Company H:

Near Forges Wood, September 26, 1918, when the advance of his platoon was held up by enemy fire, Sergeant Postula advanced alone against a machine gun nest and killed the crew. He brought back the gun and his platoon was enabled to renew the advance. He showed marked personal bravery under heavy fire.

Sergeant Lawrence E. Rue, Company E:

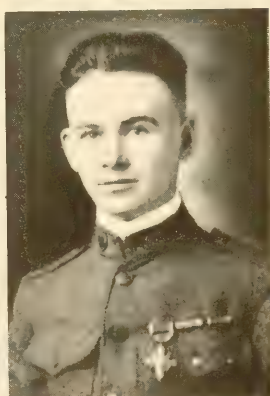
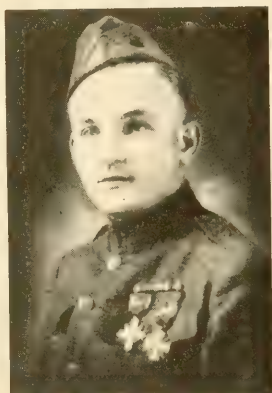
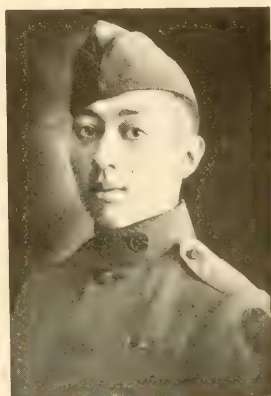
Near Consenvoye, October 8, 1918, Sergeant Rue had led his platoon to its objective when orders were received to shift the line in preparation for a counterattack. He thereupon opened fire with an automatic rifle and remained behind, under heavy artillery and machine gun fire, until the last man of his platoon had reached the designated line.

Sergeant Jacob B. Ternig, Company C:

Near Forges Wood, September 26, 1918, Sergeant Ternig had just captured a German captain when fire was opened on his platoon from three concealed machine guns. Showing great bravery and presence of mind, Sergeant Ternig, who speaks German, ran into the enemy emplacement, taking his prisoner with him, and compelled the crews to cease firing. When this was done his platoon was able to advance without loss and take over the positions and thirty prisoners.



THE REGIMENTAL BAND AT GERMONVILLE



WINNERS OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

Top row: Corporals Victor Peterson, William J. Sattler, Eli Shapiro.

Second row: First Class Privates Felix Bird, Sidney Hatch, John R. Waterhouse.

Bottom row: Privates Louis Cecilia, Fred Cummins, Philip Duff.

Corporal John J. DeSmidt, Company G:

At Hamel, July 4, 1918, Corporal DeSmidt, when his platoon was under heavy fire from a machine gun, located the gun and with the assistance of an Australian crept up to the position, seized the gun, and forced the crew to carry it back to our lines.

Corporal Harry Jones, Company G:

Near Consenvoye, October 8, 1918, Corporal Jones showed unusual personal bravery when his platoon was held up by fire from a machine gun emplacement. Crawling forward alone, he worked his way to the flank of the position and rushed it, bayoneting one German and taking two prisoners. His action enabled his platoon to advance at once.

Corporal Earl Lamb, Company F:

Near Consenvoye, October 9, 1918, Corporal Lamb, when the advance of his platoon was stopped by a machine gun, charged the gun from the flank, wounded one of the gunners, and captured the other two members of the gun crew, with the gun. Remaining in an advanced position under fire throughout the day, he used the captured gun in breaking up a counterattack.

Corporal Albert C. Painsipp, Company A:

At Hamel, July 4, 1918, Corporal Painsipp, single-handed, attacked a machine gun emplacement. Although wounded in the leg when a machine gun was trained on him, he boldly attacked it with hand grenades and drove off the crew.

Corporal Victor Peterson, Company H:

Near Forges, September 26, 1918, when his platoon was held up by a heavy flanking machine gun fire, Corporal Peterson advanced alone ahead of the platoon, on his own initiative, and successfully cleaned up a machine gun nest with hand grenades and captured the gun.

Corporal William J. Sattler, Headquarters Company:

At Bois de Forêt, October 6-13, 1918, Corporal Sattler was in charge of all runners at the advance post of command of the regiment. Although so seriously gassed that his eyes were swollen shut and his voice was affected, he refused to be evacuated, but continued on duty. October 10, when all runners were wounded or gassed or killed, he repeatedly carried many messages in order to maintain communication.

Corporal Eli Shapiro, Company D:

Near Forges, September 26, 1918, after having been severely wounded, Corporal Shapiro continued to lead his squad in the entire attack, which lasted several hours, and he remained until his objective had been reached and his squad sheltered.

Private (First Class) Felix Bird:

Near Consenvoye, October 9, 1918, advancing alone against a dugout, Private Bird captured forty-nine of the enemy and killed one officer, who attempted to escape.

Private (First Class) Sidney Hatch, Headquarters Company:

Near Brieuilles, October 11, 1918, after being wounded by a shell which hurled him into a hole, Private Hatch made a trip to battalion headquarters, carrying a message from his platoon, and, after returning, assisted in carrying ammunition until the sergeant discovered that he had been wounded and sent him to the aid station.

Private (First Class) Lawrence A. Vizenor, Company I:

In the Bois du Fays, October 8, 1918, Private Vizenor was with a reconnaissance patrol which met such heavy machine gun fire that a part of the patrol was driven back. Private Vizenor, with one officer and another private, continued forward until the desired information was secured. The officer was mortally wounded, but Private Vizenor and his comrade silenced the machine gun, carried the officer to the rear, and reported the information they had obtained about the enemy's position.

Private (First Class) John R. Waterhouse:

Near Bois de Chaume, October 8, 1918, Private Waterhouse advanced 200 yards ahead of his platoon into the woods, where he surprised the Germans, taking twenty-six prisoners and driving them back to his own trench with their hands up.

Private Harvey E. Camell, Company M:

Near Brieuilles, October 10, 1918, after seeing several other runners fail in the attempt to get through a violent barrage, Private Camell volunteered and carried the message through to his



WINNERS OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

Top row: First Class Private Lawrence A. Vizenor, Privates Louis M. Giesecke, and Sidney Holzman.

Bottom row: Privates Henry Hoy, Edward J. Powers, Harry Shelly.

battalion commander. In the entire action of October 6-13 he performed most valiant service in maintaining liaison between his company and battalion headquarters.

Private Louis Cecilia, Company G:

Near Consenvoye, October 8, 1918, while his company was being held up by machine gun fire, Private Cecilia crawled to a point within ten yards of the nest and bombed out the enemy so that they came under fire from our guns and were killed. Cecilia was wounded by enemy bombs.

Private Fred Cummins, Company F:

Near Consenvoye, October 9, 1918, Private Cummins, single-handed, captured a machine gun, killing one of the crew and routing the others. He then turned the gun on the crew with great effectiveness, protecting the right flank of his battalion. Later in the day he volunteered and rescued an outpost of three men, which was surrounded by the enemy. He performed these missions with great courage, initiative, and bravery, subjected to severe fire throughout.

Bugler Gilbert R. Dalton, Company M:

At Bois de Malaumont, October 9, 1918, Bugler Dalton and an officer were making a reconnaissance. They were suddenly fired upon by machine guns. Together they rushed the guns. The officer was wounded and unable to take cover. Bugler Dalton ran across an open space, exposing himself to short range machine gun fire, and carried the officer to safety.

Private Philip Duff, Company E:

Near Consenvoye, on October 9, 1918, Private Duff carried a message from his company to the battalion commander while exposed to terrific machine gun fire. Later when reinforcements were required, he volunteered to lead the supporting company to its position and took it to the spot where it was needed.

Private Louis M. Giesecke, Company I:

Near Brieculles, October 9-12, 1918, Private Giesecke administered first aid to many comrades under heavy shell fire and assisted them to the aid station. When his company was in need of water he went alone under heavy machine gun fire, under direct view of the enemy, and procured it. After his platoon sergeant and other noncommissioned officers had become casualties, Private Giesecke took charge of the platoon, displaying unusual leadership.

Private Sidney Holzman, Machine Gun Company:

In Bois de Forêt, October 10, 1918, after six runners had been killed or wounded in attempts to get through heavy shell fire with an important message from the regimental commander of the Thirty-ninth Infantry to the regimental commander of the Fifty-ninth Infantry, Private Holzman, with Private James J. Snyder, responded to a call for volunteers and succeeded in delivering the message.

Private Henry Hoy, Company A:

Near Forges, September 26, 1918, Private Hoy saw a hand grenade drop near an officer of his company, endangering not only the officer's life, but also the lives of many members of the company. Rushing to the spot, he picked up the bomb and hurled it in the direction of the enemy. It exploded in the air and the lives of his comrades were saved.

Private Ingeman Jensen, Machine Gun Company:

Near Bois du Fays, October 9, 1918, Private Jensen was wounded, but returned to the front line immediately after he had had his wound dressed. He was wounded a second time and was ordered to the rear, but returned to the line, where he was wounded a third time and then carried to the rear on a stretcher.

Private George Korsysko, (deceased), Company H:

Near Forges, September 26, 1918, Private Korsysko, single-handed, attacked and captured several machine guns, killing the gunners with hand grenades. While thus engaged he was killed.

Private Melvin Myhrune, Company K:

Near Briculles, October 7, 1918, the patrol of which Private Myhrune was a member was under constant and exacting machine gun and rifle fire. After the officer in charge had been wounded and the patrol scattered, he returned to his company and voluntarily acted as guide for stretcher-bearers to bring in the wounded officer. Being unable to locate him, Private Myhrune remained and searched, during which time he was twice wounded. He led a second group of stretcher-bearers to the spot where the officer was finally found, and then assisted in carrying him to the rear before reporting for treatment.

Private Edward J. Powers, Machine Gun Company:

Near Bois du Fays, October 9, 1918, Private Powers, after being wounded, received treatment at a first-aid station, from which he was consigned to a hospital. Throwing away his evacuation ticket, he returned to the front line, where he acted as runner until the company was relieved, when he was removed to a hospital.

Private Charles Schultz (deceased), Company H:

Near Forges, September 26, 1918, while his platoon was being held up by fire of a machine gun, Private Schultz braved the hazardous fire by going forward and driving out the crew, after which he captured the gun. He died from wounds received in the exploit.

Private Harry Shelly, Company A:

Near Hamel, July 4, 1918, Private Shelly went out with an Australian soldier, silenced a sniping post and brought back eight prisoners.

Private James J. Snyder, Machine Gun Company:

Near Bois de Forêt, October 10, 1918, after six runners had been killed or wounded in attempts to get through heavy shell fire with an important message from the regimental com-



A VIEW OF THE TOWN OF BECH, LUXEMBURG
One of the towns in which units of the 132nd were quartered.

mander of the Thirty-ninth Infantry to the regimental commander of the Fifty-ninth Infantry, Private Snyder, with Private Sidney Holzman, responded to a call for volunteers and succeeded in delivering the message. He was seriously gassed.

Private Carl Swanson (deceased), Company K:

Near Brieuilles, October 9-12, 1918, when attempting to rescue a wounded officer, who was lying exposed to terrific machine gun fire, Private Swanson was killed. For four days previously, in the performance of his duties as stretcher-bearer, he had rendered valuable service in administering first-aid to the wounded and carrying them to places of safety, working at all times under most perilous fire.

Private R. A. Wilkins, Company A:

At Hamel, July 4, 1918, Private Wilkins, unaided, attacked a machine gun position with hand grenades, drove off the gun crew, and captured the gun.

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 132ND INFANTRY WHO WERE CITED FOR GALLANTRY
BY GENERAL PERSHING AND GENERAL BELL

† Received citations both from General Bell and General Pershing.

* Received citation only from General Pershing.

All others were cited only by General Bell.

Lieutenant Colonel

† James H. Stansfield

Major

Edward Bittel

† John J. Bullington

Paul C. Gale

William E. Kendall

Captains

Gail T. Aid

Jay T. Baughan

Albert V. Becker

Claude H. Craig

Oscar J. Dorman

Hobert G. Hagan

George W. Hartell

R. G. Howie

Albert H. Hundermack

* William J. Masoner

* Charles J. McNamee

John E. Newhouse

Roger K. Thompson

John R. Weaver

Norman B. Wood

First Lieutenants

Philipp E. Bierdeman

Joseph V. Coughlin

Henry S. Dutch

Howard B. Gregory

Orville Gridley

* Julian W. Jacobs

Clarence A. Loeffler

Otto Lohman

Ray Meisenhelter

Joseph Novak

* John L. O'Donnell

Howard A. Sanders

* Frank E. Schram

Harry A. Squires

† Peter P. Staniszewski

Henry M. Wilcox

* Ross L. Williams

Second Lieutenants

Harry G. Dean

Kenneth D. Fisher

* Michael M. Komorowsky

* Theodore V. Nelson

Battalion Sergeant Major

† Alfred W. Heuer

First Sergeant

† John L. Kearney

Russell E. Norman

Martin E. Smith

Sergeant

DeForest Andrews

Vivian C. Badger

Henry Baker

George H. Bates

John W. Bayerski

Hames Bays

† John J. Bell

William R. Biehl

Leo M. Boyle

David E. Caesar

Jess W. Cagle

William E. Casaga

Edward L. Colfer

William F. Coyle

William E. Crouch

Aaron L. Datin

Thomas K. Davey

Harry Dawson

Ernest Desremaux

James Diver

George Drenak

Kenneth Ebey

Aubrey B. Elsworth

Harry Faiks

Anthony Ferrandina

† Romeo J. Fortier

Wesley Foster

Robert F. Freeman

Henry H. Gibbs

Albert J. Gitterman

David C. Greis

Joseph Grogan

Emmons Harries

Paul J. Healy

Mike N. Heledones

Paul Homedw

George Hrusko

Geoffrey L. Hubbard

Joseph Janowski

Theodore Jasinski

Harry Jones

Alphonso P. Junguera

Michael Kaczmarek

Gedeminas Karalus

Frank Karge

Ambrose A. Klemp

Frank J. Kurent

Edwin T. Kurka
 John C. Kwiatkowski
 Louis J. LaBudd
 Thomas Markowski
 John J. McKenna
 John McInerney
 Carl A. Meinersman
 George W. Miller
 † Jack Milloy
 Duane D. Morris
 Frank Mitchell
 Thomas W. Murry
 John T. Ness
 Walter A. Neubiser
 James A. O'Connell
 James R. O'Donnell
 Joseph Okerbloom
 Charles E. Paterson
 Cordie E. Paterson
 Albert J. Piper
 John I. Postula
 James Reynolds
 Peter S. Richlowski
 Herbert Rommell
 James I. Ryan
 Lawrence E. Rue
 Ralph Salisbury
 Edmund S. Samuelson
 † Elof Sandstrom
 Alfred Schmidt
 William R. Shaw
 Frank W. Sisco
 Barney Slusinski
 Frank P. Spikens
 Charles O. Stemm
 Wm. C. Steyrbaud
 Benjamin H. Taylor
 George Timmerman
 Henry E. Tønning
 Edward G. Trebing
 George M. Trost
 Frank J. Ulrich
 John K. Vorres
 Albert Van Thyne
 Edward J. Wagner
 Royce V. Wallace

Corporals

Samuel F. Aiken
 Howard T. Ball
 Irving Beaton
 Emery E. Blakesley
 Walter F. Bloom
 Thomas Bloomerfield
 Fred Bertog
 Nikola Brkovich
 Patrick J. Burke
 Harry Bystrom
 Harry Calahan

William J. Campbell
 Nevin W. Chestnut
 Frank Chiaska
 Harry M. Cubecheck
 James E. Coupland
 Harry P. Delss
 Frank Diblik
 Arthur Dumont
 William Fasel
 Fred J. Fencel
 * Robert C. Fraser
 † William J. Friesen
 Martin F. Garry
 Hanry Gaillier
 Arthur L. Gainer
 Armin L. Grahls
 † George C. Hueth
 Stanley N. Jaske
 Walter N. Johnsoa
 Vornie V. Kagay
 Joseph Koslowski
 Stanley J. Kowalski
 Walter Kristkstans
 Arthur W. Lewis
 Alex L. Losinski
 John J. McCafferty
 * James J. McCarthy
 Lorenzo Martinez
 Frank Middone
 Theodore J. Miller
 Fred W. Morris
 George A. Nickas
 Harold J. O'Connell
 Louis Olson
 Dee Pickenpaugh
 Edward F. Pozan
 William Prignitz
 Antony Ptak
 Frank D. Pullen
 Leo Rose
 Sam Salpietro
 Frank J. Sedor
 Benjamin Shapiro
 Howard M. Silver
 † Lewis P. Simpson
 Irwin S. Slack
 John J. Snyder
 Thomas P. Tibbets
 Julius E. Timm
 Bruno Tutkowski
 Joseph Vacke
 Frank J. Vodvarka
 Paul E. Watson
 Walter Weatherford
 John R. White

Buglers

Merle Baker
 † John B. House

Mechanics

Hugh Campbell
 Norman E. Dahl
 Frank Gulezynski
 Gale C. Kenney
 William McGuire
 John J. Miller
 Frank J. Slovick
 Mike Tecco
 Norman C. Wall

Wagoner

Ralph Wagoner

Cooks

Robert Brosn
 George W. Gillman

Privates, First Class

† Wm. Augaitis
 † Demos Mandis
 * Oscar Tingsbad

Privates

Cecil A. Acherer
 Christ Aems
 Ralph Akins
 Herbert H. Allen
 Charles E. Almgren
 Melville Amerson
 Charles A. Anderson
 Ole A. Anderson
 Albert Andis
 Marion Avery
 Joe R. Auer
 Raymond Babb
 Robert Bangert
 Charles H. Barber
 Louis Barheri
 Edward N. Bauer
 Tony Bayorin
 Albert Beardsley
 Charles Becker
 Ray G. Beckwith
 Rainey K. Benson
 William R. Bishop
 Frank Bourquin
 Atmore L. Brown
 Sam. Brownstein
 Felix Burlinski
 Oswald H. Burmeister
 Pistro Capadona
 Daniel Capulli
 Peter Carloftis
 Bruce Carruthers
 John H. Carvell
 Chanis C. Chanisian
 Anton Churas
 Alexander Clausen
 Joseph Colantino

Guy A. Colburn
 Walter C. Consoer
 Morris Dagovitz
 Edmo C. Darl
 Henry DeLong
 Rudolph T. Demuth
 Charles Domazlicky
 John F. Donarski
 Felix Donash
 John G. Doyle
 Philip Duff

* Charles O. Ebey
 William Egan
 Louis Egansky
 Emil Ellison
 Sam Epstein
 Anthony Erickson
 Frank G. Erickson
 Stanislaw Daniel Ewicz
 Christ Fasseas
 Tedor Fedorwicz
 † Charles C. Flanagan
 * Edward Fogarty
 John C. Frye
 George Fuhman
 Anthony Gardner
 Paul Gerstenberg
 Joseph Gibisch
 Paul Glodowich
 Michael Gosh
 William Greminger
 Clarence Gierman
 Allen W. Griggs
 Stanley Gulbin
 John Hanses
 Walter Hanson
 * Frank S. Hazlett
 Walter Heller
 Lester Henrioulle
 Lawrence Hickey
 Gustav Hills
 Charles Horstman
 Henry Hoy
 John Hradek
 Eugene Iberg
 John Jajkowski
 Joseph Jankowski
 Robert C. Johnson
 William Johnson
 Paul Kanosa
 Matthew W. Karp
 Powell Kelly
 James A. Kenyon
 James C. Kenyon
 Duke J. Killen
 Edward S. Kinnetz
 James W. Koknaisl
 * Ernest J. Kruse
 Edward F. Kubiak
 Floyd Leavens

William Lehr, Jr.	John Rodenbour
John H. Leisson	John Rogowski
William Lewandowski	Paul L. Rude
† William Loeffler	Edwin L. Ryan
Earl F. Loftus	Edward Ryo
John J. Lydon	John R. Sawyer
Ernest Magnuson	Maurice L. Seittmatter
William Majewski	David L. Scaro
Frank Malano	Henri Schoon
Bruce X. Martin	Romeo Scully
Joseph Martin	Arthur Schultz
Rudolph Masek	Harry Shochat
Irvin Mayer	Raymond Sievens
Sergano Maritano	Glen Sisler
Andrew Mazzolini	G. Squilsciotti
Chester D. Miller	Jerry J. Smatlak
Ivy C. Mills	Paul T. Smeskol
Patrick Moran	John J. Smith
Frank V. Moore	Raymond C. Smith
Fred Morgan	George Snodgrass
Evan J. Morris	Walter Stankwicz
Torrence Murphy	Arthur G. Stratton
Willfred J. Murphy	Leo L. Tessmer
James J. Naghton	Morgan Thompson
* Luigi Napoli	George F. Thornton
Charles Neuman	John M. Tipton
Frank C. Novak	Jacob Vandergeon
† Attilo Nucci	Alphonse Van Nevel
James J. O'Boyle	Frank Vega
John R. O'Bryant	Lawrence A. Vizenor
Gustaf Okerstedt	Arthur Volmer
Arthur P. Olsen	John W. Wagner
Claire V. Parker	William E. Walsh
William J. Perry	John R. Waterhouse
Leslie Pancake	* Paul E. Watson
Paul G. Person	Commodore P. Weirauch
John Pitkus	Ira C. Wells
Sam Pizula	Louis A. Wendt
Walter D. Poling	William J. Wenz
Theodore Presvozney	Frank Will
Joseph Quinan	Carl William
John L. Rae	Clarence Wishop
Jess Reed	Anton Zaonawicia
Ernest C. Reese	Anthony F. Zebrowski
Ledon E. Rice	John Zelinski
Julius Richter	Bernard Zrukowski

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 132ND INFANTRY WHO WERE AWARDED CERTIFICATES
FOR ESPECIALLY MERITORIOUS AND CONSPICUOUS SERVICE
BY GENERAL PERSHING

Lieutenant Colonel
James H. Stansfield

Major
William E. Kendall

Captain
Gail T. Aid

Corporal
John Butler

Private
Herman J. Friedman



COMPANY COMMANDERS OF THE 132ND INFANTRY

Front row: Captains William J. Masoner, Norman B. Wood, Robert G. Hagan, Colonel Davis, Captains G. H. Mallon, Ernest V. Dickson, H. B. Gregory.
 Rear row: Captains Robert Wigglesworth, Charles E. Wise, Christie F. McCormick, Jay T. Baughan, Claude H. Craig, Oscar J. Dorman, Gail T. Aid,
 George W. Hartell, Harry A. Yagle (later major).

OFFICERS WHO SERVED WITH 132ND INFANTRY OVERSEAS

Colonel

Abel Davis

Lieutenant Colonel

James H. Stansfield

Majors

Bertram O. Buchanan
 John J. Bullington (Later Lieutenant-Colonel 130th Infantry)
 Brendan J. Dodd
 Paul C. Gale
 William E. Kendall, M. C.
 William L. Krigbaum
 John M. Lavin, M. C.
 Hamlet C. Ridgway
 Vester J. Thompson
 Harry A. Yagle

Captains

Gail T. Aid
 Jay T. Baughan
 Albert V. Becker
 Raymond V. Brandt, D. C.
 James T. Burns
 Harry R. Chadwick
 Claude H. Craig
 Perry Daubenfeld
 Ernest V. Dickson
 Oscar J. Dorman
 Lafayette French, Jr.
 Alexander W. Goodwin
 Eugene Green
 Howard B. Gregory
 Robert C. Hagan
 George W. Hartell
 Waldo E. Hikes
 Thomas R. Hudson
 A. M. Hundermack, M. C.
 John R. Hyatt
 Louis Lazar
 Otto Lohman, M. C.
 George H. Mallon
 William J. Masoner
 Christie F. McCormick
 Charles J. McNamee
 Wier M. Murphy
 John E. Newhouse, M. C.
 John L. O'Donnell, Chaplain
 Frederick E. Rand (later Major)
 Verne N. Richeson, M. C.
 Frank E. Schram, M. C.
 William E. Shay, D. C.
 Roger K. Thompson
 Earl W. Vickery
 John R. Weaver
 Robert Wigglesworth
 Charles E. Wise
 Franklin Wood (deceased)
 Norman B. Wood

First Lieutenants

Harold B. Beebe
 Philip E. Bierdeman
 Robert G. Childs
 Harry Cohen
 Joseph V. Coughlin
 George A. Crafton, M. C.
 Wallace Daggett
 Henry S. David
 Frank M. Dolven
 Charles D. Drnek
 Henry S. Dutch
 Thomas J. Felton
 F. N. Fitzsimmons
 Addison M. Flint
 David T. Gillmor, Chaplain's Corps
 Robert C. Gise
 Orville Gridley
 James O. Grubb
 Glenn R. Hardy
 Charles C. Hertwig
 Robert G. Howie (later Captain)
 Julian W. Jacobs
 Robert J. Jordan (later Captain)
 Michael M. Komorowsky
 Arthur H. Larson
 Oscar E. LaVallie
 Howard L. Lesley
 Clarence A. Loeffler
 Samuel J. Lusk
 Lincoln E. Maher
 John J. Mahoney, Jr.
 Curtis Markel
 Herbert C. Markuson
 Charles J. Martin
 Roderick W. Mason
 William C. McConnell
 James H. McCorkle
 Melvin B. McGuigan (later Captain)
 Ray W. Meisenhelter
 H. P. Milet, Chaplain's Corps
 Maurice J. Moriarity
 Herman B. Nash
 H. W. Nofs
 Joseph Novak
 Frederick A. Prince
 John A. Prosser
 Thomas A. Pyterman
 Roy T. Quick
 Edward J. Renth
 Karl F. Rheinfrank
 Howard A. Sanders
 Walter E. Scholes
 William L. Schommer
 C. C. Simpson
 Fred C. Slager
 Thomas W. Smith
 William R. Snyder



CAPTAINS OF THE 132ND INFANTRY

Top row: Jay T. Baughan, Albert V. Becker, Claude H. Craig, Perry Daubenfeld.
 Second row: Oscar J. Dorman, Eugene Green, Howard B. Gregory, George W. Hartell.
 Third row: Waldo E. Hikes, A. M. Hundermack, John R. Hyatt, Otto Lohman.
 Bottom row: Charles J. McNamee, Wier M. Murphy, Verne N. Richeson, Frank E. Schram.



CAPTAINS OF THE 132ND INFANTRY

Top row: William E. Shay, Roger K. Thompson, Earl W. Vickery, Franklin Wood.

Bottom row: Norman B. Wood, W. E. Duddles, Oscar W. Hogstedt, Thomas R. Hudson.

Earl E. Spainhower
 P. P. Staniszewski
 Harry A. Squires
 Ralph W. Stine (deceased)
 Elmer W. Swanson
 Charles A. Thomas
 R. E. Thomas
 Chauncey Tilden
 R. B. Weimer
 William H. Wildes (later Captain)
 Ross L. Williams (deceased)
 William S. Wolf, Jr. (deceased)
 Earl W. Wyman

W. W. Davidson
 Harry C. Dean
 Joseph R. Dillon
 August Douglas
 Ernest W. Duckett
 P. M. Dwight
 Talton Embry
 Carl W. Englund
 Kenneth D. Fisher
 Luke F. Flanagan
 Albert T. Flynn
 Charles L. Green
 Arvid W. Gulbrandsen (deceased)
 Albert Haase
 Walter B. Harris, Jr.
 Walter W. Hannewald
 Charles C. Harvey
 M. H. Hawkins
 William G. Heilman
 Hoke I. Horne
 Robert W. Ingram
 Joe Jenkins
 Louis Katz
 Lester W. Kern
 Albert J. Knox
 William H. Lacy

Second Lieutenants

Obediah R. Adams
 D. V. B. Allen
 Austin Besancon
 Raymond W. Boynton
 Arthur J. Bruggerman
 Arthur S. Bussey
 J. M. Camp
 Wallace J. Casey
 Frederick C. Creighton
 Homer C. Darling
 James I. Dappert (deceased)

Rowland Lee
 John C. Littell
 William J. Luke
 H. Dudley MacFarlane
 Wilbur A. Mathews (deceased)
 William Murphy
 Theodore Nelson
 Harry J. Newman
 Reo L. Patterson
 John W. Phillips
 Raymond Preston (deceased)
 H. F. Rassmussen
 J. A. Rollins
 Howard E. Rutishauser
 Marion F. Samples

Alfred C. Schmidt
 William H. Schrof
 Albert Scown
 Raymond C. Smith
 Albert Stanford
 Albert H. Stout (deceased)
 Wilfred H. Turcotte
 Harry L. Valence
 Lee H. Wagner
 Thompson W. Walker
 Earl L. Wall (deceased)
 Kenneth E. Watson
 Lyle E. White
 Henry M. Wilcox
 Frank T. Wilson

OFFICERS WHO WERE WITH REGIMENT DURING TRAINING CAMP PERIOD

Colonel

John J. Garrity

Lieutenant Colonel

Arthur Rehm

Majors

Joseph E. Brady
 Philip H. Girard
 William Hoinville

Captains

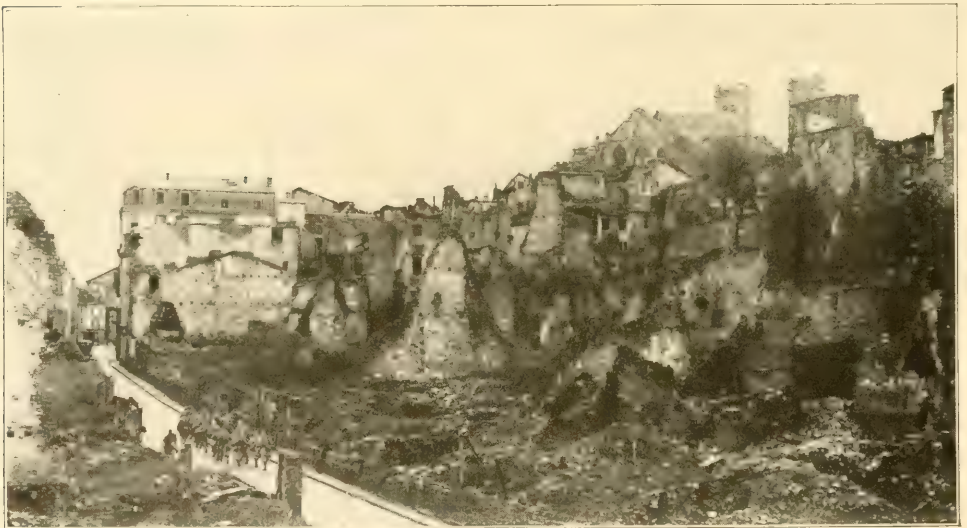
Frank W. Adams
 W. E. Duddles
 Joseph C. Grayson
 Arthur L. Hart (later Major)
 Oscar W. Hogstedt (deceased)
 Axel H. Nelson
 Fred E. Nussbaumer
 John E. Vanatta

First Lieutenants

W. Leo Brown
 Frederick C. Dierstein
 Davis B. Doron
 Edmund J. Dymek
 Ralph A. Gerhart
 Wm. M. Johnson
 Vern R. Longstreet
 Harry G. Pierce
 Fritz A. Pierson
 Clare Purcell

Second Lieutenants

Walter E. Boeddinghaus
 Leonard Hensen
 George W. Kuhnbaum
 George R. Lynch
 Everette H. Skinner



A STREET IN VERDUN



FIRST LIEUTENANTS OF THE 132ND INFANTRY

Left to right, top row: Harold B. Beebe, Philip E. Bierdeman, Robert G. Childs, H. S. Dutch.
Second row: Glenn R. Hardy, Charles C. Hertwig, M. M. Komorowsky, Howard L. Lesley.
Third row: Samuel J. Lusk, James H. McCorkle, Roderick W. Mason, Charles J. Martin.
Fourth row: Ray W. Meisenhelter, H. P. Milet, Joseph Novak, T. A. Pyterman.



LIEUTENANTS OF THE 132ND INFANTRY

Top row: First Lieutenants H. S. David, Charles D. Drnek, J. W. Jacobs, W. M. Johnson.
 Second row: First Lieutenants A. H. Larson, C. A. Loeffler, L. E. Maher, J. J. Mahoney, Jr.
 Third row: First Lieutenants Harry G. Pierce, F. A. Prince, Karl F. Rheinfrank, W. H. Wildes.
 Bottom row: Second Lieutenants W. W. Davidson, L. F. Flanagan, J. W. Phillips, Albert Scown.



FIRST LIEUTENANTS OF THE 132ND INFANTRY

Top row: W. Leo Brown, Joseph V. Coughlin, Frank Fitzsimmons, Curtis Markel.

Second row: Edward J. Renth, H. W. Nofs, Howard A. Sanders, Walter E. Scholes.

Third row: William L. Schommer, C. C. Simpson, William R. Snyder, E. E. Spainhower.

Bottom row: Peter P. Staniszewski, Roy B. Weimer, William S. Wolf, Jr., Earl W. Wyman.



SECOND LIEUTENANTS OF THE 132ND INFANTRY

Top row: Daniel V. B. Allen, Raymond W. Boynton, Arthur S. Bussey, Harry C. Dean.

Second row: Joseph R. Dillon, Carl W. Englund, Kenneth D. Fisher, Albert T. Flynn.

Third row: Charles C. Harvey, Hoke I. Horne, Albert J. Knox, H. Dudley MacFarlane.

Bottom row: H. B. Nash and E. W. Swanson (first lieutenants), H. W. Wilcox, Lee H. Wagner.



SECOND LIEUTENANTS OF THE 132ND INFANTRY

Top row: H. Cohen (first lieutenant), F. C. Creighton, J. Ivan Dappert, E. W. Duckett.
 Second row: Talton Embry, Charles L. Green, Walter Hannewald, John C. Littell.
 Third row: Wilbur E. Mathews, Theodore V. Nelson, H. E. Rutishauser, M. F. Samples.
 Fourth row: Albert H. Stout, Harry L. Valence, Earl L. Wall, Kenneth E. Watson.



OFFICERS OF THE 124TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION

Front row, left to right: Captain Krigbaum, Lieutenant Goodman, Captain Dodd, Major Putman (commanding), Captains Inskeep, Bourdon and Willson, Lieutenants Woods and Nolan.
 Middle row: Lieutenants Fishburne, Hopkins, Lynd, Schumacher, Higley, Captain Perry, Lieutenants Price, White, Rockhill, Finnell, Captain Sears.
 Top row: Lieutenants Trager, Travis, Coughly, Shumway, Taylor and Bemis.



THE VIEW ACROSS FORGES SWAMP

The 124th Machine Gun Battalion

MAJOR FLOYD F. PUTMAN, EDITOR



THE military units which later were to constitute the 124th Machine Gun Battalion were called to active duty three weeks before the United States declared a state of war with Germany. As companies of the Fifth and Seventh Infantry Regiments, Illinois National Guard, they were scattered over two states to guard power plants, railroad bridges, and other important establishments. They served in this manner until September, 1917, when most of the Illinois National Guard regiments were assembled at Camp Logan, to be reorganized as the Thirty-third Division.

In the necessary cutting up of the Fifth and Seventh Regiments, orders for which were issued on October 10, Company L (from Decatur), Company D (from Bloomington), and Company C (from Springfield) of the old Fifth were designated as Companies A, B, and C of the new 124th Machine Gun Battalion. Later when the War Department ordered that brigade machine gun battalions be composed of four companies, the unit that had been the machine gun company of the old Seventh, a Chicago regiment, was added to the 124th as Company D.

Major Floyd F. Putman, who had commanded the first battalion of the Fifth Infantry, was placed in command of the 124th. First Lieutenant



MAJOR FLOYD F. PUTMAN
Commander of the 124th Machine Gun Battalion.

Clarence H. Woods was made adjutant.

Although short of equipment, the battalion made rapid progress at Camp Logan. Officers and men drilled faithfully to perfect themselves in the science of the new warfare, being greatly aided by Lieutenant E. R. Robinson, of the British military mission, who had been assigned to the battalion as instructor. By May, 1918, when sailing orders were received, the unit was as proficient as could have been expected under the circumstances.

The battalion left Camp Logan on May 6, sailed from Hoboken on May 16 on the transport Mount Vernon, and landed at Brest ten days later, after lying in the harbor for forty-eight hours.

After three days at Pontanezen barracks, the unit proceeded by rail and on foot to the little village of Cerisy-Beuleux, where the men had their first experience with billets.

On June 9 the final training began at Grandcourt, in a British area. Opportunity was given battalion and company commanders to visit the trenches, while the other officers and non-commissioned officers received a course of instruction in a British machine gun school at Val-du-Roi. On June 21 the battalion was transferred to the machine gun range at Pont Remy, on the Somme, where intensive drill in the actual use of guns was carried on until July 1. Then the unit marched to Molliens-aux-Bois and set up a shelter tent camp within a short distance of the front line.

The fighting service of the battalion began during this stay in Molliens-aux-Bois. The British system of training new troops included, as a final stage, the use of small detachments in the line. At frequent intervals groups of men from the battalion would slip quietly from the cover of the forest and go into the front trenches with their British allies.

Companies C and D were the first to go forward in this manner. On July 16 they marched up to the Baizieux-Warloy line, part of the British Third Corps front, and held the positions under fire for twenty-four hours. Companies A and B relieved them on July 17 and were assigned to a similar tour of duty. Then, for five days, officers and men were attached to units of the Forty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Machine Gun Battalions, British Expeditionary Forces, for observation.

Having had their first taste of trench life under the chaperonage of their British comrades the Illinoisans were judged ready for independent service. On July 25 Companies A and B relieved units of the Forty-seventh British Battalion and held the front line for four days. A day later Companies C and D took the place of units of the Fifty-eighth British Battalion for a four-day tour of duty.

After this experience the battalion moved to Baizieux, and on August 6 and 7 it relieved units of the British Forty-seventh, Fiftieth, Fifty-eighth and Twelfth Machine Gun Battalions in the Laviéville support system and the right front system, holding the line until the 123rd Machine Gun Battalion took over the positions on August 11.

Four days later the battalion was moved from the British sector to Querrieu Wood, where the Australians were on the line. It was stationed in a valley near Vaux-sur-Somme to act as the machine gun reserve of the Australian Liaison Force, serving in this capacity until August 20, when the liaison force was disbanded and the battalion's service with the British came to an end.

The training in the British line had been of great benefit to the battalion. Colonel Portal, commander of the Forty-seventh Battalion, had shown an admirable spirit of helpfulness, and officers and men alike had given the Americans the full benefit of their experiences in the trenches.

The training period had not been devoid of activity, either. While the first tours were in the nature of practice maneuvers, the later trips to the line came at the beginning of the last great Somme offensive, and the Illinoisans took part in attacks on the German trenches.



TRENCHES IN THE BRITISH SECTOR

The roll of the country in the British sector was dimly reminiscent of the prairies of Illinois.



ON THE SLOPE OF DEAD MAN'S HILL

in coming. On the morning of September 24 Companies C and D rearranged their positions in preparation for laying a machine gun barrage in support of attacking waves of infantry, while Companies A and B were sent to strategic positions in the Ravine des Caurettes. Two days later the whole Thirty-third Division was in action with the opening of the Meuse-Argonne drive.

Aided by detachments from the 122nd Machine Gun Battalion and the machine gun companies of the 131st and 132nd Infantry, the 124th participated in the Forges attack. The initial advance of the attacking infantry units was covered by a withering machine gun barrage on the enemy's trenches and strong-points all along the brigade front. The barrage consisted of fire from forty guns, manned by Companies C and D of the 124th, and Company B and four platoons of Company A from the 122nd. At the same time other units maintained anti-aircraft fire and laid a barrage against positions of the enemy on the east bank of the Meuse, where the French were attacking.

As far as could be ascertained after the attack, the machine gun barrage was a complete success. It demoralized the enemy and gave valuable support to the advancing infantrymen.

The six brigade machine gun companies went forward with the attack-

Two men of the battalion were killed and six were wounded during the service with the British.

On August 20 the battalion was transferred to Guerpont, in the French area, for active service. The men were equipped again with the American guns which they had exchanged for British pieces while on the Somme, and they engaged in intensive training until September 6.

Then they were sent to the Dead Man's Hill sub-sector near Verdun. Company C, the Springfield unit, occupied positions at Raffecourt, and Company D, the Chicago unit, went into reserve on the slopes of Dead Man's Hill. The other companies remained at Longbut farm, awaiting disposition for the Franco-American offensive.

The offensive was not long



LOOKING NORTH TOWARDS FORGES WOOD AND THE LINE OF ADVANCE ON
SEPTEMBER 26

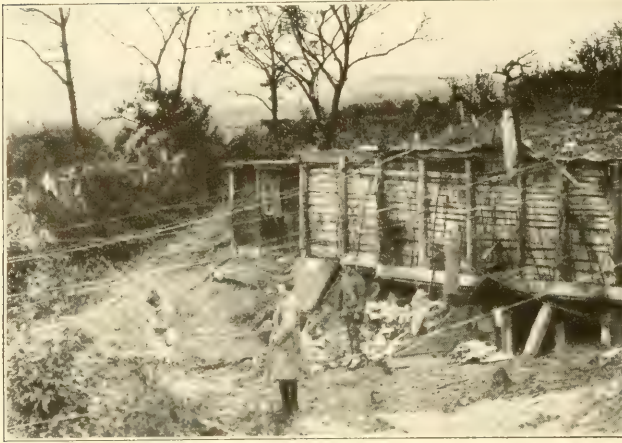
ing waves, Companies C and D of the 124th following with the support battalions of the 131st and 132nd Infantry Regiments. Very little fire from the machine guns accompanying the attack was possible or necessary. Once Forges Creek was crossed, the advance was over rough and ascending ground, mostly wooded and covered with thick undergrowth. Moreover, a dense fog, aided by a smoke screen, made it almost impossible to distinguish between friendly and hostile troops.

When the infantry objective had been reached, however, the machine guns rendered invaluable service in connection with the consolidation of captured ground and the establishment of new lines. All pieces, except three which were put out of action by shell fire in the advance, reached the objective on time and dug in with the infantry. One officer and three men were killed in the attack and thirteen men were wounded or gassed.

On the night of October 3 Companies A and B were transferred from Forges Wood to positions in the vicinity



IN FORGES SWAMP



P. C. OF THE FOURTH DIVISION

At Cuisy, during the first phase of the Argonne offensive. General Hines, division commander, stands in the foreground.

of Hill 280 and the Bois de la Côte Lemont, in support of the Fourth Division. Although transportation did not arrive until nearly midnight, the units were ordered to be in position before daylight. To make the move both companies had to use the transport of Company A in a forced march over heavily shelled roads. The orders had given no information as to the location of enemy or

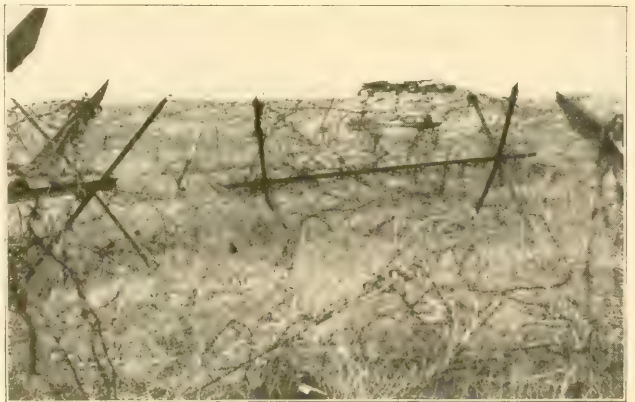
friendly troops, but the gunners overcame all obstacles and were in position at daylight.

Two men were wounded by shell-fire in the hasty advance, and four mules and a horse, doubly valuable because of the lack of transport facilities, were lost in gassed areas.

The companies were thrown into action immediately and maintained harassing fire on the village of Brioules and Teuton Trench in support of the Fourth Division. The next day they were placed under the orders of the commanding officer of the 123rd Machine Gun Battalion and remained in position on Hill 280, protecting the left flank of the Sixty-fifth Infantry Brigade.

Harassing and direct fire was maintained by the machine gunners in support of the infantry forces until relief came forward on the nights of October 6 and 7. A delay in orders confused the withdrawal to Forges Wood. The move was made in good order, but one noncommissioned officer was killed and one man was wounded in passing through heavily shelled areas back of the advanced line.

The withdrawal did not mean rest, but immediate and more strenuous action. An attack



A CONCRETE-AND-STEEL PILLBOX IN BILLEMONT TRENCH

against the German positions beyond the Meuse was in preparation, and an active part in the operations had been assigned to the 124th. Because of a mixup in orders Company C was not used, but the other three companies had important duties in connection with the offensive. Company A was selected as support for the second battalion of the 132nd Infantry. Company B was designated as the machine gun arm of the third battalion of the 131st Infantry, and Company D was attached to the first battalion of the 132nd Infantry.

On the morning of October 8 the attack was launched after intense preparatory artillery fire. Company A was stationed with its infantry battalion on the east edge of Forges Wood. Early in the morning the attacking force marched in artillery formation toward Brabant, where it crossed the



AMERICAN TROOPS IN BRABANT ON OCTOBER 10

Meuse on a newly constructed bridge under light artillery fire. The troops were aligned in attacking formation as soon as the river had been crossed, and began an advance through the woods toward a road running east out of Consenvoye.

The machine gunners' task was to assist the infantry with overhead, flanking and harassing fire, keeping up with the first wave as well as possible. From the outset the enemy's resistance was extremely bitter. Every foot of ground was contested. Machine guns and snipers, strategically placed in the woods, kept up a stubborn resistance, which had to be stamped out as the Illinoisans advanced.

Company A played a brilliant part in the fierce battle. One detachment rushed and captured two German machine guns after their own pieces had been disabled by artillery fire. They turned the German guns on the retreat-

ing enemy, causing severe losses, and then repulsed a German counterattack with fire from the same captured guns.

After several hours of fierce fighting the attacking troops reached their first objective, the road running east from Consenvoye. They were ordered to remain there until the artillery had thrown shells into the woods beyond, where the Germans were strongly posted.

The enemy began immediately to give trouble. Intense machine gun and artillery fire was directed against the American lines, causing heavy losses and threatening a break. One gun team from Company A and part of another were sent to the right flank of the infantry line to suppress harassing fire from machine guns. They encountered the enemy in force and were



THE MEUSE RIVER AT BRABANT

cut off after a hard fight. Unable to regain contact with the American lines and overwhelmed by greatly superior forces, the gunners were compelled at last to surrender.

Company D crossed the Meuse at Brabant simultaneously with Company A. The company was ordered, with the first battalion of the 132nd, to advance in support of the first waves on the left flank, but ran into enemy fire scarcely less severe than that which was encountered by Company A. The Germans by this time had located the bridge at Brabant, and the crossing was hampered by shell fire. About 500 yards south of Consenvoye the advance was checked by heavy fire from southwest of the city. Two machine gun teams were sent to clean out the enemy nests. After a short, sharp fight they succeeded and returned with forty prisoners. Other ob-



THE TOWN OF CONSENSVOYE AS SEEN FROM AN AIRPLANE

An unusual view of a town with which the 124th became very familiar.

stacles were overcome as they were met and by nightfall the line had progressed to more than half a mile north of Consenvoye. The following morning the attack was resumed and the final objective was reached about 11 a. m.

During the night Company D and the infantry battalion to which it was attached were ordered to withdraw to Consenvoye, being relieved by Company B and the third battalion of the 131st Infantry. At Consenvoye they dug in beside the other units to await the next stage of the attack.

Meanwhile Company B, with the third battalion of the 131st Infantry, had been ordered to take up the attack, "hopping through" Company D and the first battalion of the 132nd Infantry. At about 1 a. m., October 10, these units, which had crossed the river the evening before, moved through Consenvoye to the south edge of the Bois de Chaume, where they formed for attack. At 6:45 a. m. they moved forward through the Bois de Chaume and, attacking vigorously, drove the enemy from their positions, although they encountered severe artillery and machine gun fire, which resulted in many casualties and the loss of four guns.



INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH AT
CONSENSVOYE



CHAPLAIN FINNELL IDENTIFYING THE DEAD AFTER
THE FIGHTING AT CONSENVOYE

During the afternoon the machine gun company assisted in holding the positions gained on the ridge north of the Bois de Chaume, and, by the daring and effective use of their machine guns, broke up and stopped several counterattacks that afternoon and the following day. During the night of the 11th the infantry withdrew, under orders, to new positions in the rear, the ma-

chine gunners covering the withdrawal. Company B was relieved on the night of October 13-14 by units of the Sixty-fifth Infantry Brigade and withdrew to Consenvoye.

Thus ended the 124th Battalion's operations before and in the now famous town of Consenvoye and in the area east of the Meuse. Five men had been killed, forty-seven wounded and gassed, and nineteen reported missing, but all objectives had been reached in the face of strong and determined opposition. Companies A and B suffered the heaviest casualties, each of them having had its strength reduced from twelve to six gun teams.



ENEMY OBSERVATION POST IN THE BOIS DE CHAUME

On the night of October 14 Company D relieved the machine gun company of the 130th Infantry in the Dannevou sector and twenty-four hours later Company C, which had not participated in the Consenvoye attack, took the place of Company B of the 123rd Machine Gun Battalion on the same front. Both companies remained there until the night of October 20, when they were relieved by French detachments.



AT THE EDGE OF THE BOIS DES HAUTES EPINES
The bursting of a shell.

After resting four days in billets at Camp les Tamaris and Petite les Monthairons, the battalion marched to Longeau farm in the Troyon sector, eighteen miles distant. There it relieved machine gun units of the Seventy-ninth Division in the Massachusetts sub-sector. A reorganization plan was worked out to permit Company A to be held in reserve at headquarters. The other companies occupied the line.

Nothing of importance occurred while the battalion was in this sector, but the closing hours of the war brought orders that threw the unit into hard fighting. Companies A and B were instructed to report to the commanding



BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS SURROUNDING BUTGNEVILLE



THE ATTACK OF NOVEMBER 10TH

An aerial photograph showing the terrain crossed by the 131st Infantry and Companies A and B of the 124th Machine Gun Battalion.

officer of the 131st Infantry in the vicinity of Doncourt, with Companies C and D following a little later. Company A was attached to troops advancing against the enemy through the northeast side of the Bois de Warville. Company B supported the second battalion of the 131st in an attack against the Bois des Hautes Epines and the Bois d'Harville. Both units advanced in good order and cleared parts of the woods after severe fighting. Sergeant Oliver P. Ely of Company B met and captured eleven Germans when on a reconnoitering detail. Other men of the battalion distinguished themselves in the fighting.

Early in the evening of November 10, however, the Germans concentrated gas in the woods and shelled the American positions heavily. At 7 o'clock the troops were ordered to withdraw until morning.

Company C did not get into the fight until 5 o'clock the next morning, the last day of the war. It was attached to troops which were to attack Butgnéville. After a preparatory artillery barrage, the third platoon of the company, under Lieutenant A. R. Goodman, went forward with the infantry. The attacking troops were greatly outnumbered, but fought their way up to the wire that belted Butgnéville. The casualties were heavy. Seeing that the Germans were entrenched formidably in the town, the officers leading the attack decided to withdraw. In the attack Company C lost seven men killed and five wounded, all within a few hours of the cessation of hostilities.

Shortly after the return to the previous positions, while Companies A and B were preparing to resume the battle, the order to cease firing was received. The war was over.

The battalion remained near the line until December 7, receiving replacements and new equipment. Then it was ordered into Luxemburg with the other units of the Thirty-third Division. The long march was made in easy stages, by way of Mars-la-Tour, Moineville, Avril and Serrouville in France; Rumelange and Aspelt in Luxemburg; Kreuzweiler in Germany; and Trintingen and Heffingen in Luxemburg. Headquarters and Company A were billeted in Heffingen, Company B in Waldbillig, Company C in Mülterthal, and Company D in Christnach. There the winter and spring were passed.

On April 22, after four months of drill, the battalion, with the rest of the Thirty-third Division, marched in review before General Pershing near Ettelbrück. A few days later the homeward journey was begun. The battalion, passing through Brest, embarked on the transport Mount Vernon and reached the United States on May 17, a year and a day after its departure for France.

There was a short wait in New York. Then the battalion entrained with other units for Chicago, where it participated in the rousing reception given to units of the Thirty-third Division. On May 30, with the memory of the Chicago celebration still fresh, the battalion ended its active service and was demobilized at Camp Grant.

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 124TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION WHO WERE KILLED
IN ACTION, DIED OF WOUNDS OR DIED OF DISEASE OVERSEAS

First Lieutenant

Lewis P. Rogers

Second Lieutenant

Leroy A. McCullough

Sergeants

Joseph M. Hall

Leslie G. Pfiffner

Castle C. Williams

Corporal

Lyle Fike

Wagoner

Joseph A. Erbe

Privates, First Class

Wm. Anderson

John A. Keenan

Daniel F. Knowlton

Alex Malinowski

Charles R. McGreevy

Patrick Murray

George T. Watkins

Privates

Herbert G. Huegel

George W. Kirby

Joseph Klein

William J. Sandy

Joseph C. Sommers

Beryl Williams

Marvin Winegarden

Henry Wissmuller

Earl L. Yackee

Daniel J. McCarty

DECORATIONS RECEIVED BY OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 124TH MACHINE
GUN BATTALION

Captains

William R. Bourdon

Distinguished Service Cross

Croix de Guerre with Palm Leaf

William L. Krigbaum

Distinguished Service Cross

Croix de Guerre with Palm Leaf

Raymond N. Moore

Distinguished Service Cross

Croix de Guerre with Silver Star

Michael P. McCarthy

Distinguished Service Cross

Croix de Guerre with Silver Star

First Lieutenants

George R. Higley

Distinguished Service Cross

Chevalier Legion of Honor

Croix de Guerre with Palm Leaf

Edward J. Price

Distinguished Service Cross

Corporals

Harold E. Burleigh

Croix de Guerre with Gold Star

Bugler

Hildred D. Davis

Distinguished Service Cross

Second Lieutenant

John W. Trager

Distinguished Service Cross

Croix de Guerre with Palm Leaf

Sergeants

Louis L. Brosam

Croix de Guerre with Bronze Star

Privates

Henry H. Blasek

Croix de Guerre with Bronze Star

Gus Glockler

Croix de Guerre with Gold Star

Walter Lenik

Croix de Guerre with Silver Star

Clayton K. Slack

Medal of Honor

Medaille Militaire

Croix de Guerre with Palm Leaf

Belgian Croix de Guerre

THE FOLLOWING OFFICER WAS AWARDED CERTIFICATE FOR ESPECIALLY
MERITORIOUS AND CONSPICUOUS SERVICE

Major

Floyd F. Putman

CITATION FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR

Private Clayton K. Slack, Company D:

Near Consenvoye, October 8, 1918, observing German soldiers under cover fifty yards away on the left flank, Private Slack, upon his own initiative, rushed them with his rifle, and, single-handed, captured ten prisoners and two heavy type machine guns, thus saving his company and neighboring organizations from heavy casualties.

CITATIONS FOR THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

Captain William R. Bourdon:

Near Forges Wood, September 26, 1918, Captain Bourdon, then first lieutenant, was advancing with his platoon when it came upon heavy machine gun fire from woods. Ordering the men to take cover, he went forward alone, located the gun, and killed the gunner.

Captain (later Major) William Lutz Krigbaum:

North of Bois de Chaume, October 9, 1918, when the battalion to which Captain Krigbaum was attached had reached its objective, it was subjected to two counterattacks. The right flank was left exposed, and all the gun crews on that flank were either killed or wounded and the guns put out of action. At the most critical time, Captain Krigbaum alone mounted a captured machine gun and so successfully operated it against the enemy that the counterattack was stopped and the flank of the battalion saved from serious losses.

First Lieutenant George R. Higley:

Near Consenvoye, October 8, 1918, Lieutenant Higley, on duty as a reconnaissance officer, and Lieutenant Trager, on their own initiative, crossed the Meuse to reconnoiter a supply route. They were fired on by two machine guns but, disregarding heavy machine gun and shell fire, they advanced and captured the two machine guns with thirty-one Austrian prisoners.

First Lieutenant Edward J. Price:

Near Bois de Chaume, October 11, 1918, Lieutenant Price, upon learning that a counter-attack had been launched against the battalion on his right flank, took his platoon into the action in advance of the infantry and broke up the counterattack. There being no officer present with the infantry unit to which he was attached, he assumed command, reorganized it and led it forward, designating targets and ranges and going up and down the line to direct operations.

Second Lieutenant John W. Trager:

Near Consenvoye, October 8, 1918, Lieutenant Trager, while on duty as transportation officer, and Lieutenant Higley, crossed the Meuse on their own initiative to reconnoiter a supply route. They were fired on by two machine guns but, disregarding heavy machine gun and shell fire, they advanced and captured the two machine guns with thirty-one Austrian prisoners.

Sergeant Raymond N. Moore, Company B:

Near Consenvoye, October 10, 1918, Sergeant Moore led his two sections of guns to the aid of an infantry company. Failing to establish an advantageous position, he alone took his



PRIVATE CLAYTON K. SLACK

gun 100 yards in advance of the line, exposed to violent machine gun and artillery fire, and, setting it up in an open field, silenced the fire of the enemy's machine gun snipers who had been inflicting heavy losses on our troops.

Sergeant Michael P. McCarthy, Company C:

Near Butgnéville, November 11, 1918, when violent machine gun fire had forced his company to take shelter, Sergeant McCarthy, with another soldier, braved the direct and short-range fire by voluntarily going forward and rescuing a wounded officer, carrying him to safety.

Bugler Hildred D. Davis, Company C:

Near Butgnéville, November 11, 1918, when the infantry company to which his platoon was attached was held up by hostile obstructions and machine gun fire, Bugler Davis volun-



WINNERS OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

Left to right: Captain William Lutz Krigbaum, Captain William R. Bourdon, First Lieutenant George R. Higley.

teered and carried a message to the left flank. A few minutes afterward he again distinguished himself by leaving the cover of the trench, going forward under heavy machine gun fire to help rescue a wounded officer.

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 124TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION WHO WERE CITED FOR GALLANTRY BY GENERAL BELL

† Received citations both from General Pershing and General Bell.

Major

Floyd F. Putman

Captain

William J. Grace

First Lieutenants

Allan R. Goodman
John W. Lynd
Emil O. Neubauer
Edward J. Price
Chester I. White

Second Lieutenants

Louis L. Brosam
David S. Cloughly
William J. Kenny
Charles H. McFarlan

First Sergeant

Stuart B. Walsh

Sergeants

Steve Aslandes
John I. Anderson

Homer Bale
 † Harold E. Burleigh
 Thomas J. Conway
 † Oliver P. Ely
 George A. Ereus
 Edward Holloway
 Axel P. Johnson
 Jacob C. Maus
 Robert H. Merrill
 Wm. F. Newman
 Joseph Ranney
 Wm. G. Shortall
 Thomas J. Sprague
 Sidney Webb

Corporals

John Anderlitske
 Samuel W. Ashworth
 John Belke
 Wm. Champlin
 Morris Hartnett
 † Vivian V. Mann
 Fred H. Turner

Wagoner

Edward L. Daly

Privates, First Class

Henry H. Blasek
 Anton F. Bradtke
 Oscar J. Byrne
 Walter F. Easton
 Harold H. Engsberg
 Truman B. Evenson

Lawrence Houghton
 Walter C. Johnson
 John L. Laws
 Emil A. Miller
 Fred A. Schafroth
 Paul A. Silver
 Walter H. Smoolen
 Edwin S. Stensas
 Oscar Swanson
 Albert A. Vahl

Privates

Andrew G. Anderson
 John Anderson
 Henry H. Blasek
 Louis L. Boehlke
 Bernard Garb
 Gus Glochler
 Hugo Holmberg
 Harold O. Hughes
 Edward E. Keedy
 Fred H. Kraft
 Fred F. Lajewski
 Harry Latta
 Walter Lenik
 Wm. E. Neff
 John M. Overholt
 Albert Owens
 Irving A. Palluth
 Everett Phillips
 Adolph G. Reyerson
 James H. Sears
 Roy Warner

ROSTER OF OFFICERS 124TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION LISTED IN ORDER OF SENIORITY

Major

Floyd F. Putman

Captains

M. B. Southwick (later Major, commanding 122nd Machine Gun Battalion)
 W. Lutz Krigbaum (later Major, 132nd Infantry)
 Patrick J. Dodd
 Burr P. Irwin
 John R. Neal, M. C.
 Chester E. Inskeep
 William R. Bourdon
 Edward L. Willson, Jr., M. C.
 Ralph A. Sears, D. C.
 Edward S. Perry
 William J. Grace

First Lieutenants

Clarence H. Woods
 George R. Higley

Royal W. Jackson
 John P. Nolan
 James A. Fishburne
 Lewis P. Rogers (deceased)
 Claude M. Finnell
 Edward J. Price
 Robert A. Rockhill
 Allan R. Roodman
 Chester I. White
 John W. Lynd
 Emil O. Neubauer
 Clair F. Schumacher
 Herbert C. Taylor

Second Lieutenants

David S. Cloughly
 Conrad Shumway
 John W. Trager
 Gene E. Hopkins
 Norman O. Travis
 Leroy A. McCullough (deceased)
 Fred V. Schuch



OFFICERS OF THE 124TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION

Top row: Captains P. J. Dodd, C. E. Inskeep, Burr P. Irwin, John R. Neal.

Second row: First Lieutenants C. M. Finnell, R. W. Jackson, E. O. Neubauer.

Third row: First Lieutenants R. A. Rockhill, Lewis P. Rogers, C. H. Woods, Second Lieutenant Harry L. Bemis.

Bottom row: Second Lieutenants D. S. Cloughly, E. H. Droste, Wm. Kenny, C. H. McFarlan.

Elmer H. Droste
John R. Withey
William H. Rhodes
Louis L. Brosam

Charles H. McFarlan
Charles N. Powell
William Kenny
Harry L. Bemis



SECOND LIEUTENANTS OF THE 124TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION

Left to right: Louis L. Brosam, Charles N. Powell, William H. Rhodes, Conrad Shumway.



BRIGADIER GENERAL EDWARD L. KING
Commander of the Sixty-fifth Infantry Brigade.



AMATEUR FISHERMEN AT NANCYIS-LE-PETIT

The Sixty-fifth Infantry Brigade

BY EDWARD L. KING

BRIGADIER GENERAL, U. S. A.



THE Sixty-fifth Infantry Brigade, Thirty-third Division, was composed of the 129th and 130th Infantry Regiments, the 123rd Machine Gun Battalion and the brigade headquarters detachment. These organizations were formed from units of the Illinois National Guard whose home stations were outside the city of Chicago.

With the rest of the division, the Sixty-fifth Brigade was trained at Camp Logan. Intensive drill transformed the organization into a brigade of physically fit, well disciplined soldiers, ready for the service they were to perform so creditably in France. Several months of rigid training eliminated the unfit, and left only

men capable of and ready for hard duty.

The division reached France in the latter part of May, 1918, and was sent to a training area back of the lines. Although delayed somewhat by quarantine, the Sixty-fifth Brigade was able to spend most of June and July behind the British front, and received from seasoned Australians instructions in all the details of trench fighting. As the training proceeded, the



BRIGADIER GENERAL HENRY R. HILL AT CAMP
LOGAN

With his aide, Lieutenant John Sadler.

brigade moved closer to the front, and in small, then larger, details the men got their first taste of experience in the line itself.

The brigade was extremely fortunate in being placed with Australian troops for this preliminary training. The Thirty-third Division was the only American organization assigned to these splendid fighters, and the latter were anxious to show other British units how well they could fit men for active service. The Australians were excellent instructors. The Sixty-fifth Brigade owes much to them, for its achievements later were the fruits of the teachings received in those early days.

During the instruction period in the United States and France the brigade was commanded by Brigadier General Henry R. Hill, but in the

latter part of July he was transferred and later, while fighting bravely with the Thirty-second Division, he met a soldier's death. I assumed command of the brigade on the last day of July.

Early in August one regiment and the machine gun battalion of the brigade took over a portion of the line on the Somme, the left resting at Albert. The other regiment remained with the Australians for a little more training. The enemy opposite the Illinois troops proved to be more or less active, and the brigade distinguished itself.

The Sixty-fifth was in the line August 8, when the final Somme attack was started, and in the early days of that offensive either held a sector or supported attacking British troops.

Warning orders had been received for an advance with the British when, about August 20, American General Headquarters ordered the entire Thirty-third Division transferred to the American army.

The train movement to billets in the vicinity of Ligny-en-Barrois, about twenty-five kilometers southwest of St. Mihiel, was accomplished satisfactorily. Another and final schedule of intensive training was then enforced in preparation for offensive action. Men and officers went at the work with enthusiasm, and marked progress was made. The brigade had been scheduled to participate in the St. Mihiel drive, but at the last moment it was ordered to the Verdun front instead. A sector west of Verdun, including the famous Hill 304, where much desperate fighting had occurred, was occupied.

The brigade held this sector until September 26, when the great Meuse-Argonne offensive was launched. The Sixty-fifth was placed in the divisional reserve at the outset, following the attacking troops until, on the 28th, it took over a portion of the front to the left of the rest of the Thirty-third Division, where the Eightieth Division was fighting. The brigade carried the line to the bend in the Meuse River between Vilosnes-sur-Meuse and Briulles-sur-Meuse, where both regiments and the machine gun battalion were established, echeloned in depth.

For several days the position was a precarious one, well in advance of the allied lines on either flank, and constituting an exposed salient into which the enemy sent gas and high explosive shells from three directions. The brigade was ordered not to attempt a forward movement, but hung to its



GRAVE OF GENERAL
HENRY R. HILL



THE CROSS AT THE EXTREME LEFT MARKS GENERAL HILL'S GRAVE

Offered the choice of retaining his rank, with a safe post at home, or a majority in the line, he chose the latter, and was killed while leading his men of the 128th Infantry, near Eclisfontaine, on October 15, 1918.



AT THE BRIGADE POST OF COMMAND

During the maneuvers at Willerancourt, September 2, 1918.
General Bell and General King with members of their staffs.

lines while patrolling and endeavoring to assist the advance of troops on its left.

The ordeal through which the brigade passed in holding this position was severe, but the conduct of all ranks in submitting stoically to the enemy's incessant pounding won the admiration of all who understood the conditions.

Early in October four infantry battalions and some machine gun companies of the brigade participated in the attack made by the rest of the division on the east

bank of the Meuse. The remainder of the brigade held the original front.

About October 15 the entire Sixty-fifth Brigade was transferred to the east side of the Meuse, the Sixty-sixth Brigade taking over the positions on the west bank.

From this point the forward movement was continued in the face of bitter resistance. The line was steadily advanced in a manner reflecting great glory on the Sixty-fifth. One battalion of the brigade attacked successfully three times before the division on the right had been able to gain its objective.

For five days the brigade was again subjected to severe shelling, which did not abate until the 20th, when a French division came up in relief. The conduct of all units was gallant. The enemy never found the brigade unready to respond, and the supporting American artillery was given information as to targets quickly and accurately.

No less praiseworthy than the work of the troops occupying the



DUGOUT AT MONTZEVILLE

front lines in this fierce campaign was the behavior of the brigade's supply service. Though under incessant bombardment day and night, the men engaged in that service obtained and delivered all supplies of food and ammunition. They went forward in all weather, in utter darkness, through shell fire, over badly torn roads, and they never failed. The cooks and teamsters, with their assistants, were entitled to the same credit as their more fortunate comrades of the front line. Equally gallant was the work of the runners, linesmen and others in the service of communication.

On being relieved from the line north of Verdun, the brigade was granted three or four days of rest. Much of the time had to be spent on the march, but the relief was enough to fit the brigade for service in a sector south of Verdun to which it was sent.

This sector contained the famous Eparges position, where the fighting had been as fierce as any along the front, especially in underground battles. Before us lay the plain of the Woëvre, with Metz, Conflans, and Briey in the distance.

One regiment was sent to the line. The other was held in the rear for rest and training. Active patrolling was at once inaugurated, with great success. No Man's Land became "Sixty-fifth Brigade Land," for the Illinoisans took it over. Two successful major raids, to say nothing of lesser ones, resulted in losses to the enemy, in killed, wounded and prisoners, of 100 per cent and 95 per cent, respectively.

From a German officer captured in one of the raids we learned that the enemy had been led to believe the troops coming to oppose them were unseasoned.

"But," he added, "when we saw your daylight patrols moving out we knew we were not opposed by any 'green' division."

Praise from an enemy is not always unpleasant.

On the morning of November 11 the brigade attacked as a part of the American Second Army.



DUGOUTS AT MOUILLY
Used by the Sixty-fifth Infantry Brigade.



STAFF OF THE SIXTY-FIFTH INFANTRY BRIGADE

Front row, left to right: Major Roane Waring, adjutant; Brigadier General Edward L. King, commanding; Lieutenant Spencer McKeon, aide-de-camp; Lieutenant Norman R. Hayes, intelligence officer.

Rear row: Lieutenants Oscar Strahan, signal officer; Raymond Randall, veterinarian; John A. Prosser, aide-de-camp; Henry Bullington, supply officer.

It had taken a good bite out of the Hindenburg Line before the news of the armistice came with the order to cease firing. The brigade commander was later informed by the commander of the Second Army that the Sixty-fifth would have occupied the point of attack had not the signing of the armistice prevented the great offensive planned by Marshal Foch to commence on November 14.

After the armistice the brigade enjoyed a short rest and was refitted. Then, with the rest of the division, it began the march toward the Rhine.

A portion of the brigade entered Germany, but later was diverted to the northern part of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, where it settled down with the rest of the organization in billets in and around Ettelbrück.

A general let-down in discipline had been feared as a consequence of the armistice, and to forestall this a special appeal was made for maintenance of the high standard already established. The brigade made a ready

response. No better or higher discipline was ever maintained by any army than that which the willingness and cheerfulness of the Sixty-fifth Brigade made possible.

The brigade transport, a source of pride from the time of its service with the British, won new honors in Luxemburg by helping the Thirty-third Division win the reputation of having the best transport in the American Expeditionary Forces.

The sojourn in Luxemburg was pleasant, everything considered. Entertainments were provided by brigade and imported talent. There were horse shows and sports of all kinds, and drill enough to keep the personnel in good condition.

Finally, about April 20, orders sending the brigade to Brest for embarkation were received. The brigade left Brest between the 11th and 15th of May. After a short stay near New York it went west to participate in the wonderful homecoming reception in Chicago. Then it was demobilized at Camp Grant, and passed into history.

I cannot close this brief summary of the work of the brigade without expressing my heartfelt appreciation of the wonderful loyalty and devotion to duty of both officers and men during the time that it was my great pleasure and honor to command the brigade. No cleaner or finer body of men, mentally, morally and physically, ever served their country. The men of the Sixty-fifth Infantry Brigade indeed deserve well of their fellow-countrymen.



THE FOUR ELEVENS

Photograph taken at P. C. Plattsburg at 11 a. m., 11-11-18. The eleven officers, left to right, are Lieutenant Prosser, Lieutenant St. Poillu, Major Waring, Major Bittel, Captain Black, General King, Colonel Clinnin, Major Culbertson, Lieutenant Sadler, Colonel Luke Lee, Major Humphrey.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS HEADQUARTERS, 65TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

Brigadier General

Edward L. King
Commanding

Raymond Randall

Veterinarian

Spencer McKeon

Acting Brigade Adjutant at various times

Majors

Louis Duvall

Brigade Adjutant from January to April, 1919

Diller S. Myers, Jr.

Brigade Adjutant from July 31, 1917, until promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in September, 1918

Roane Waring

Brigade Adjutant from September to November, 1918

Lieutenants

H. W. Bullington

Brigade Supply Officer, October-November, 1918-1919

A. St. Poulof

French Army—attached as Liaison Officer

John A. Prosser

Aide-de-Camp

Oscar Strahan

Signal Officer

C. R. Van Voorhis

Brigade Medical Officer, November, 1918

Captains

Norman R. Hays

Intelligence Officer

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE HEADQUARTERS 65TH INFANTRY BRIGADE WHO WERE CITED FOR GALLANTRY BY GENERAL BELL

Captains

Norman R. Hays

Spencer McKeon

Raymond Randall

Sergeant

Chester H. Smith

Wagoners

Paul B. Brunsmann

First Lieutenants

John A. Prosser

Oscar W. Strahan

Corporal

John W. Adams

Battalion Sergeant Major

Ralph L. Bee

Cooks

Charles T. Connett

Frederick J. Schwab

DECORATIONS RECEIVED BY HEADQUARTERS 65TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

Brigadier General

Edward L. King

Distinguished Service Medal

Officer Legion of Honor

Croix de Guerre with Palm Leaf



AN OFFICERS' MESS AT CAMP LOGAN



READY TO ADVANCE DURING MANEUVERS AT WILLERONCOURT

The 129th Infantry

BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL DILLER S. MYERS, JR.

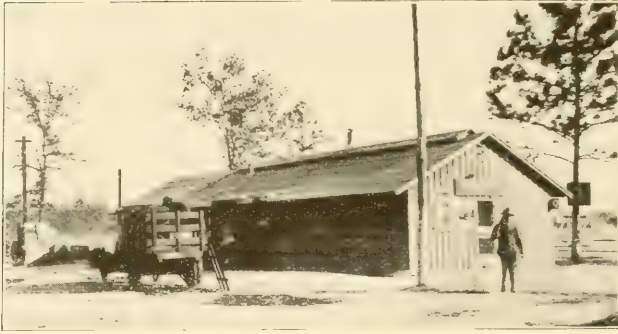
As it will appear from a perusal of the history of the 129th Infantry herein offered, that it differs in several essentials from the style of current histories of similar organizations, some explanation of this fact is due to the reading public, particularly that portion of it which served with the regiment.

We are taught by historians that a history of a nation or of any of the instrumentalities of a nation should serve first to delineate facts and circumstances so they may be preserved to posterity, and should aspire secondly to kindle patriotism and keep the fires of love for one's country burning brightly. Obviously, if these be the purposes of a history, it is improper to detail facts which would reflect discredit upon the service, even though they would reflect upon organizations other than the 129th Infantry.

The writer is indebted to Lieutenant Cyril A. Burns, regimental intelligence officer, for his able assistance in preparing this history.



THE 129th United States Infantry was organized originally on October 25, 1811. Through a multitude of changes in name, personnel and organization, it has clung to its traditions and entity during the one hundred and eight years of its existence and the vicissitudes of six wars. Through all it has been strictly a combat unit, doing yeoman duty during periods of hostilities and returning to the functions of peace at the close of each campaign. It was organized as an independent battalion for active participation in our second struggle with England, and justified its organization. Under the command of Major William Simpson, it ren-



REGIMENTAL EXCHANGE AT CAMP LOGAN

tain James Hall, Captain James N. Clark and Captain Berryman G. Wells.

In 1846 the regiment was reorganized as the Third Infantry, and its ten companies were placed under the command of Colonel Ferris Foreman. Under this leadership the organization made a glorious record in the Mexican War. At the outbreak of the Civil War, the old Third was merged with a new regiment, given a new name—the Seventh Infantry—and was the first unit to be called into service from the state of Illinois. Through the four long years of that struggle it justified its old reputation, and added new glories to its already illustrious name.

In 1875 it was reorganized again by the addition of the Sterling City Guards, the Rockford Guards, the Sycamore Union Guards, the LaSalle Light Guards, the Morris Guards, the Dwight Guards, the Streator Veteran Guards, the Boone County Guards, the Bohemian Rifles, the Naperville Guards, the Elgin Guards, the Lena Guards, and the Genoa Company. Colonel

dered valiant service during that war, then returned to the pursuits of peace for two decades. In 1832 it was called again for active service, and went through the Black Hawk campaign under the able leadership of such men as Captain Arden Biggerstaff, Captain John Onslott, Cap-



GENERAL VIEW OF THE 129TH'S CAMP AT LOGAN
As it looked on a peaceful summer morning.

Joseph W. R. Stambaugh assumed command of the regiment in January, 1876, immediately after this new reorganization.

A long period of peace intervened between the campaigns of the Civil War and the Spanish American War, a period during which the regiment was called several times to assist civil officials in maintaining order during times of stress—notably during the Haymarket trouble in 1886—and always acquitted itself with credit. In 1898, under the command of Colonel Fred Bennitt, the regiment again was called into active service, and was with the American forces during the whole of the Porto Rican campaign.

With the concentration of American troops along the Mexican border in 1916, the Third Infantry, under the command of Colonel Charles H. Greene, was assigned to the Twelfth Provisional Division and sent to Camp Wilson, near San Antonio. In the fall of that year, with the Twelfth Provisional Division, it formed a part of the largest overland troop movement that the United States ever had undertaken—the march of a war-strength division 206 miles. Again in July, 1917, it was called into active service, and sent to Camp Logan, Texas, for training and equipment. At this time the home stations of the various units were: Company A, DeKalb; Company B, Hoopeston; Company C, Ottawa; Company D, Aurora; Company E, Elgin; Company F, Pontiac; Company G, Woodstock; Company H, Rockford; Company I, Aurora; Company K, Rockford; Company L, Kankakee; Company M, Belvidere; Machine Gun Company, Aurora; Headquarters Company, Pontiac; Supply Company, Aurora; Medical Detachment, Rockford. Renamed the 129th United States Infantry, it was made a part of the Sixty-fifth Infantry Brigade, Thirty-third Division.

On May 2, 1918, still under the command of Colonel Charles H. Greene, after a strenuous period of training under the command of Colonel Mathew C. Smith and later Colonel Charles H. Payne, both of the regular



COLONEL CHARLES H. GREENE

Commander of the old Third Infantry, I. N. G., and first commander of the 129th Infantry, U. S. A.



COMING ASHORE AT BREST

This lighter, H. S. B. 34, was carrying men of the 129th Infantry.

army, it started to en-train for oversea service, arriving at Hoboken in time to go aboard the United States transports Covington, Agamemnon, La Lorraine and President Lincoln, which sailed as a convoy on May 10, 1918. After an uneventful voyage, broken only by the usual routine of safety drills, all the transports, except La Lorraine, went into port at Brest, France, on May 23, 1918, and disembarked the next day (Companies L and M on

board La Lorraine disembarked at Bordeaux the same day). Through a driving rain the regiment marched to a point about three miles north of Brest where camp was made in the fields. There the regiment was quarantined for scarlet fever, from which some companies were not released until June 28. During the stay of the regiment in the quarantine camp the officers and men were occupied in part with fatigue duty connected with the routine work at Brest and in certain construction which was being carried on there.



A WATERWAY IN AMIENS

The movement of the regiment to a British training area was commenced with the entraining from Brest for Oisemont of Companies H, I and K on May 29. After a short stay at Oisemont, the regiment marched to Zalliau, a village about five kilometers south of Abbéville. Here the regiment received its baptism of fire during a night raid by several German planes. On June 2 Companies L and M arrived from Bordeaux, and the third battalion was now assembled in its entirety under Major William F. Hemenway. By June 22 the regiment, with the exception of Company F, had been concentrated in the British area near Bethincourt-sur-Mer, and on the 28th it was moved to the neighborhood of Gorenflos, where Company F rejoined the regiment.

The next three weeks were occupied with training under British instructors, school details, range practice and front line training for selected details



ON THE ALBERT-AMIENS ROAD

In the woods at the left several British tanks were wrecked.

from each company. This period of instruction was broken by a holiday on the Fourth of July, with a review by Prime Minister Lloyd George and Major General Sir Henry Rawlinson, commanding the British Fourth Army, to which the Thirty-third Division was then attached.

On July 17 the regiment marched out of Gorenflos, and proceeded via Vignacourt Forest and Bois de Mai to support positions in the Villers-Bretonneux sector of the Amiens defenses. This was one of the hottest spots on the western front, for the capture of Villers-Bretonneux would have opened the way to Amiens. The platoons of the 129th Infantry were joined to selected platoons from the Australian corps, and were sent to garrison front line positions in this sector. Here the regiment suffered its first casualties, one man of Company I being killed and several wounded by artillery fire. Regimental headquarters, the headquarters company and the nucleus camp

were located at Camon. The machine gun company laid its guns for defensive work and for harassing fire on the roads and areas near Villers-Bretonneux. The trench mortar and one-pounder sections were given special work in target practice and in methods to be employed in the destruction of hostile machine gun positions.

The rest of the regiment was occupied with a regular course of training and instruction. Various details were used in the construction and repair of the defense system and in burying cable for the lines of communication. The pioneer platoon was especially active, being employed throughout this period in the organization of front line positions and the construction of defensive works under fire. Beginning July 27 whole companies from the regiment were attached to Australian battalions and sent to garrison front



AMIDST THE WRECKAGE OF ALBERT

Through sections like this, the patrols of the 129th Infantry made their examinations.

line positions. The whole sector, from front line to rear echelon, was so frequently subjected to aerial bombardments that they ceased even to be interesting, much less to be annoying.

On August 5 the regiment was detached from the Australian command, and was ordered to rejoin the Sixty-fifth Brigade at Allonville. From Allonville it marched to Daily Mail Woods and Contay, reaching these places on August 6. Two days were spent in resting and in cleaning and repairing equipment.

On the night of August 9-10, 1918, the regiment marched to Round Woods, from which place relief of the 132nd Infantry and part of the Thirteenth Londoners in the Albert sector was completed on the morning of August 12. This was the first sector held by the regiment as a unit; from the 12th to the 20th of August, when it was relieved by the Fifty-fourth



COLONEL EDGAR A. MYER

Commander of the 129th Infantry during active operations.



ON THE WAY TO MORNING DRILL AT
WILLERONCOURT

British Brigade, it held the sector. During this time it was occupied with routine duties of trench warfare and preparation for the continuation of the British Somme offensive. This work of preparation was nearly, if not quite, as arduous as an attack. It involved continuous and strenuous patrolling over an unusually difficult area. From Albert, just outside our lines on the left, our front extended along a railroad embankment which masked our lines, but left No Man's Land entirely open to the view of the enemy. Our patrols, however, successfully penetrated the German lines on our right, and explored the country for

three-quarters of a mile inside of their outposts. While Albert was in the possession of the enemy, small patrols from the regiment made a thorough examination of the interior of the city and even of the country back of the city. Most of the patrols, because of the exposed position of the Americans, were made at night, but even at night met sharp opposition from enemy combat patrols and from machine gun and artillery fire. Colonel Edgar A. Myer, U. S. A., assumed command of the regiment on August 18.

After being relieved the regiment was concentrated at Molliens-au-Bois, whence it marched to Amiens and entrained for Ligny. It was detrained at Ligny and marched to Nançois-le-Petit and Willeroncourt. About two weeks were spent in this area in drill and maneuvers. Then the regiment was moved by trucks to a bivouac in woods near Blercourt. Here an officer and a non-commissioned officer were detailed from each company to reconnoiter the Dead Man's Hill sector.

On September 8 the 129th Infantry commenced the relief of the 372nd Infantry (colored) in the sector lying between Dead Man's Hill and Hill 304. Until the commencement of the Meuse-Argonne offensive the regular routine of trench warfare duties—patrols and the improvement of battered

positions—was carried out. Until the impending attack necessitated an order stopping all patrols, our scouts took possession of No Man's Land and the whole country between our lines and Forges Creek. One small patrol, led by Lieutenant Truman Aarvig, drove off a German patrol with the aid of O. F. grenades that would not explode and were useful as weapons only in the same way that a round stone might be useful. Gradually the regimental front was extended until the 129th



A CLASS IN HANDICRAFT AT NANCOIS LE PETIT

Infantry held the front line in the whole corps sector which extended from Forges to Malancourt, a distance, as the line ran at that time, of about ten miles. The sector became increasingly active as preparations for the great attack of September 26 were made. The hostile artillery was much more active than the ordinary harassing fire of position warfare would warrant



DUGOUTS IN MONTZEVILLE

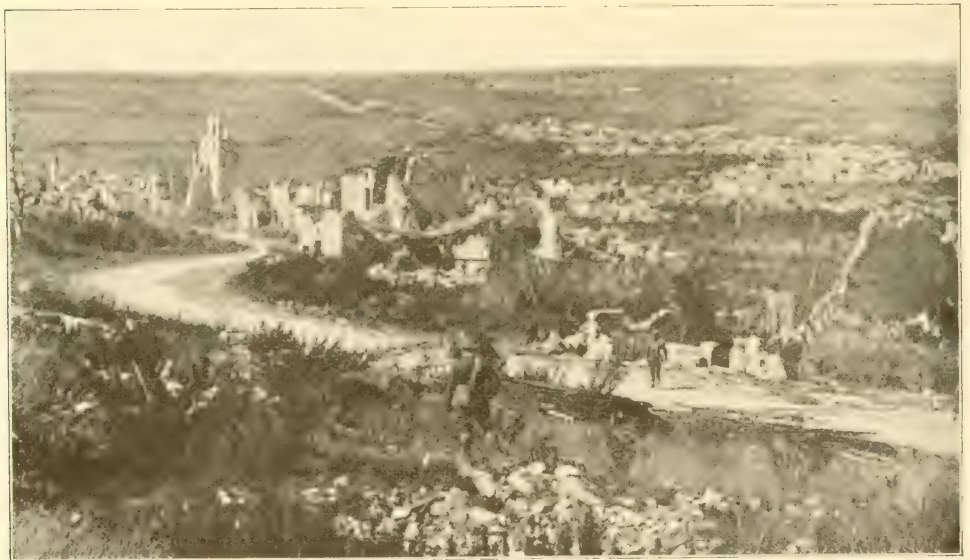
The semi-circular iron covers mark the entrances to dugouts. At the end of the road is an ambulance of the 108th Sanitary Train in front of a dressing station.



THE CREST OF DEAD MAN'S HILL

until the day of the American attack. During the night of September 25-26, the Fourth, Seventy-ninth and Eightieth Divisions went through the lines of the 129th Infantry, and attacked in the morning, leaving the regiment as division reserve concentrated between Hills 304 and 310, where it remained all day.

The next day the regiment advanced via the Esnes-Bethincourt-Gercourt road—called a road because of what it had been rather than because of what it was at that time, for it was so congested with traffic and so torn by bombardments as to require a considerable stretch of imagination to picture it as a road



ESNES, REGIMENTAL P. C. AT THE OPENING OF THE MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE

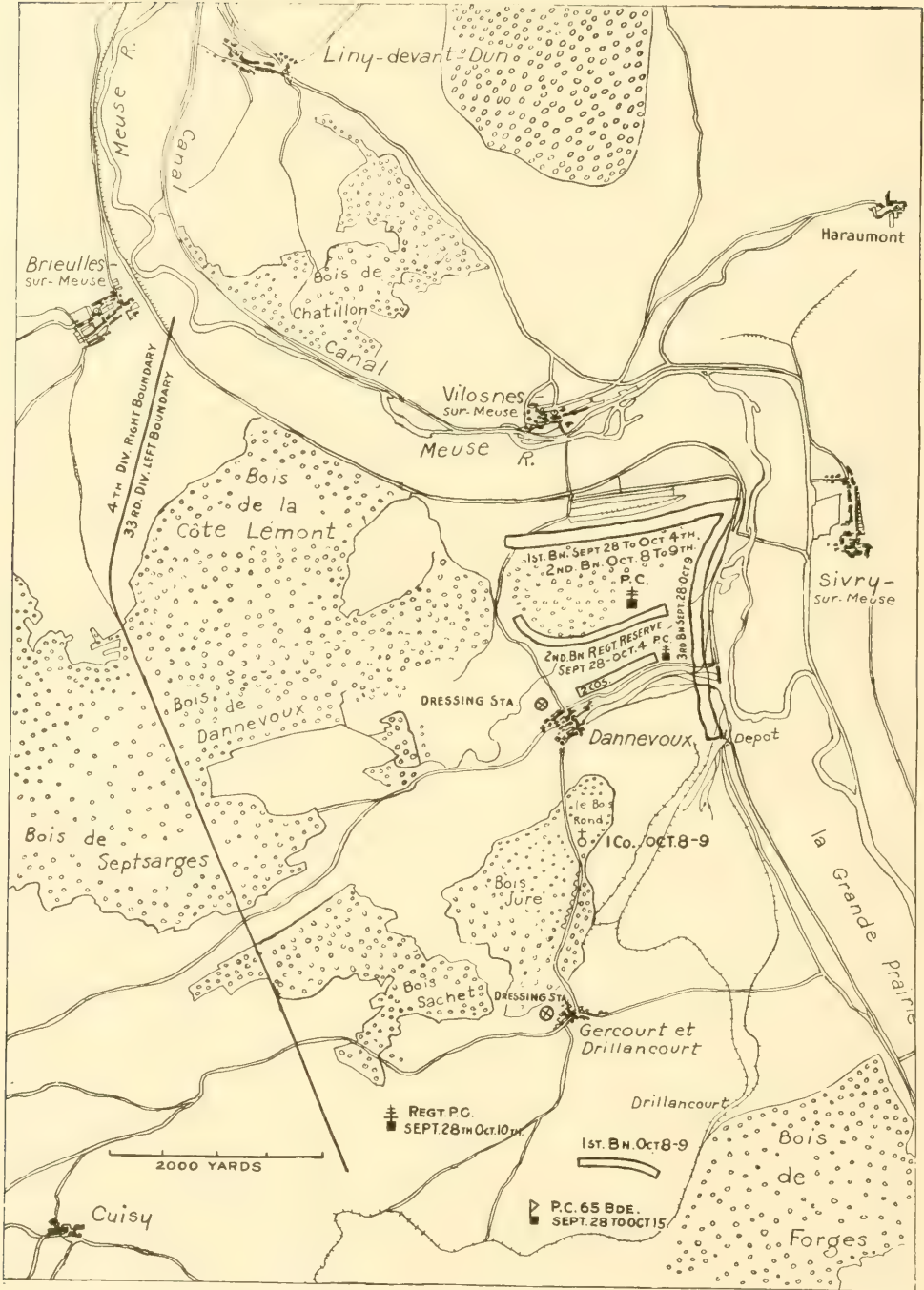
—to Hill 281, where a defensive position was taken up in the rear of the hill. One night was spent there, and the next night the 129th marched by way of Bois Sachet to the relief of the 319th Infantry, north and east of Dannevoux. From September 20 to October 10 the 129th Infantry held this position along the Meuse River, in the face of murderous artillery fire from the front, right flank and rear. It is hard, from a military standpoint, to imagine a worse position in which to place a regiment, but, until the advance on the east side of the Meuse could be completed, the position of the 129th on the west bank was the pivot on which the whole Meuse-Argonne action was turning.



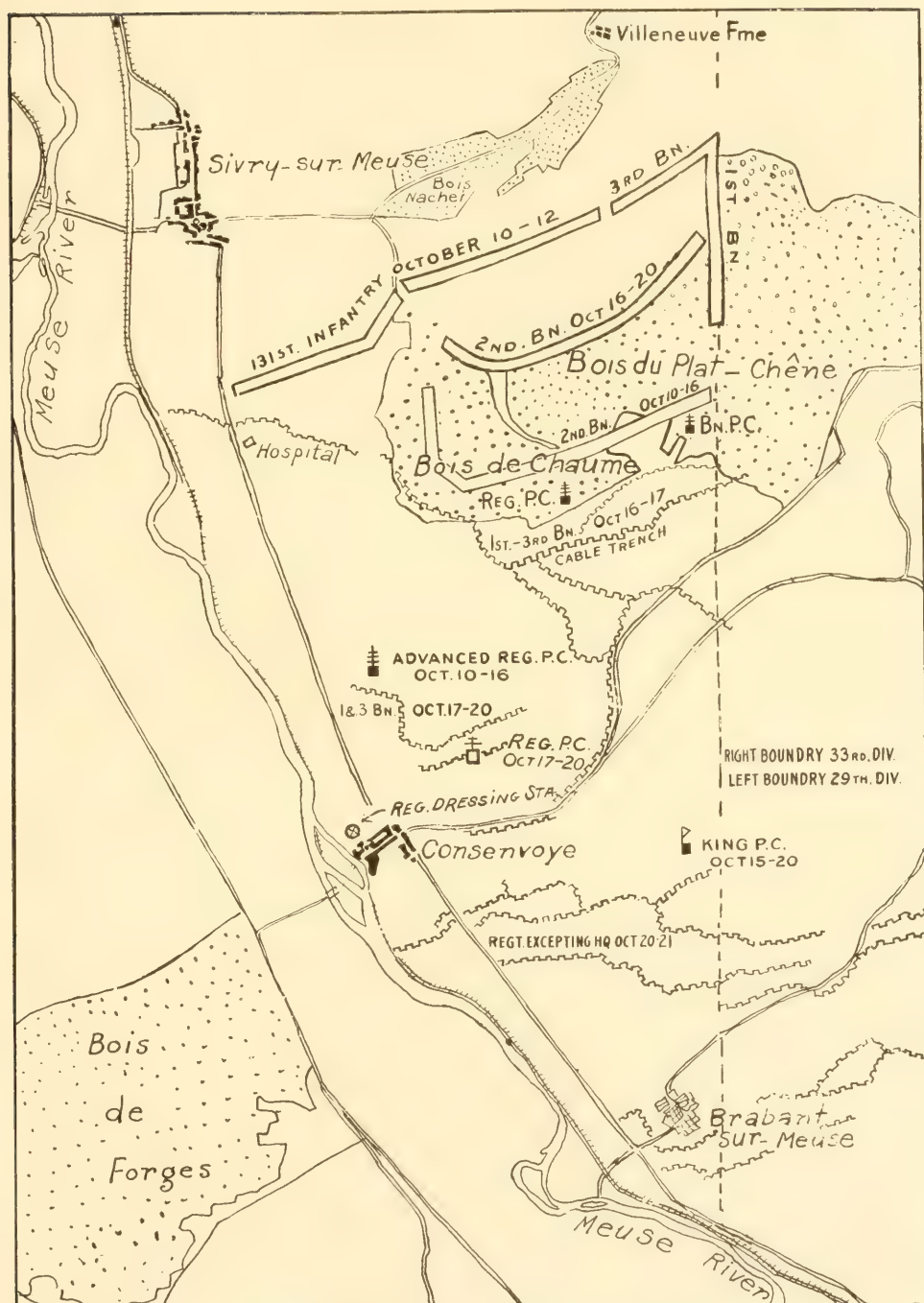
TRUCKS OF THE 129TH ON THE CONGESTED ROAD THROUGH BETHINCOURT

Starting on October 8 the third battalion of the 129th in conjunction with the first and second battalions of the 132nd Infantry crossed the Meuse River. The crossing of the river was completed in the night of October 9-10, and at six o'clock on the morning of the 10th the regiment took up the advance, gaining all objectives on schedule time. The first and second battalions had already crossed the Meuse and the third battalion was now again operating with its own regiment.

At the commencement of this attack the first battalion, with only 211 effective men, was under the command of Captain Owen H. Corr, who had



THE OPERATIONS OF THE 129TH INFANTRY WEST OF THE MEUSE



THE OPERATIONS OF THE 129TH INFANTRY EAST OF THE MEUSE



MAJOR LORD AND STAFF

At the regimental aid station in Consenvoye.

assumed command on September 29, when Major Earle C. Thornton left the battalion for the Army School of the Line at Langres. The second battalion, under Major Harry B. Goodison, had a strength of 411 rifles, and the third battalion, Major William F. Hemenway commanding, had 325 rifles. Companies I, K and M, forming the first wave of the attack, with Company L in support, drove on to their

objectives in spite of repeated efforts of the best German shock troops to stop them. During this attack Captain Harold W. Davis was killed.

The second exploitation objective of this attack was the road running from Sivry-sur-Meuse to Villeneuve Farm. It was taken only after the most severe fighting. Owing to the inability of the Twenty-ninth American Division to advance, the right flank of the Thirty-third Division was left exposed for a distance of more than a mile, allowing infiltration of German infantry



THE 129TH IN THE BOIS DE CHAUME

The regimental post of command was on the north slope of this valley, among the dugouts and shelters which are visible.

and machine gun units. The situation was made somewhat easier by the action of the first battalion, Captain Joseph H. Burgheim commanding, aided by Company A of the 122nd Machine Gun Battalion, in driving out the troops that had filtered in and establishing and maintaining connection until such time as the Twenty-ninth Division was able to advance. Captain Burgheim, who had succeeded to command of the battalion after the gassing of Captain Corr on October 5, was in turn badly gassed, but for several days refused to be evacuated. He was succeeded in command of the battalion



THE GREAT GUN AT DANNEVOUX

This was said to be the second largest gun captured by the Americans during the war. It was of the howitzer type, and had a chain hoist for shells. Each shell was $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and weighed 1,400 pounds.

by Captain Joseph R. Eardley, who also succumbed to gassing, and was followed in the command by Captain Felix R. Holmes.

With orders to hold at all cost, the regiment maintained its positions against repeated German efforts; the third and first battalions were in line, with the second battalion in support. On the morning of October 16 the second battalion relieved the third and first battalions in the forward positions. Upon completion of the relief, the second battalion, with Company E on the left flank and Company H on the right, attacked northward; the left flank advanced 200 meters and the right flank a little more than 1,000 meters, the general line of advance conforming to the contour of the terrain. Company L of the third battalion acted as liaison detachment on the right,

and assisted in the attack made by the 115th Infantry of the Twenty-ninth Division. The first and third battalions, less Company L, were merged, and were the sole support and reserve of the advance. Upon reaching the objective, the second battalion dug in, and the line was organized to resist counterattack. The regiment held its new position until it was relieved on October 20 by the Sixth French Colonial Regiment.

During this offensive the regiment was engaged in front-line duty, in actual contact with the enemy, virtually continuously from September 8 to October 20, a period of forty-two days. The only break in this tour of duty



LOOKING TOWARD VILOSNES

In the foreground can be seen the rims of shell holes reappearing as the waters of the Meuse River recede.

was on September 26 and 27, when the regiment was held as divisional reserve. Even on these days the position was so close up and the work of such a character that it differed but lightly from front-line duty. With only fair artillery support, due to lack of artillery observation, the regiment took all objectives assigned on schedule time and held all ground taken. Every advance was contested hotly by the best troops Germany had to put in the field, and every objective taken was held against persistent and desperate efforts on the part of the enemy to retake it. With the exception of the time spent in Sector 304, prior to the beginning of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, every minute was a desperate struggle against highly-trained troops who held their ground until actually forced out, and once forced out made every

effort to come back. In view of this resistance the regiment is justly proud of having been able to spend forty-two days in such duty, of having been able to take all objectives, of having never withdrawn, and of coming out at the close of the period as a military unit. Of the 3,100 men of all ranks and all duties who went into Sector 304 with the regiment, only 1,200 remained to come out with it on October 20. The first battalion had only 126 rifles, commanded by a first lieutenant, at the close of the period, and Company K had only nineteen men and no officers. Captain Corr, who rejoined the regiment on his return from hospital, remained a battalion commander until the return to the United States.

After being relieved in the Consenvoye sector on October 20, the regiment marched via Delolime and Sommedieu to the rest area in the Troyon sector, arriving there on October 24. The regiment was billeted in Ambly, Ranziers, Tilly and Recourt, with



LIEUTENANT COLONEL D. S. MYERS, JR.

Adjutant of the Sixty-fifth Infantry Brigade prior to his promotion to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 129th Infantry.



CONCRETE DUGOUTS IN MARCHEVILLE

Because of the marshy ground, these were not really dug out, but were built up on the surface.



HEADED BY THE BAND, THE REGIMENT MARCHES THROUGH CONFLANS

a section of machine gunners and two platoons of infantry at Fort Troyon. The ensuing two weeks were spent in training replacements and in cleaning equipment and resting, broken only by an "alert general" on October 31.

Warning orders were received on November 8 to the effect that the regiment would again go into the lines at an early date, and the necessary reconnaissance was made on that date. On the next day the regiment was concentrated at Ranziers, and on the 10th marched to the relief of the 130th Infan-



ON THE WAY TO ETTTELBRUCK

The 129th on the march, near Roodt, Luxemburg, on December 14, 1918.



MAJORS OF THE 129TH INFANTRY

Upper row: Harry B. Goodison, William F. Hemenway, Felix R. Holmes.

Lower row: Arthur E. Lord, Earle C. Thornton.

try in the line from Herbeuville to Fresnes, completing the relief at 4:30 a. m., November 11, 1918.

In spite of all rumors and the virtually certain knowledge that the armistice had been signed, the regiment attacked at seven o'clock in the morning. A stubborn resistance from well-organized positions was met at the very outset. The terrain had been inundated by the enemy, and was covered with a multitude of barbed wire entanglements. Men held up by the wire and unable to escape were shot down. Men only slightly wounded were drowned before the eyes of their comrades. A sticky, nasty fog partially masked the fire of the enemy during the early part of the engagement, and made it impossible to maintain the direction of advance. A large part of the supporting artillery was stuck hopelessly in the mud and could render no assistance. But

in spite of these conditions the advance was made, and the Chateau d'Aulnois, Riaville and Marchéville had been captured and occupied when orders were received announcing the armistice had been signed. All units were notified. From the front line an unidentified musician climbed upon a pile of dirt thrown up by an exploding shell and sounded "recall." The war was over and won as far as the 129th Infantry was concerned, but enemy artillery continued active until 11:00 a. m. The sector was organized immediately for defense, and later all troops not needed for outposts or patrols were withdrawn to the vicinity of Rupt. The following three weeks were occupied in training schedules and policing the area.

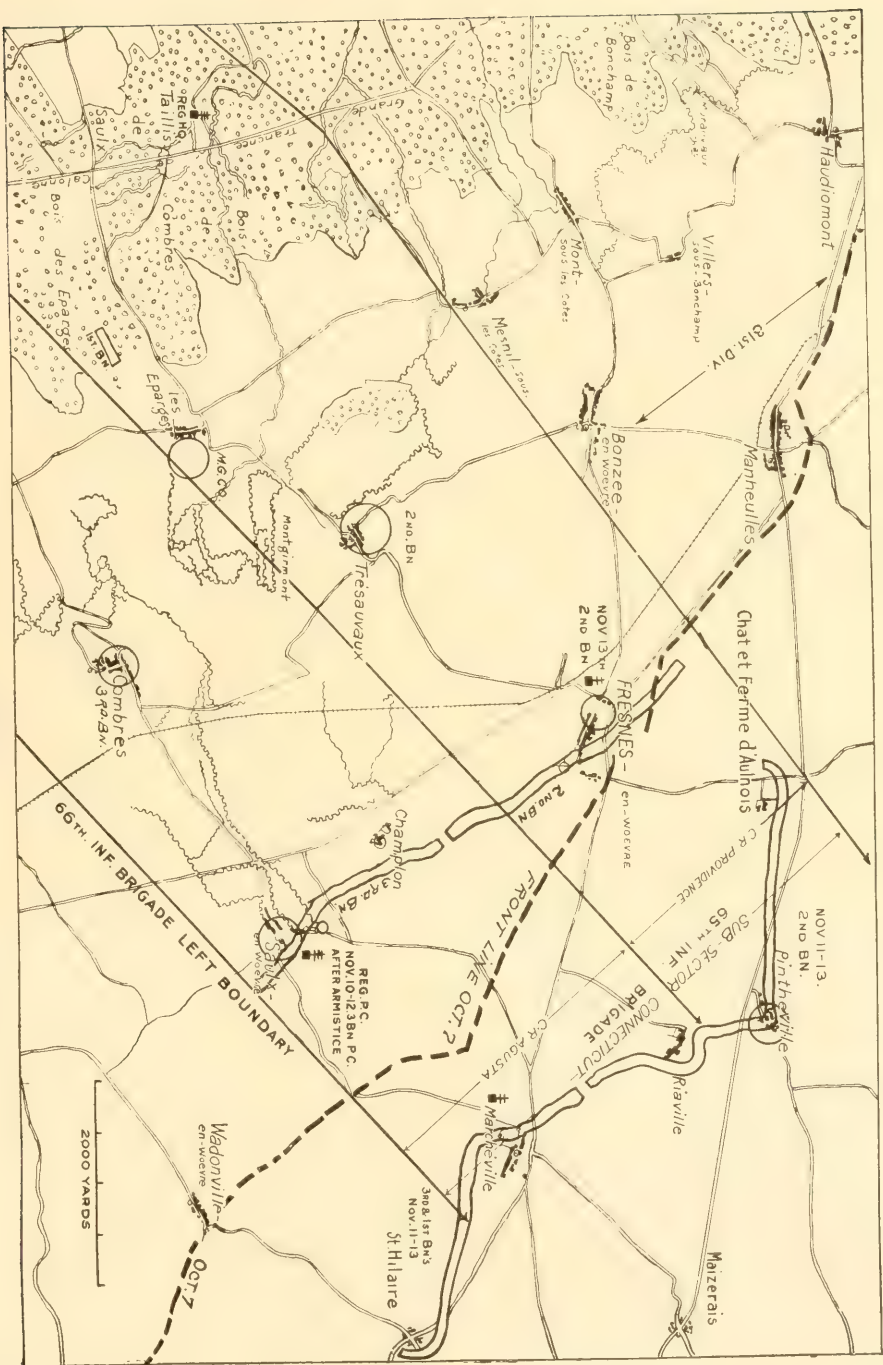


THE REGIMENTAL BAND ON ITS RETURN FROM OVERSEAS

On December 7 the regiment started its march across Lorraine and into Luxemburg, arriving at Ettelbrück on the 20th. From that time until the latter part of April, 1919, it was engaged in an intensive period of drill and training, with such amusements, athletics and theatricals as the welfare organizations could devise and circumstances would permit. In the month of April, the division was reviewed by Secretary of War Baker and by General Pershing.

On April 26 the regiment started to entrain for its long journey from Luxemburg to Illinois, arriving at Camp Grant for discharge on June 6, 1919.

With the discharge of the personnel from the service, the regiment officially went out of existence, but it still lives in the hearts of the men who have served with it. The Tenth Battalion, the Third Illinois Infantry, the 129th United States Infantry—call it what you will, it is all the same—still lives in and for Illinois.



THE LAST DAY

The operations of the 120th Infantry on the morning of November 11, 1918.

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 120TH INFANTRY WHO WERE KILLED IN ACTION, DIED
OF WOUNDS OR DIED OF DISEASE OVERSEAS

Captain

Harold W. Davis

First Lieutenants

Truman Aarvig

Herbert W. Howard

Samuel W. Raymond

Sergeants

Leo Anderson

Gordon Bentley

John Bradshaw

Fred A. Kennedy

Percy King

Charles Umathum

Wm. D. Wood

Ernest Hart

Corporals

Harry W. Barkley

Walter R. Craig

Grant O. Dawson

James T. Duffy

Lawrence Fulton

Iythel T. Jones

Edward A. Knieri

Edw. S. Lake

Peter T. Maurer

Bernard A. Myers

Emmet J. Moran

Charles W. Paul

Marshall W. Purucker

Jacob Swanson

Charles Varisco

Ettore Vignochi

Earl C. Violet

Fred W. Zeller

Cooks

Archie Bird

Harry McDonald

Privates, First Class

Rada Besonvich

Merril Gutshall

Sam Koorstra

Harold L. Parker

Wm. B. Patton

Leon Purkey

Daleso Lancione

Lindsey Lanning

Leo A. Schwind

Henry G. Shaw

Day W. Skinner

Privates

Arthur D. Aussew

Hyman Aronoff

Eric H. Arndt

John A. Alward

George C. Adler

Edmund Baggs

Michael Baguowski

Ralph Barker

David Beutkowski

Earl Blake

George Blank

Harry S. Bochman

Joseph Bowen

Leslie Boyle

Oscar C. Brem

Isador Brenner

Wm. F. Brockmeyer

Edward Brown

Fay Brunner

Vincent Carney

Harry Campbell

Wm. H. Campbell

Alphonse Chamberlain

Miles W. Chance

Merle R. Clark

Walter Clemons

Hugh C. Collins

Jas. A. Dachenbach

John F. Dahlgren

Emil G. Dahm

William Davis

Lawrence Devereux

John De Wilde

Harry L. Doty

Eskel Eabourg

Matto Eisel

Alfred English

Walter Francis

Peter Gallas

Delbert L. Garner

Paul Gehrke

Michael Gierat

Ralph E. Gray

Earl Gragg

Benj. F. Green

Gilbert D. Gridley

Umberta Guiducci

Raymond Hagaman

Clark Hall

Lawrence Hettrick

Edward Hirschert

Fred E. Hoff

George Jankee

Harry W. Jenson

Albert Kalinski

Frank Kasal

Thomas Kearns

Emil Kummer

Frederick C. Ladenorf

Guy J. W. Lawson

Henry V. Lee
 Clarence Lindblade
 Sam Lipschitz
 Leon R. Listy
 Benjamin A. Luckett
 Alexander Lulewicz
 James E. Lynch
 James W. Lynch
 Charlie McGuire
 Leon McNish
 Joseph W. Marx
 Albert Mielke
 Ignacy Milewski
 Thomas Mitchell
 Alfred Moen
 Lawrence Morris
 Frank Mundekis
 Joseph Lusselewicz
 Alva Neely
 George J. Nelson
 Adolph A. F. Nelson
 Steve Oles
 Merle Olson
 Henry M. Ostendorf
 Edwin Palmgren
 Wm. C. Panis

Kieth F. Pierce
 Felix Pudellko
 Joseph P. Queenan
 James L. Rickey
 Samuel Rikhus
 Jacob Ruff
 Fred Schmack
 Daniel Simpson
 Ralph C. Sellick
 Adolph Smolek
 Joseph B. Speeter
 Konstanstan Staikunas
 Herman Stauke
 Alexander Sulerwicz
 Jacob Swanson
 John C. Tarnowski
 Orphene Torgensen
 Alex Urvakis
 Garrit Van Puersens
 George Waidley
 Robert Warren
 William Wells
 Robert Woods
 Nick Zuchero
 Andreas Zink

DECORATIONS RECEIVED BY OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 120TH INFANTRY

Major

Felix R. Holmes
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Croix de Guerre with Palm Leaf
 Italian Croix de Guerre

Sergeant

Ralyn Hill
 Medal of Honor
 Medaille Militaire
 Croix de Guerre with Palm Leaf

Privates

Charles G. Carlson
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Croix de Guerre with Silver Star
 Joseph Osiol
 Croix de Guerre with Bronze Star

CITATION FOR CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR

Corporal Ralyn Hill, Company H:

At Dannevoix, France, October 7, 1918, seeing a French airplane fall out of control on the enemy side of the Meuse River with its pilot injured, Corporal Hill voluntarily dashed across the footbridge to the side of the wounded man, and, taking him on his back, started back to his lines. During the



CORPORAL RALYN HILL

Who was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for one of the most daring acts of the war.



PRIVATE CHARLES G. CARLSON

being under heavy shell fire and through

entire exploit he was subjected to murderous fire of enemy machine guns and artillery, but he successfully accomplished his mission and brought his man to a place of safety, a distance of several hundred yards.

CITATIONS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

Major Felix R. Holmes:

Near Consenvoye, October 11, 1918, after being wounded and ordered to the aid station, Major Holmes, then a captain, reported to his regimental headquarters, giving a detailed report of the forward positions. His strength failing, while he was attempting to reach the aid station alone, he was assisted to the place, had his wounds dressed, and was tagged for evacuation, but instead he returned to the front line, through intense shell, machine-gun and sniper fire, and took command of his company.

Private Charles G. Carlson, Headquarters Company:

Near Consenvoye, October 17, 1918, Private Carlson, though seriously wounded, succeeded in reaching his destination with an important message, his route

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 120TH INFANTRY WHO WERE CITED FOR GALLANTRY BY GENERAL BELL

† Received citations both from General Pershing and General Bell.

Colonel

Edgar A. Myer

Lieutenant Colonel

Diller S. Myers, Jr.

Majors

W. F. Hemenway
Elmer G. Lindroth
Arthur E. Lord

Captains

Paul E. Anderson
Joseph T. Brennan
George W. Burton
Hal L. Carr
N. B. Clinch
Owen H. Corr
Harry H. Davis
Guy A. Karr
Neil Kerr
William H. McMullen, Jr.
Cassius Poust
Fred E. Scheppeler
Clyde R. Van Voorhis

First Lieutenants

James L. Boucher
Frederick S. Burgess

Cyril A. Burns
Ralph V. Conard
Lester Edinger
Richard S. Edwards
William Gustason
Richard E. Iverson
Burlin E. Keen
Leslie F. Kimmell
George A. Milby
James Milligan, Jr.
Edward D. Rosengren
Emil Rossberg
Robert S. Taylor, Jr.
William G. Wiseman

Second Lieutenants

Frank Balzer
Ellis M. Boddy
Charles Bressler
Paul Huenkemier
Glenn Weese
Walter H. Wulk

Regimental Sergeants

Major Guy J. Helfrich

Battalion Sergeant Majors

Donald J. Bear
Aaron K. Hirstein
Robert A. Murrin

First Sergeants

Robert J. Beck
James Lewis
Raymond McGee

Sergeant, First Class

Alfred W. Burr

Sergeants

Webster W. Balzier
Levi Baxley
Samuel Borrás
John T. Bradshaw
Harry Bushaw
Elmer Cannon
Benjamin Chambers
Edward W. Colwell
Hugh D. Cronk
Clyde J. Cusley
Charles L. Danforth
Taylor Davis
Basil L. Deardurff
Everett E. DeMoss
Wilbur E. Dewitt
August E. Ehlen
John Elmer
Julius Ertz
Michael Fallen
Eugene C. Fiesel
Carl Ganter
Elmer E. Haney
Paul E. Harrison
Earl M. Hickey
Raphael P. Hines
Ralph Hildebrandt
Ogle K. Howell
William Hutchinson
Robert F. Johnson
James A. Kearne
Harold Kugler
James B. Lambert
Simon Locks
John J. Long
Henry Longfield
Ralph Menard
Henry L. Metzler
Joseph M. Mulligan
Don F. Murphy
William Myers
Herbert Neathery
Howard M. Nicholson
Dan Parker
Edward Payne
Harry Petschow
Harold Pleimling
Raymond C. Powell
Lester E. Rapier
William Robinson
Thomas A. Ruddy
Joseph Schmidt
Fred C. Seipp

Albertus Speirer
Guy Stevens
Carl E. Swanson
Everett Terwilliger
Herbert A. Thompson
John P. Tomas
Roy L. Trapp
John C. Tuttle
William Ward
Harry Wascher
Harry Washer
Fred C. Wendt
Lean White

Corporals

Walter Anderson
Ray Blake
John A. Brenneman
Claude Brush
Arthur J. Carpenter
James J. Christle
Peter Drommess
Chester M. Edwards
Grover Edwards
John Elden
Howard T. Endres
George J. Farrell
Isaac Fish
Edward Fortna
Julius Gerding, Jr.
George F. Gray
William Haase
Herry Henise
Lawrence Hilton
Fred Honne
Linton H. Hoover
Max Husted
Daniel J. P. Jones
Leon Jordan
Frank Juehenbecker
Walter Kutzke
Gerald G. Marks
Charles Mason
Carl Matz
Joseph J. McCann
Paul Meighn
Royal M. Miller
Richard Oswald Murphy
Oscar Nelson
Jacob E. Neukom
Henry F. Overberg
Harry J. Payan
Alva G. Pomeroy
Louis Purcells
William Robeck
Charles R. Robin
Henry Salveson
William Salzman
Percy Shinnbarger
Joseph Smith



CAPTAINS OF THE 129TH INFANTRY

Left to right, top row: Marks Alexander, John C. Baker, Frank H. Billig, Joseph T. Brennan.
 Second row: George W. Burton, N. Bayard Clinch, Owen H. Corr, Harry H. Davis.
 Third row: Fred E. Eardley, Ralph A. Fritz, A. W. Goodwin, G. A. Karr.
 Fourth row: W. C. Groom, James E. Kelley, Neil Kerr, H. H. Miller.

William Suring
Chesles E. Telton
Arthur Ward
Charles Zornow

Wagoners

Lee Cornwall
John Kemmel
Leo LeMoth
Gustave Reppel
Albert Schneider
Ernest Wagner

Mechanics

William G. Anderson
Theodore Anderson
Christian Jessen
Herman Timm

Bugler

Hamilton J. Clay

Cooks

Everett Clark
Joseph Fitzek
Arthur Hollarbush
Joseph Wurtzinger

Privates, First Class

George H. Andretsopoulos
Thomas L. McAndrews
Harrison H. Baizier
John E. Bentley
Adolph Berg
George Blank
David S. Bond
Harry Campbell
Clarence E. Cannon
Henning G. Carlsen
Frank Cobotovitsch
Charles Danloff
Merrill S. Glover
Joe Hodgetts
Edward Holst
Thristian Jacobsen
Norman Johnson
Edward Laux
Charles T. McNash
Aime J. McNeil
Edward N. Meyerhoffar
Edward Miller
Edwin L. Moe
Roy E. Mowery
Ralph Murphy
Oren Norman
Carl Oleson
Carmen Paulo
John Adam Pelot
Clarence H. Peterson
Frank Plummer
Alfred M. Price

Leon Purkey
Dewey M. Purnell
George E. Rawson
Piatt Reeves
Otto Schwartz
Irba Searle
William Sipes
Arthur Starrett
Bert Strong
Erwin Verne
James White
Leslie C. White
Carl B. Whitehead
Edward Wilson
Albin E. Zipfel

Privates

Amos Antonsen
William Ames
Charles Anderson
Christ Anderson
Jack N. Basseriari
John J. Blesser
Edward J. Brever
Edward Brown
Ben Bush
Clifford Canfield
O'e J. Carlson
Fred W. Cleary
William B. Clegg
Ben Cobb
Timothy Connelly
Benjamin H. Copeland
Joseph Count
Charles Craigen
Banjamin Cyr
Frank C. Dadds
Frank I. Davies
Edward De Bruin
Henry Dosion
Ralph Dray
Samuel Ellis
Clement Felke
Anton J. Felke
Arthur G. Fieder
Leo J. Filipski
John P. F. Flynn
Leo Fraim
Roy E. Fowler
Fred E. Fox
Michael J. Fox
William Garry
William D. Gilmore
Everett Grady
Harry Grigsby
Paul Gross
John W. Hagenow
Clarence Hansen
Ross C. Hauser
John E. Herbert



CAPTAINS OF THE 129TH INFANTRY

Top row: James T. Burns, Hal L. Carr, Frederick Cartwright, Harold W. Davis.
 Second row: Robert C. Ellis, Ivan K. Foster, William W. Joslyn, Elmer G. Lindroth.
 Third row: W. H. McMullen, Jr., Fred L. Morrison, W. M. Nichols, William R. Peck.
 Bottom row: Cassius R. Poust, Samuel M. Richie, Fred E. Scheppler, Walter A. Stetler.



CAPTAINS AND LIEUTENANTS OF THE 129TH INFANTRY

Top row: Captains John H. Steward, Paul W. Tibbetts, C. R. VanVoorhis, C. K. Welsh.
 Second row: Captain Ernest White, Lieutenants Charles Bressler, C. W. Bowen, Lester Deck.
 Third row: Lieutenants Burlin E. Keen, Walter McLaughlin, Karl B. Mory, Harry A. Olson.
 Bottom row: Lieutenants Walter E. Osborn, N. P. Peterson, Lloyd P. Petry, S. C. Phillips.

Arthur C. Hermann
 John Herman
 Kenneth Hill
 George E. Hopper
 Arthur Hughes
 † Walter Huston
 James Jedlicka
 Gust Jeppson
 Guy Johnson
 Glenn Kendall
 Fred A. Korth
 Herman Kuhrt
 Phil Kummer
 Peter Lentz
 Ben Levitt
 John Lewandowski
 Benedict Lipinski
 Alfred M. Lokken
 James H. Marshall
 Joe Martin
 William J. Maston
 Walter McCollum
 Kenneth Mertney
 Leslie Miles
 Peter Miller
 Edward Nielson
 George A. Norak
 Herbert Norris
 Richard E. Onions

Joseph Osiol
 Anton Paprocky
 Stanislaus Paszok
 John P. Peterson
 Charles Peterson
 Boyd Stewart Philips
 Frank J. Pranschke
 Jerry Prasek
 † Alfred E. Price
 Andrew Rejos
 August Ross
 Homer Rudd
 Roy H. Rundle
 Frank Sahn
 Alfred Schmidt
 Edward I. Schramkowski
 Ingwald Score
 John Shatters
 Stewart J. Smiley
 Howard Sonners
 Thomas Sullivan
 Leon G. Tritle
 Walter W. Walker
 John Walsh
 Edwin Westhin
 Walter W. Wilcox
 Orlo Woods
 Samuel Yancivsky



AN UNDERGROUND CHAPEL AT SIVRY-SUR-MEUSE



FIRST LIEUTENANTS OF THE 129TH INFANTRY

Left to right, top row: Truman Aarvig, Wilford M. Beatty, C. A. Bloomquist, James L. Boucher.
Second row: Charles F. Brown, Clarence E. Bucklin, Cyril A. Burns, John C. Burt.
Third row: Alban D. Callagee, Christian T. Christensen, Ralph V. Conard, Robert E. Day.
Fourth row: William H. DeGaris, Harry A. Drennon, Lester Edinger, Richard S. Edwards.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS 129TH INFANTRY WHO SERVED OVERSEAS

Colonels

Charles H. Greene
Edgar A. Myer

Lieutenant Colonels

Elijah P. Clayton
Diller S. Myers, Jr.

Majors

Felix R. Holmes
Harry B. Goodison
William F. Hemenway
Arthur E. Lord
Earle C. Thornton

Captains

Marks Alexander
Paul E. Anderson
John C. Baker
Frank H. Billig
Joseph T. Brennan (later Major)
Joseph H. Burgheim
George W. Burton
Hal L. Carr
Frederick Cartwright
Nicholas Bayard Clinch
Owen H. Corr
Harold W. Davis (deceased)
Harry H. Davis
Fred E. Eardley
Robert C. Ellis
Ivan K. Foster
Ralph A. Fritz
Magnus A. Gerde
A. W. Goodwin
William C. Groom
William W. Joslyn
Guy A. Karr
William Kennedy
Neil Kerr
James E. Kelley
Elmer G. Lindroth (later Major 130th Infantry)
William H. McMullen, Jr.
Harold H. Miller
Fred L. Morrison
William M. Nichols
Virgil C. Nickerson
William R. Peck
Cassius R. Poust
Samuel M. Richie
Fred E. Scheppler
Walter A. Stetler
John H. Steward
Paul W. Tibbets
Clyde R. Van Voorhis
Carlton K. Welsh
Ernest White
Ralph C. Woodward

First Lieutenants

Truman A. Aarvig (deceased)
Wilford M. Beatty
Churley A. Bloomquist
James L. Boucher
Clarence W. Bowen
Charles F. Brown
Clarence E. Bucklin
Frederick S. Burgess
Cyril A. Burns
John C. Burt
Alban D. Callagee
Mitchell S. Cash
Christian T. Christensen
Ralph V. Conard
Robert B. Day
Lester R. Deck
William H. DeGaris
Harry A. Drennan
Roy F. Dusenbury
Lester Edinger
Richard S. Edwards
Sydney D. Emerson
Rex I. Gary
William A. Gustason
Franz Gorges
Herbert W. Howard (deceased)
Vernon F. Hedlin
Alexander E. Herrold
John M. Hiland
Ewart C. Howe
Richard Iverson
Frank Jaycox
Gustave J. Kaune
Burlin E. Keen
Leslie F. Kimmell
Hiram P. Lawrence
William B. MacBride
George J. MacGregor
John R. McCann
Walter McLaughlin
E. Y. Mallory, Jr.
Elmer J. Meinken
John E. Mekota
Cyril H. Mergens
George A. Milby
James Milligan, Jr.
Redfield C. Mills
Melville G. Montgomery
William C. Moore
Karl B. Mory
Harry A. Olson
Walter E. Osborn
Reese Nelson
Norman P. Peterson
Lloyd P. Petry
Samuel W. Raymond (deceased)
Maurice Rose
Edward D. Rosengren



FIRST LIEUTENANTS OF THE 129TH INFANTRY

Left to right, top row: William A. Gustason, Franz Gorges, Ewart C. Howe, Richard Iverson.
 Second row: Frank Jaycox, Gustave J. Kaune, Leslie F. Kimmell, John R. McCann.
 Third row: E. Y. Mallory, Jr., Elmer J. Meinken, John E. Mekota, Cyril H. Mergens.
 Fourth row: George A. Milby, James Milligan, Jr., Melville G. Montgomery, Wm. C. Moore.

Emil E. Rossberg
 Audus W. Shipton
 Robert S. Taylor, Jr.
 William A. Thomson
 Horace E. Thornton
 Herbert J. Wilkins
 George R. Whicher
 William G. Wiseman
 Norman Zolla

Second Lieutenants

Donald T. Ayres
 Frank Balzer
 Ellis M. Boddy

Robert D. Bradlee
 John M. Brand
 Charles Bressler
 J. Wilmon Brewer
 Bernard Cruse
 Fred J. Collins
 William P. Coleman
 Otto G. Danewitt
 Hal Davenport
 James C. Dibelka
 Floyd R. Drew
 Timothy J. Fitzgerald
 Merle M. Goodell



SECOND LIEUTENANTS OF THE 129TH INFANTRY

Top row: Hubert F. Powell, Robert E. Price, Andrew J. Roemmich, E. A. Rutishauser.
 Second row: Jack D. Thompson, Robert S. Tolmie, Arthur R. Tritschler.
 Third row: Harold F. Vaughan, Glenn Weese, James W. Wilson, Walter H. Wulk.

Arthur D. Goudreau
 Charles G. Haight
 Charles A. Haldeman
 Victor H. Hamm
 Roy R. Haney
 Clifford Hodgkin
 William Hoffman
 Harding F. Horton (deceased)
 Ogle K. Howell
 Paul Huenkemier
 Fred Johnson
 Andrew J. Keho
 Fred E. Kent
 Harry Kivel
 Aud E. Lusk
 William E. Ludtke
 E. D. O'Leary
 Robert B. Marshall
 Arthur H. Maynard
 Clyde E. Miller
 Ladimir F. Moudry
 Earl T. Nichols
 William Parker

Earl Phillips
 Sidney C. Phillips
 Hubert F. Powell
 Edward A. Prettyman
 Robert E. Price
 Paul H. Pritchard
 Arnold J. Roemmich
 Daniel Robinson
 Emil A. Rutishauser (later 1st Lieutenant)
 Edward Sanderson
 Lloyd M. Stone
 Jack D. Thompson (later Captain)
 Robert S. Tolmie
 Charles C. Trawick
 Arthur R. Tritschler
 Archie M. Van Horn
 Harold F. Vaughan
 Glenn W. Weese
 John M. White
 Russel W. Williford
 Guyon J. Wierman
 James W. Wilson
 Walter H. Wulk

OFFICERS WHO WERE WITH REGIMENT BEFORE IT WENT OVERSEAS

Colonels

Matthew C. Smith
 Charles H. Paine

Lieutenant Colonel

William H. Brogunier

Major

Clyde C. Miner

Captains

Roy Brown
 James T. Burns
 Fred Dewey
 Charles L. Gapen
 Charles Harkison
 John H. Newman
 T. L. Quinlan
 W. J. Thornton
 Albert M. Witt



THE CEMETERY EAST OF SIVRY-SUR-MEUSE



LIEUTENANTS OF THE 129TH INFANTRY

Top row: First Lieutenants E. D. Rosengren, E. E. Rossberg, A. W. Shipton, R. S. Taylor, Jr.
 Second row: First Lieutenants W. A. Thomson, H. E. Thornton, H. J. Wilkins, W. G. Wiseman.
 Third row: First Lieutenant N. Zolla, Second Lieutenants J. C. Dibelka, V. H. Hamm, C. Hodgin.
 Bottom row: Second Lieutenants Ogle K. Howell, Harry Kivel, Earl T. Nichols, William Parker.



SECOND LIEUTENANTS OF THE 129TH INFANTRY

Top row: Donald T. Ayres, Robert D. Bradley, John M. Brand, Hal Davenport.

Second row: Floyd R. Drew, Merle M. Goodell, Arthur D. Goudreau, Charles G. Haight.

Third row: Roy R. Haney, Andrew J. Keho, Fred E. Kent, A. E. Lusk.

Bottom row: Robert B. Marshall, Arthur H. Maynard, Clyde E. Miller, Ladimir F. Moudry.



COLONEL JOHN V. CLINNIN
Commander of the 130th Infantry during active operations.



THE 130TH INFANTRY CROSSING THE ORNE RIVER AT CONFLANS

The 130th Infantry

COLONEL JOHN V. CLINNIN, EDITOR

BY CAPTAIN HARMON L. RUFF, REGIMENTAL ADJUTANT



T

HE 130th Infantry began its service in the war with Germany as the Fourth Infantry, Illinois National Guard. It was made up of companies from southern and south central Illinois, all composed of trained men, made fit by service on the Mexican border but a short time before.

The regiment's history had been long and honorable, though broken by reorganizations. It can be traced back at least to 1882, when it was known as the Ninth Infantry, under command of Colonel Louis Krugoff of Nashville. On December 26, 1885, the field and staff officers of the Ninth were mustered out and the regiment was consolidated with the Eighth Infantry, under which name it was carried on the rolls of the adjutant general's office until December 31, 1890, when it became the Fourth Infantry. It served under that designation until it became the 130th Infantry, twenty-seven years later.

The regiment was on active duty for a year in the war with Spain. It was mustered into the federal service May 20, 1898. Colonel Cassimer Andel

of Belleville, then in command, resigned and was succeeded by Colonel Eben Swift, an officer of the regular army. The regiment was assigned to the Seventh Army Corps, which was commanded by General Fitzhugh Lee and was a part of the army of occupation in Cuba during the early part of 1899. It was mustered out at Augusta, Georgia, May 2 of that year. The regiment was designated while in federal service as the Fourth Illinois U. S. Volunteer Infantry, and was composed of companies from the following cities: Arcola, Newton, Carbondale, Belleville, Mattoon, Mount Vernon, Effingham, Paris, Vandalia, Litchfield, Olney and Urbana.

Both before and after the Spanish-American war the Fourth Infantry saw more active service within the state than any other regiment of the Illinois National Guard. It was one of the first to be called out whenever disorders requiring the presence of troops arose. From 1886 to 1916, the regiment, or some part of it, was called into active service on thirty different occasions.

When trouble with Mexico was imminent in 1916, the Fourth Infantry was sent to the border with other units of the Illinois National Guard. With Colonel Edward J. Lang in command, it was mustered into the federal service at Springfield June 29, and was sent to Camp Wilson (later Camp Travis), at San Antonio, Texas. The regiment remained there undergoing intensive training for nine months. One of the never-to-be-forgotten incidents of this service was the so-called "Austin hike." As a part of its training the regiment, carrying sixty-pound "horseshoe" packs, marched from San Antonio to Austin, a distance of more than 200 miles, over rock roads that were none too smooth and under a blistering Texas sun.

The Fourth was the last Illinois regiment to leave Camp Wilson, being mustered out at Fort Sheridan March 15, 1917, just twenty-two days before Congress declared the United States to be in a state of war with Germany. So the regiment had only a brief period of rest before it was summoned to further active service.

During the latter part of May several companies of the regiment were sent to Mattoon to preserve order following the partial destruction of that city by a cyclone. A little later the entire regiment was despatched to East St. Louis for riot duty. Such service occupied the organization's time until July 25, when, in response to the President's call, the companies of the regiment were mobilized at their home stations and began an intensive recruiting campaign. The home stations of the various companies at that time were as follows: Company A, Casey; Company B, Newton; Company C, Sullivan; Company D, Paris; Company E, Carbondale; Company F, Benton; Company G, Effingham; Company H, Shelbyville; Company I, Vandalia; Company K, Cairo; Company L, Olney; Company M, Champaign; headquarters company, Anna; machine gun company, Dieterich; supply company, Bellflower.

In the early part of October the regiment was ordered to Camp Logan, with the other Illinois National Guard units, from which the Thirty-third Division was organized. The Fourth Infantry became the 130th Infantry, a part of the Sixty-fifth Infantry Brigade.

Lieutenant Colonel Elijah P. Clayton was in command of the Fourth Infantry when it reached Camp Logan. In the next few months, while it was in training, the regiment had several commanding officers. When the Fifth Infantry was split up and transformed into machine gun battalions, with the organization of the Thirty-third Division, Colonel Frank S. Wood, who had been in command of the Fifth, was placed at the head of the new 130th Infantry, later being succeeded by Colonel Fine W. Smith, a regular army officer. The latter was followed by Colonel John J. Garrity, who held the command for a short time.



COLONEL FRANK S. WOOD
First commander of the 130th Infantry.

At Camp Logan specialists from the French and British armies gave the regiment, with other units of the division, intensive training, and by means of draft contingents sent forward from Camp Grant, the personnel was increased to the proportions prescribed in revised army regulations. Although the regiment's training was somewhat delayed by the work of eliminating the physically unfit and enemy aliens from the drafts, the 130th was a well-trained unit by May, 1918, when the division received orders to move.

On May 3, with Lieutenant Colonel Edward J. Lang in command, the regiment left Camp Lo-



THE GOOD SHIP AGAMEMNON
Which carried the 130th Infantry to France.

gan. It was refitted at Camp Upton, N. Y., and then, on May 16, sailed on the transport Agamemnon, formerly the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Doubts entertained by any of the Illinois fighters as to the government's success in transporting troops vanished when, after an uneventful voyage, the Agamemnon steamed into the harbor of Brest. On all sides were great ships

swarming with men in khaki. Fifty thousand soldiers were waiting to land, and the 130th was held on board ship from the 24th to the 26th of May, before its turn came to disembark.

With other units of the division the 130th remained for a week at Pontanezen barracks near Brest. Then it entrained for the British front, arriving at Oisemont on June 1 and 2.

Regimental headquarters, with the supply and headquarters companies attached, were established at Maigneville. The first battalion was billeted at Vismes-au-Val, the second at Récourt, the third at Doudelainville, and the machine gun company at Sept Meules.

The British were genuinely glad to see the Americans. The British brigadier general in charge of the transportation of the troops to the war zone could scarcely believe the statement that 50,000 American soldiers were in Brest.

"My word!" he exclaimed. "That's jolly fine news, but did they get here soon enough?"

That question was to be answered presently in unmistakable terms. In the meantime the British did not attempt to disguise their delight in the fact that Americans were in their area. Their morale had been weakened by the March drive of the Germans, and they frequently reminded the newcomers that if the Germans should strike again it would be the Americans who would have to stop them. They felt, too, that unless the Americans could deliver the knockout blow the Germans would triumph.

Every possible assistance was given the 130th by the British. Skilled commissioned and noncommissioned officers were assigned to the regiment as instructors, and all the tricks which four years of trench fighting had developed were taught to the Illinois troops.

The stay at Maigneville was not long. The regiment was transferred early in June to the vicinity of Eu, another town on the British front. There the Springfield rifles were given up and British rifles were issued in their stead. The change was not an agreeable one. The men found it difficult to become proficient in the use of the new piece and did not have in it the same confidence they had in the Springfield. But they made the best of it and practiced steadily with rifles, grenades and bayonets. By June 21 they had reached such a degree of efficiency that the British considered them ready for actual service. The regiment was sent into the Long area to practice in attack formation with ball cartridges, live grenades and machine guns.

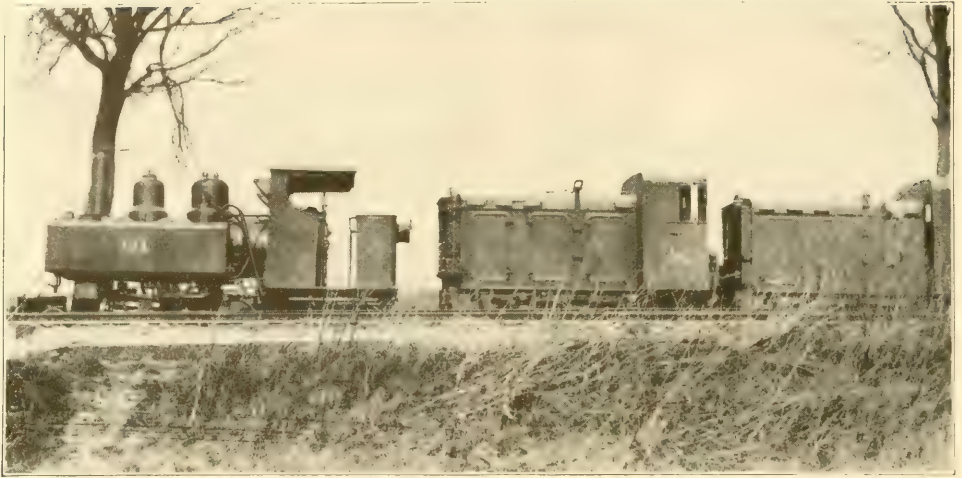
Officers and noncommissioned officers were sent to the front for tours of observation in the Australian trenches. Each of these tours covered four days, and the regiment soon learned that excitement was to be found wherever "Aussies" were engaged. All of the officers had hazardous and thrilling experiences. One tour resulted in the regiment's first casualty: Lieutenant Charles Twiss of Shelbyville was severely wounded by a German grenade while accompanying a patrol in No Man's Land.

During this training period the command of the regiment changed hands for the last time. From the time of its muster into the federal service the



LIEUTENANT COLONELS OF THE 130TH INFANTRY

Above: Edward J. Lang (left); John J. Bullington.
Below: Elijah P. Clayton, James Lindsay-Oliver.



A CAPTURED GERMAN TRAIN IN THE BRITISH SECTOR

130th had had no fewer than eight commanders, but in June the appointment of Colonel John V. Clinnin ended this uncertainty. Colonel Clinnin was to lead the regiment through the rest of its active service.

The battle practice in the Long area lasted until July 17, when the regiment was sent forward in the Australian Corps area to a station within reach of the German 150-millimeter shells. Headquarters were established at an old prison camp near Querrieu, and the second and third battalions were placed in the Card system of trenches, part of the Australian defenses. Some units were sent to the front line to fight beside the "Aussies," from whom they quickly learned what they did not know already of actual combat methods.

On August 5 the regiment was transferred to a British corps and stationed north of the Querrieu position in Molliens Wood. The third battalion went into trenches near Albert on August 7, while the rest of the regiment was sent forward to act as combat liaison between the British and Australian flanks in an attack delivered August 8. In this action they relieved part of the Eighteenth British Division in the line between the Ancre and Somme rivers at Morlancourt on the 10th.

The 142nd Infantry Brigade, British Expeditionary Forces, relieved the regiment on the night of August 11, and the next night the 130th was ordered back to its starting point. On the way it had its first experience with an actual battlefield. The route lay across the field of Morlancourt, so well known to the British and the Australians. The scene was beyond description; its horrors will never be forgotten by the men of the 130th.

Molliens Wood was reached again on the afternoon of August 12, and detachments from the first and second battalions were assigned immediately to the Eighteenth British Division, then in the line at Albert. The companies went forward in rotation, serving in the line beside British units in this way until August 20, when the division received the welcome news that it was to

entrain for transport to the American front.

The service with the British had cost the 130th six men killed and twenty-nine wounded, but that price had bought invaluable experience. Too much cannot be said for the training given the regiment by British and Australian veterans. The lessons learned from them were not appreciated fully until later, when the mistakes of less thoroughly schooled American units, costing heavy casualties

and confusion, made the 130th realize its good fortune. In addition to lessons in actual combat the British taught their Illinois pupils how to develop and maintain an efficient transport and service of supply. And the men of the 130th always will remember the splendid artillery support given by the British and the magnificent behavior of the Royal Flying Corps. Memory of the latter is especially distinct because it is linked with recollections of the purr

of the giant German Gothas which rained missiles of death back of the lines whenever the British flyers could be evaded.

Nevertheless, the order to join the American army was joyfully received. The men were anxious to be with their own comrades and to regain the Springfield rifles they had exchanged for British pieces. To get back the Springfield was like finding a long-lost friend.

Eight days after the order to move was re-



THE CHURCH AT BRAY-SUR-SOMME

The cross on the roof indicates its use by the Germans as a hospital.

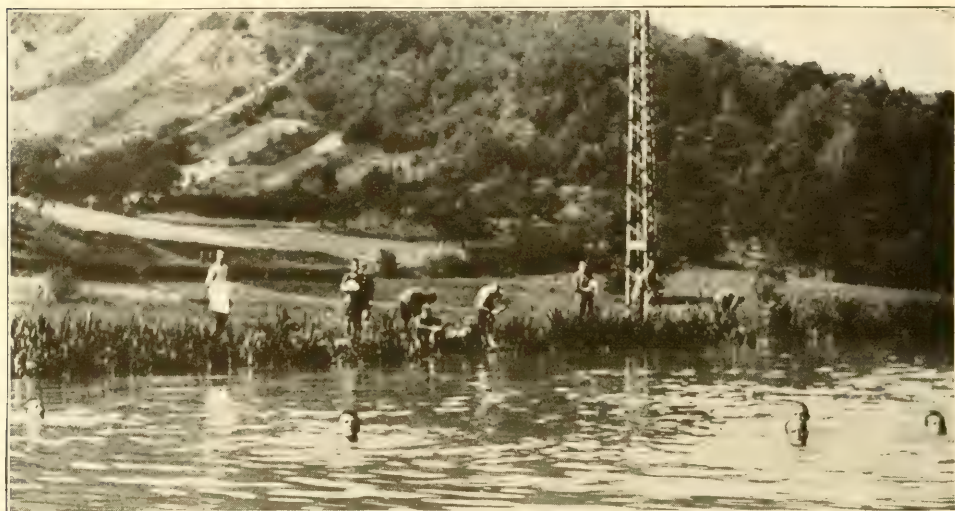


A USELESS GIANT AT CAPPY-SUR-SOMME

This great gun, used in the bombardment of Amiens, was wrecked by the Germans.

ceived the regiment arrived in the rear of the American front, having made the journey by way of Paris and Chateau-Thierry. Eight more days were devoted to divisional maneuvers, in which the perfecting of liaison was the aim. Then, on the night of September 5-6, the regiment moved in auto trucks to the vicinity of Verdun. A few days later billets and dugouts in the Bois de Bethainville were occupied. They were held until the night of September 21-22, when the regiment marched to Moulin Brulé and the Bois de Ville, just outside Verdun, to await the launching of the expected offensive down the Meuse valley.

Major James Lindsay-Oliver and the first battalion reported to the general commanding the Sixty-sixth Infantry Brigade on September 24, and were assigned to the task of helping the 108th Engineers place footbridges across



THE JOYS OF A REAL BATH
Men of the 130th Infantry in the Meuse-Rhine canal.

Forges Creek, which ran through the middle of No Man's Land in front of Dead Man's Hill, one of the most famous points in the Verdun sector.

Companies A, C and D assisted in this dangerous job early on the morning of September 26, while the attacking infantry on Dead Man's Hill was preparing to advance. Company B, the fourth unit of the battalion, supported the 122nd Machine Gun Battalion, which was covering the advance from positions north of the town of Cumières. Company B lost two killed and four wounded, but the other companies accomplished their task without loss. Meanwhile the other battalions had been assembled in a ravine just south of the Fort de Bourrus, one of the many forts about Verdun, to act as a part of the divisional reserve. After the attack had been launched the units were sent to the vicinity of Dead Man's Hill and Chattancourt.

Chattancourt was being heavily shelled, but the regiment reached its destination without any casualties and bivouacked in the trenches about the town.

The choice of trenches as a camping ground was wise, for in the night the Germans directed heavy fire against Chattancourt. By morning the first battalion had returned, and the entire regiment was ordered to advance to Bethincourt, a town immediately in front of Dead Man's Hill. An attempt was made to march along the Chattancourt - Esnes -



CHATTANCOURT IN 1916

Bethincourt road, but at Esnes the volume of traffic was such that progress was impossible. Transport trains, artillery and ambulances filled the road. The regiment was marched back to the western edge of Dead Man's Hill. Then, proceeding in single file, it slowly worked its way across the ghastly battlefield, where hundreds of thousands were slain in 1916. Bethincourt was reached at 10 a. m. The regiment stayed there until the following morning, September 27.

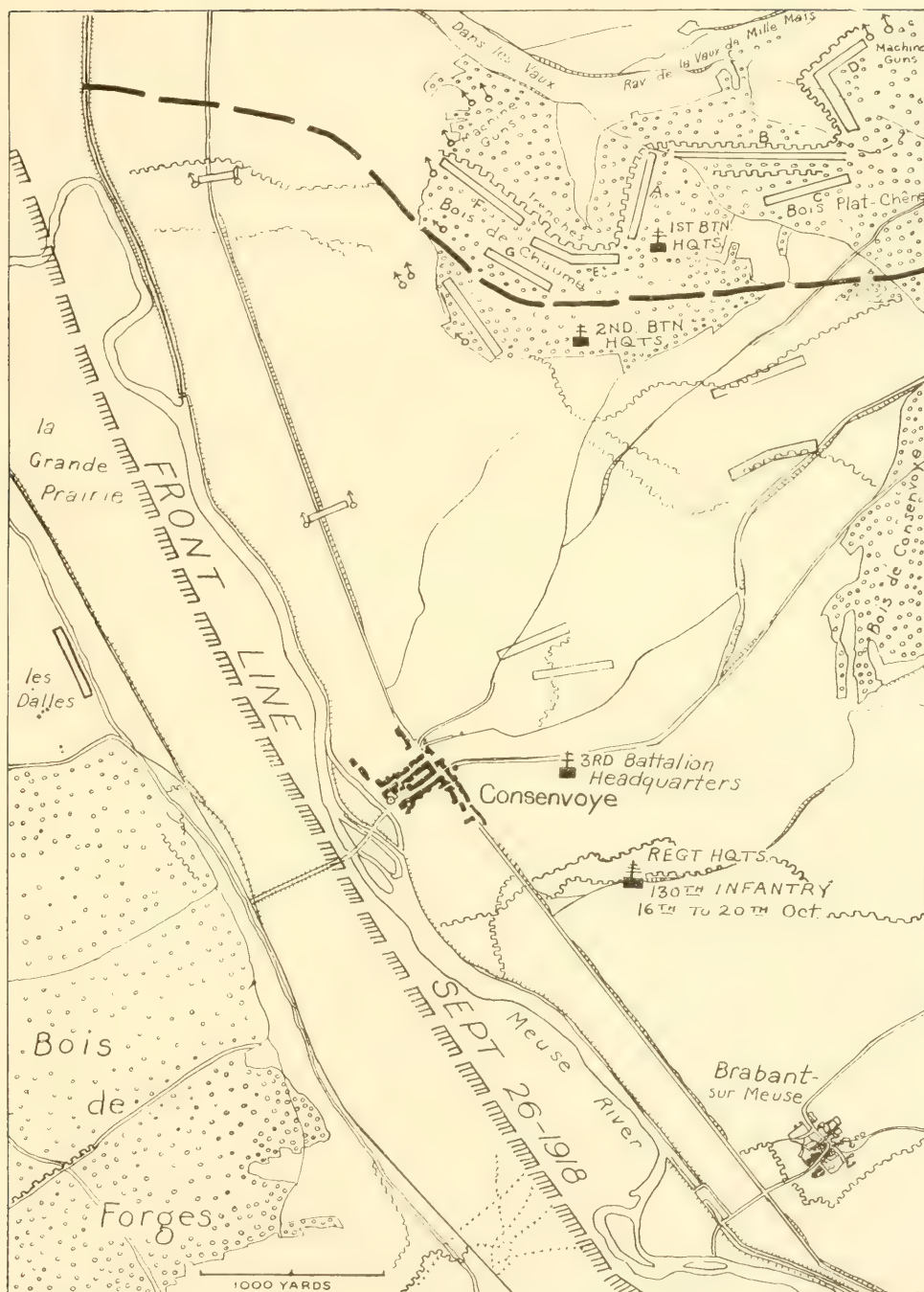
A grotesque incident provoked a wild alarm in the night. A hungry mule, tied to the rear of an ammunition wagon, chewed the lid from a box of hand grenades. He bit into a grenade and "went west" with a bang which startled the camp. A sentry nearby, unable to think of any other alarm, shouted, "Gas!" Other sentries repeated the warning cry. In an instant the whole regiment had tumbled out, with gas masks adjusted. The real cause of the alarm was not discovered until someone stumbled over the mule. The driver was found under the wagon, slightly wounded.



THE POSTOFFICE AT CHATTANCOURT

At the end of 1918.

Orders to make a reconnaissance of the front lines occupied by the Eightieth Division, immediately on the left of the Thirty-third Division's front, were received at about noon on the 28th. The regimental commander, with battalion, company and platoon commanders, made the reconnaissance, and in the evening the regiment advanced toward the sector, bivouacking near the Bois d'en Dela, without any protection from the heavy rain which fell throughout the night. Early the next morning the 130th was



ON THE EAST BANK OF THE MEUSE RIVER

Showing the positions and operations of the 130th from October 9 to 21.

ordered to relieve the 320th Infantry of the Eightieth Division, then holding the line in the Bois de la Côte Lemont. The relief was made with difficulty, as the 320th had suffered heavy casualties and was somewhat disorganized. Heavy gas and shell fire from the right bank of the Meuse, where the underbrush was so thick that one could not see a hundred yards in any direction, contributed to the confusion. Despite these difficulties the relief was effected with minimum casualties.

For more than two weeks the 130th held the sector, undergoing a severe bombardment all the time. Twenty-seven men were killed and nine officers and 135 men were wounded during this period, but the 130th held its lines and inflicted heavy damage on the enemy. Six trench mortars, twenty machine guns, 25,000 grenades and great quantities of ammunition, signal property and pyrotechnics were captured from the Germans. The 132nd Infantry relieved the 130th on October 15, and the latter, crossing to the right bank of the Meuse, took over the trenches of the 129th Infantry north of Consenvoye.

The third battalion already had seen action in this sector, losing many men while participating in attacks by other units of the Thirty-third Division.



THE ADVANCE THROUGH ESNES

A typical scene on the highway through Esnes during the first days of the Argonne advance.

This battalion, under command of Major Edward Bittel, had been attached to the 129th Infantry, and had taken part with that regiment and the 131st in an attack delivered on the morning of October 10. The battalion had crossed the Meuse on the night of the 9th, and on the following morning it leap-frogged through the 131st Infantry in an attack north of Consenvoye in the Bois du Plat Chêne and the Bois de Chaume. The battalion, operating with the 129th, gained all its objectives and dug in on the captured ground. It was this advanced position that the rest of the 130th took over from the 129th on October 16. The regiment continued to hold



MAJOR BITTEL'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE BOIS DE CHAUME

Here and in the Bois du Plat Chêne, the third battalion had joined the 131st Infantry in an attack north of Consenvoye. The officer is Captain Harry L. Streeter.

the new position until October 21. It was constantly under fire, and lost twenty-three men killed and three officers and sixty-six men wounded before relief came. The 130th was relieved by the Second French Colonial Infantry on the night of October 20-21, and withdrew to the vicinity of Fort de Bourrus.

On the evening of the 21st, after a brief rest, the regiment was ordered to make a forced march to Rupt-en-Woëvre, twenty-two miles away. Officers and men were exhausted by the long hike, coming as it did after severe service in the trenches, but their spirits were revived by the promise of at least ten days of rest.

At Rupt-en-Woëvre this promise failed of fulfillment. The hard-pressed enemy could not be permitted to recuperate. Fresh troops were not available. The 130th was sent back into the line. The second battalion on October 23 relieved a battalion of the 313th Infantry, Seventy-ninth Division. The other battalions completed the relief on the 25th.

The main defense line in this new sector lay along heights overlooking the plain of the Woëvre. Outposts were situated in the towns of Fresnes, Champlon and Saulx. This had been known as a quiet sector, but the 130th had no sooner taken it over than it became active. The German artillery increased the volume of its fire from 100 to 1,500 and 2,000 shells a day. The regiment was ordered to give the enemy no rest. Accordingly strong patrols of one and two companies were kept in the field day and night, continually to harass the Germans.

About a mile and a half in front of Fresnes was the Chateau d'Aulnois, an enemy stronghold which soon became a trouble center. For four years the magnificent chateau, with its barns and outbuildings, had furnished the Ger-

mans with comfortable quarters. By this time it had been partly destroyed by artillery fire but still was commodious enough for use as a company headquarters. It was menacing, too, for the reason that the ruins afforded safe shelter for many machine gun teams and patrols. From these hiding places the Germans were able to sally forth at night to lie in wait for the 130th's patrols.

Partly because of the chateau's importance and partly because corps headquarters had been calling for prisoners, it was decided to raid the stronghold, capture some of the defenders, obtain identifications and take or destroy the annoying machine guns. Companies A and C were selected for the big raid. The 123rd Machine Gun Battalion was instructed to coöperate. The commanding officer of that battalion selected positions for his barrage fire, which was to be directed especially against the enemy's right flank to prevent reënforcements from coming forward. The artillery barrage was to begin at 5:00 a. m., with destructive fire on near-by towns. At 5:40 o'clock it was to shift to a standing barrage, 450 yards in front of the chateau. Five minutes later the infantry was to advance, and the barrage was to be moved forward at the rate of 100 yards in four minutes. After bringing the chateau within range, the artillerymen were to box it on three sides with a standing barrage to shut out reinforcements and prevent the garrison from escaping.



PANORAMA OF THE PLAIN OF THE WOEVRE

In the foreground the village of Combres; in the distance Champlon. In the same direction, but not visible, lie Saulx, Wadonville, Marchéville and St. Hilaire.



THE HIGHWAY INTO FRESNES-EN-WOEVRE

Hearing the raiding party's preparations, the Germans opened fire with machine guns and sent up frequent signal rockets to draw artillery support. Evidently the signals were not seen through the heavy fog, for the artillery did not respond. Later it was learned from prisoners that the Germans, misled by the extensive artillery preparation, believed a general attack was to be launched.

The American artillery followed the prearranged schedule, and at 5:45 o'clock the infantry went over. Company C moved forward rapidly on the left, where obstacles were not numerous, but Company A, on the right, had to flounder through mud and wire. Notwithstanding these difficulties, Company A reached the chateau on time and charged beside Company C against the many machine gun emplacements. The gunners were bombed or bayoneted until all resistance had been stamped out and the garrison overwhelmed. Prisoners were quickly lined up; arms, ammunition and supplies were destroyed, and in fifteen minutes the attacking force was on its way back. One German officer and twenty-two men were delivered behind the American lines. They were forced to carry the eight Illinois men who had been wounded and the bodies of two who had been killed in the fight.

The attack was marked by many heroic performances. In fighting their way across the muddy, wire-strung No Man's Land and in mopping up the enemy's machine gun positions, officers and men displayed great bravery. The Distinguished Service Cross was awarded later to Lieutenant Richard L. McMunn of Company C, and John G. Burr, a first-class private, for gallantry displayed in this action.



ON THE PLAIN OF THE WOEVRE

The terrain beyond Marchéville was a nest of wire and mines. easily in a general attack and therefore had to be taken first in order to clear the jumping-off line.

Marchéville was occupied by two companies of Prussians, with outposts at Hill 233, about three-quarters of a mile to the west, and gun teams in machine gun nests covering the front from Riaville to St. Hilaire. It lay in the sector held by the second battalion of the 130th, which was commanded

Although reports were being received daily to the effect that an armistice soon would be arranged, orders were to keep pushing ahead. It was known that the Allies' commanders were planning to start a great offensive in the direction of Metz on November 14 and that the line would have to be improved in advance of this attack. The task of the 130th was to capture Marchéville, a strongly fortified town, which could not be disposed of



ON THE ROAD BETWEEN FRESNES AND MARCHEVILLE



THE FLOODED TOWN OF MARCHEVILLE

by Major Albert H. Gravenhorst. This battalion was ordered to make the attack on the morning of November 10. Prisoners were to be taken for identification and information, and the town was to be seized and held as an outpost position, flanking the towns of Riaville and St. Hilaire and affording an entering wedge with which to break the enemy's defense system between Etain, Conflans, and Metz.

The disposition of the infantry for the attack was unique. Companies F and G jumped off from a line about a quarter of a mile southwest of Marchéville. Companies E and H, acting as support and reserve, moved forward from the direction of the town of Saulx, half a mile in the rear of Company F's left flank, leaving that flank uncovered.

At the zero hour a heavy fog hung over this area, enabling the attacking troops to move forward unseen. As a result they took the enemy completely by surprise. The speed of the attack and the direction from which it came, combined with the fog, so bewildered the Germans that an outpost position manned by one officer and twenty-six men was



THE WRECK OF A BANK IN ETAIN

taken without much trouble. As the skirmish line reached the outskirts of the village, however, it encountered an aroused and ready foe. Terrific machine gun fire from prepared positions in the buildings of the town checked the advance and forced the Americans to seek cover in trenches and shell holes. Artillery fire against the center of the town was called for and given. A few minutes later Captain Fred Givens, commander of Company F, sent back word that the infantry was going forward and the bombardment should cease. The cannonading stopped. Soon three red star rockets proclaimed Marchéville captured and all objectives reached. Many of the Germans had been killed, and all the survivors—six officers and eighty-two men—were taken prisoners. Twelve machine guns were destroyed.



A STREET SCENE IN ETAIN

Etain was one of the important German defenses in the system of which Metz was the center.

American losses had been severe. Many officers and men had been wounded by machine gun fire. Since there were no motor ambulances nearer than the reverse slope of a hill nearly five miles away, the wounded men were carried by relays of bearers over a difficult terrain.

In the afternoon the enemy counterattacked in force behind a barrage of heavy guns. The Germans reached the eastern edge of Marchéville, and the situation for a time was serious. Then the American artillery laid a counter-barrage exactly on the enemy's line, inflicting heavy losses and breaking up the attack, the enemy retiring in disorder. This attack by the 130th, starting just thirty hours before the armistice was declared, was one of the last minor engagements of the great war. The originality of the tactics employed and the skill manifested in the execution of the attack made the

U. S. ARMY FIELD MESSAGE						
TIME FILED	NO.	SENT BY	TIME	RECEIVED BY	TIME	CHECK
THESE SPACES FOR SIGNAL OPERATORS ONLY						
From	Pilot I					
At	P.O. Park					
Date	11/11/18	Hour	9:21	No.	4	HOW SENT
To	Pilot 1					
<p>Armistice signed, firing to cease; troops remain where they are; take necessary steps to take up a defensive position, hold on in depth. No cheering, no intercourse with the enemy. Should enemy approach, with white flag, blindfold and send him to Joss.</p> <p>R. C. Clinnin</p>						

THE ARMISTICE IS SIGNED

The message received by Colonel Clinnin on the morning of November 11, 1918.

operation rank with the most daring and successful maneuvers of the whole war. The exploit won letters of commendation from the brigade, division, corps and army commanders.

Many officers and men won medals for bravery displayed during this attack. Among them was Captain Givens, who, although wounded, refused to be removed until the attack had succeeded. Private Clarence G. Malott of Company F lost his life in a single-handed attack on a machine gun nest, a deed for which he was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. First Sergeant Curtis M. Crisp of Company F received a similar award for gallantry in this action, and William Bowine Clemmens, a Y. M. C. A. worker attached to the battalion, was recommended for the Distinguished Service Medal in recognition of his exceptional services as a stretcher bearer. Clemmens was under heavy machine gun and artillery fire from 6 to 11 o'clock on the morning of the attack, but worked fearlessly to save the lives of wounded men.

On the morning of the war's last day, November 11, at 5:00 o'clock, another attack was launched in conjunction with units in adjoining sectors. At 8:21 a. m., however, the brigade commander, notified that the armistice



AIRPLANE VIEW OF THE TOWN OF CONFLANS

One of the great German railheads back of the Argonne. Hundreds of freight cars are clearly visible in the background.

had been signed, ordered the regiment to cease firing and hold all positions. That order brought a sudden end to the most important campaign in which the 130th had taken part. Thirty-three men had been killed, twelve officers and 306 men had been wounded, eleven had been captured, and three reported missing during the regiment's occupation of this Woëvre sector.

The total casualties, from July 12 to November 11, were as follows:

	Officers	Other Ranks
Killed	0	89
Wounded	25	537
Prisoners	0	11
Missing	0	3
Total	25	640

In the four months of service in the line the 130th had been confronted at different times by the Tenth Bavarian Infantry, R. I. R.; the First Austrian Division; the Fifth Storm Battalion (Prussian); the 213th Infantry, R. I. R.; the Sixtieth Landwehr Regiment; the 365th Landwehr Regiment, and the Second Austrian Division.

The 129th Infantry relieved the 130th on November 12, and the latter marched to Ambly and its vicinity, where the hard-worked Illinoisans had a chance to rest and refit themselves after forty-seven days of continuous service in the line. The regiment was occupied with reorganization, for 200 replacements were sent forward at that time.

From December 7 to 20 the 130th was on the march into Luxemburg. The four months spent in the duchy, in Bittendorf and its vicinity, will be remembered by the men of the regiment as the most enjoyable period of their foreign service. The war was over, so far as fighting was concerned. Although training was resumed, it was of a modified character, intended simply to keep the regiment physically fit. Schools were established to give instruction in military and general educational matters. The several welfare organizations provided entertainment and reading matter.

The 130th Infantry always had boasted of having the best transport in the division, and under the watchful eye of Colonel Clinnin it was developed to an even higher degree of efficiency during the after-armistice days. At that time General Pershing, after an inspection, wrote to the regimental commander that the transport was not equalled by that of any other organization in the American Expeditionary Forces.

General Pershing reviewed the entire Thirty-third Division in April, 1919, and a few days later the homeward journey was begun. The entrainment of the 130th began April 24, but it was May 11 before the entire command had



COMPANY H PASSING HEADQUARTERS AT CONFLANS



MAJORS OF THE 130TH INFANTRY

Top row: Frank P. Auld, Harry M. Brown, James J. Dineen.

Second row: Albert H. Gravenhorst, Ray H. Humphrey.

Bottom row: Elmer G. Lindroth, Arthur W. Smith, J. H. Woodward, Jr.

made the trip to Brest, passed through the disinfecting process, and boarded the transport Siboney.

After a stormy voyage the regiment landed at Hoboken on the morning of May 20. Officers and men from other states than Illinois were detached at Camp Mills, N. Y., and the Illinois contingent then entrained for Chicago and Camp Grant.

The regiment participated in a parade and homecoming celebration in Chicago, then went to Rockford for demobilization. The last men were discharged on May 31, and the regiment ceased to exist.

The 130th had served its country in the World War from July 25, 1917, to May 31, 1919—nearly two years. It had developed an efficiency not surpassed by any other regiment in the United States' fighting forces. Nearly one hundred men of the 130th lie buried in the battlefields of France, where they gave their all for liberty. Some fell near Albert, some near Verdun, and others on the plain of the Woëvre.

Those who returned came back conscious of hard duty well performed. The 130th Infantry never had received special favors, nor had it sought them. Officers and men had been imbued with the spirit of the soldier, to whom an order received is an order to be obeyed. All tasks assigned had been performed promptly and well. Every member of the regiment may be proud of its glorious achievements, now written indelibly on the pages of American history.



AT THE DIVISION REVIEW AT ETTELBRUCK
General Edward L. King, Colonel Edgar A. Myer, Colonel John V. Clinnin.

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 130TH INFANTRY WHO WERE KILLED IN ACTION, DIED OF WOUNDS OR DIED OF DISEASE OVERSEAS

Second Lieutenants

George Aloysius Burke
Howard C. Sawyer
Ennis Stillwell
Slater H. Vallintine

Sergeant Major

Lawrence McCullum

Sergeants

Rutherford Alcock
Ivory Bush
Ferdinand Decker
Edw. H. Moschenrose
James Reeder
Russel Roberts
William Watson

Corporals

William J. Allen
Curtis L. Albison
John Balch
Wm. F. Campbell
Victor Cleveland
Roy L. Collins
Melvin H. Connor
Alphonse F. Couture
James O. Fields
William W. Hayden
Elmer T. Hayward
Homer Kelly
William L. Kugelman
Roscoe M. Lutz
Pete T. McGovern
George W. Mills
Dewey Orr
Rosamond L. Reed
Harry L. Riddle
Nolan Smith
Ira Swanger
E. D. Tongan
Leslie Wade
Ralph Weeden

Mechanics

Hallie Avis
Henry Fouts

Saddlers

Quido G. Coluzzi
Frank H. Sherlock

Wagoners

Oscar R. Hanson
Otha Randolph

Cooks

Clauae Dalton
Felix J. Eckiro

Musician

William Richards

Privates, First Class

George H. Anna
Richard F. Cartan
Angelo Cremo
Kirk H. Duncan
James M. Ellis
Hugh M. Floro
Doris F. Hall
William Heide
Lee N. Kibler
Oscar Male
Clarence G. Malott
Cardell F. Morgan
Recco Mostocone
Theodore F. Neby
Axel W. Nelson
Sam Pellettieri
William Pollard
Ollie E. Pullen
Ben Robenovitz
Fred Rawland
Charles Stokes
Clarence Sutton
Ernest W. Vancil

Privates

Otto Baldwin
Rex C. Beecher
Ernest Beth
Nickolas Benedetto
Romulus Berens
Henry Bergfeldt
Fred C. Bicknell
Levi Bishop
Admiral R. Blakeslee
Andrew Bormai
George Brandenburg
Marinus Christensen
John M. Connelly
Ernest M. Coulter
Edward F. Cronin
Roy F. Dalton
James Dandy
Andrew Davis
James Demorest
Hilder Fredrickson
Julius D. Froehde
Clarence Fitzgerald
Patrick J. Gaynor
Fred E. Gelsinger
Dennie Grace
Frank Gruba
Roy W. Hamm
Carl Hanson
William J. Hartnett

Harry Hawk
 Ova D. A. Hazelbaker
 Martin O. Heggen
 Theodore Hoffman
 Wm. B. Hoffman
 Marshall Innis
 William Icheln
 Waldemar Jensen
 Emil H. Johnson
 Ernest Johnson
 Walter Johnson
 Michael M. Kirlin
 Albert Knutson
 Carl Kruse
 Clifford Larson
 Raymond R. Leathers
 John Liberis
 Elmer W. Lindahl
 La Force Lock
 Henry Love
 Lloyd O. Magee
 William E. Mabry
 Chester Manuel
 Walter McCoy
 Lewis A. Morken
 Frank J. Myers
 Jesse G. Nixon
 Bernard Paddock
 Otto W. Peterson
 Warner P. Pierson

William O. Quirk
 Lawrence C. Reed
 Stanley Sakowich
 Bernel G. Sawstad
 Oscar Sandrock
 Walter J. Scherer
 William L. Schrank
 Daniel Schue
 Herbert Selle
 Jake Schrago
 Johannes Snater
 Mathias Specht
 Ralph M. Spink
 Arvid S. Sternquist
 Roy Strond
 Fred Studeman
 George Smith
 Joseph Svoboda
 Marion M. Sunhorst
 Samuel T. Taylor
 Alexander Terzegolsky
 Roy L. Thomas
 Jesse Thompson
 Albert Thompson
 Oscar L. Thompson
 Charles J. Tweedy
 Glenn West
 Elza L. Willis
 Ray Wilson

DECORATIONS RECEIVED BY OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 130TH INFANTRY

Major

Ray H. Humphrey
 Distinguished Service Cross

Captain

Fred G. Givens
 Distinguished Service Cross

First Lieutenant

Claude W. Austin
 Distinguished Service Cross

Second Lieutenant

Richard L. McMunn
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Croix de Guerre

Corporals

Herman B. Bartels
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Vincenzo Caserta
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Victor A. Cleveland
 Distinguished Service Cross
 James O. Fields
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Croix de Guerre with Gold Star
 Ira V. Swanger
 Distinguished Service Cross

First Sergeant

Curtis M. Crisp
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Croix de Guerre

Sergeants

John E. Daughty
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Croix de Guerre
 Lou H. Drennon
 Distinguished Service Cross

Mechanic

John G. Burr
 Distinguished Service Cross

Privates, First Class

Richard W. Holland
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Eimer J. Kilcher
 Distinguished Service Cross

Privates

Charles W. Booth
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Croix de Guerre
 James Lake
 Distinguished Service Cross

William B. Lyerly
Distinguished Service Cross
James G. Malott
Distinguished Service Cross
Ollie Pope
Distinguished Service Cross

Herman S. Seibel
Distinguished Service Cross
Willis Rodgers
Distinguished Service Cross
Croix de Guerre

CITATIONS FOR THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

Major Ray H. Humphrey, Medical Corps:

Near Bois de Septsarges, October 4, 1918, Major Humphrey, then captain, having just been transferred to the 130th Infantry, was seriously wounded in the head when on his way to take up his work at the regimental aid post. He refused to be evacuated, but continued on duty caring for the wounded. Later he proceeded under severe artillery fire to the battalion aid post, where he continued his work under most trying conditions.

Captain Fred G. Givens:

Near Marchéville, November 10, 1918, Captain Givens led the attack with exceptional bravery, and, although wounded when passing through a heavy barrage, would not leave his company until his objective had been reached and the plans made for its defense.

First Lieutenant Claude W. Austin:

South of Dun-sur-Meuse, October 5, 1918, a shell struck an old building in front of a dugout occupied by one of Lieutenant Austin's machine gun teams, wounding two of the men who were just coming out and hurling them to the bottom of the steps. Fire spread from the building to the dugout, which contained grenades and high explosives. Lieutenant Austin unhesitatingly ran to the rescue of the two men and dragged them out, but they died a short time later. He then entered the dugout and brought out five unwounded men, undoubtedly saving their lives, for the dugout was totally destroyed a short time later. The entire exploit was carried on under sniper fire, as well as machine gun and artillery fire from three sides of the salient.

Second Lieutenant Richard L. McMunn:

Near Chateau et Ferme d'Aulnois, November 7, 1918, Lieutenant McMunn, leading his platoon against a strong machine gun emplacement, cut his way through two bands of barbed wire and succeeded in reaching the stronghold. Although suffering from severe wounds he remained on duty until the action was over.

First Sergeant Curtis M. Crisp, Company F:

At Marchéville, November 10, 1918, when all the company runners had been wounded in a raid, Sergeant Crisp volunteered to establish liaison with an adjacent company. While going through a heavy barrage under sniper fire from three directions, he was knocked unconscious by the concussion of a shell. Upon recovering he succeeded in killing a sniper who was picking off our men and had wounded his company commander. Though unable to stand, Sergeant Crisp insisted on staying on duty with his company.

Sergeant John E. Daughy, Company F:

In the Evergreen Woods, November 6, 1918, Sergeant Daughy, while on daylight patrol, displayed exceptional bravery when with one man he fought a large force of the enemy, killing a German officer and two machine gunners. Surrounded by the enemy, he captured a German corporal and fought his way out with his pistol, not having time to load his rifle. He marched his prisoner to the rear at the point of his bayonet, though running the risk of being captured himself, in order to carry out orders to take at least one prisoner.

Sergeant Lou H. Drennon, Company F:

At Marchéville, November 10, 1918, Sergeant Drennon, although severely wounded, continued to lead his men until they had reached their objective, when he fell completely exhausted.

Corporal Herman B. Bartels, Company F:

At Marchéville, November 10, 1918, while maintaining liaison with an adjacent company in a raid, Corporal Bartels personally cleared out two dugouts, taking a number of prisoners. He was later wounded, but continued in action until he fell.



WINNERS OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

Top row: Captain Fred G. Givens, Second Lieutenant Richard L. McMunn, First Sergeant Curtis M. Crisp.

Second row: Sergeant L. H. Drennon, Corporal Vincenzo Caserta, Corporal V. A. Cleveland.

Bottom row: Privates Ollie Pope, Willis Rodgers, Elmer J. Kilcher.

Corporal Vincenzo Caserta, Company F:

Near Marchéville, November 10, 1918, Corporal Caserta, although wounded early in the attack, continued to lead his squad to its objective and refused to leave the field until ordered to do so by an officer.

Corporal Victor A. Cleveland (deceased), Company L:

In the Bois de Chaume, October 12, 1918, Corporal Cleveland led a detail to the rescue of an officer who had been caught in a heavy barrage of gas and high explosive shells and severely wounded. In an effort to get the wounded officer to an aid station this courageous soldier was killed.

Corporal James O. Fields, Company D:

At Fresnes-en-Woëvre, November 10, 1918, Corporal Fields went into an intense enemy barrage to rescue a wounded soldier. While accomplishing this heroic feat he was severely wounded.

Corporal Ira V. Swanger (deceased), Company F:

At Marchéville, November 10, 1918, after showing exceptional bravery and judgment in leading his squad against machine gun positions Corporal Swanger was mortally wounded. Realizing he had no chance for recovery, he refused to permit stretcher-bearers to carry him to the rear, urging them to care for others whose condition was less serious.

Mechanic John G. Burr, Company A:

Near Raiville, November 9, 1918, Mechanic Burr, as he was administering first aid to a wounded comrade in a raid, was attacked by several of the enemy. Undaunted by the superior force, he succeeded in killing four and driving off the others.

Private (First-Class) Richard W. Holland, Company F:

Near Marchéville, November 10, 1918, when his platoon was in an isolated position and exposed to heavy fire, Private Holland volunteered to carry a message through the rain of machine gun bullets and shells. His rifle was shot from his hand, but he delivered the message.

Private (First-Class) Elmer J. Kilcher, Company D:

At Fresnes-en-Woëvre, November 10, 1918, Private Kilcher voluntarily returned through the enemy's barrage after a raid to rescue another soldier who had been wounded. He was himself wounded.

Private Charles W. Booth, Company F:

Near Marchéville, November 10, 1918, after being wounded twice by sniper fire, Private Booth continued to crawl forward until he located and killed the sniper who was picking off our men.

Private James Lake, Company B:

Near Bellicourt, September 29, 1918, with eight other soldiers, Private Lake assisted his company commander in cleaning out enemy dugouts and capturing 242 prisoners.

Private William B. Lysterly, Company D:

Near Bellicourt, September 29, 1918, with eight other soldiers, Private Lysterly assisted his company commander in cleaning out enemy dugouts and capturing 242 prisoners.

Private Ollie Pope, Company C:

Between St. Quentin and Cambrai, October 9, 1918, Private Pope was wounded and, after having his wounds dressed, was unable to locate his company. He returned, however, to the front line, and fought throughout the day, locating and returning to his own organization after dark.

Private Herman S. Seibel, Company D:

Near Bellicourt, September 29, 1918, with eight other soldiers, Private Seibel assisted his company commander in cleaning out enemy dugouts and capturing 242 prisoners.

Private Willis Rodgers, Company M:

Near Consenvoye, October 10, 1918, Private Rodgers, although suffering painfully from an infected hand, acted as stretcher-bearer while his company was in action. He made five trips to the dressing stations, a total distance of about twenty-five miles, under shell fire at all stages of his journey.

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 130TH INFANTRY TO WHOM GENERAL PERSHING
AWARDED CERTIFICATES FOR ESPECIALLY MERITORIOUS
AND CONSPICUOUS SERVICE

Colonel

John V. Clinnin

Major

Ray H. Humphrey

First Lieutenant

Clyde Brown

Corporal

George A. Platt

Mechanic

John G. Burr

Wagoner

Vigo Olsen

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 130TH INFANTRY WHO WERE CITED FOR GALLANTRY
BY GENERAL BELL

† Received citations both from General Pershing and General Bell.

Colonel

John V. Clinnin

Battalion Sergeant Major

John J. Walsh

Majors

† Edward Bittel
Albert H. Gravenhorst
Ray H. Humphrey
Jabish H. Woodward, Jr.

First Sergeants

Paul J. Frankenstein
Walter C. Glass
Roy Hanna
Glenn Kimble
Lester R. Langley
Huestis A. Mills
Charles E. Monrone
Sam Mopps
Alma White
John Winstead

Captains

E. Wayne Hight
Earl Hunter
Harmon L. Ruff
Jesse W. Scott

Band Sergeant

Edward F. Swift

First Lieutenants

Loren C. Batson
† Clyde Brown
Stanley B. Brown
Loren C. Clayton
Merlin L. Dappert
Michael B. Driscoll
Thomas W. Farwell
Henry T. Johnson
Carl McKinney
Glenn Miller
Harry M. Starnes
Donald W. Stevenson
George R. Wiley
Hamilton L. Woods
Fred W. Zimmerman

Sergeants

Oscar E. Alt
William Althorp
Claude S. Avers
Jesse Bagley
Ivan C. Bounds
Ernest Bozarth
Cecil R. Brayshaw
Luther Bumpas
Henry Burtschi
Eugene Caffery
Ben Campbell
Carl L. CanHolten
Edon R. Carson
Edmund Coady
Edward E. Cochran
Claude N. Curry
Mark J. Davis
Isaac Dowling
Harry Elston
Carl E. Emonson
George E. Endley
Frank Erhart
Clayton Frailey
Arthur F. Frick
George Gale
Maurice H. Gangloff
Otto R. Gilliland

Second Lieutenants

Walter S. Capps
Charles L. Davis
Halbert Dwight
Ira M. Field
Frank R. Johnson
Edward McNally
Floyd F. Mann
William J. Sigler
Clarence S. Miller
Earl V. Nelson

Regimental Sergeant Majors

Louis A. Jackson
Harry E. Osborn

Benjamin Gnagey
 Harry D. Gotti
 Chester F. Greene
 William L. Grommett
 August W. Haak
 Leslie J. Hanauer
 William J. Heading
 Samuel J. Herring
 James R. Herman
 Robert L. Hinman
 John J. Hogan
 Roy Hull
 Frank S. Hunt
 Charles A. Jameison
 Alden N. Jenkins
 John J. Keens
 C. Lauderbach
 Fred D. Lind
 Byron Markel
 Milton A. Martin
 Chalmer M. Mayo
 Phillip Miner
 Earl W. Muma
 † Stanley B. Mundell
 Thomas H. Neal
 David E. Noe
 Charles E. O'Neil
 Edward A. Palmer
 Clyde R. Reedy
 John O. Rising
 Glen C. Sc'lian
 Edward L. Scott
 David Sharrock
 Charles E. Simmons
 Donald C. Smith
 Ora Smith
 Maurice S. Stout
 Ben Thompson
 Chauncey O. Todd
 Arthur Trower
 Joseph S. Tully
 John F. Vraeske
 David R. Waggoner
 Ethelbert Ward
 Clinton F. Wisthoff
 Art L. Wood

Corporals

Daniel E. Ashbaugh
 Earl L. Ayers
 Roscoe V. Badlen
 Ralph Biard
 William J. Bland
 Francis F. Bobeck
 James A. Boucher
 George H. Bowers
 Harry Bush
 Walter Byrum
 Stanford Carrington
 Oliver Cleaver

Cloyce I. Dixon
 Nicholas Douster
 Edward Fitzsimmons
 Wallace R. Fromm
 Charles L. Hammer
 Peter T. Heraty
 Charles L. Hicks
 Laverl C. Hudson
 George James
 Jesse James
 David A. Jenkins
 Ivan Johnson
 Floyd Kennedy
 Reedy Lathrop
 Carl R. Lind
 Ray W. Lindskog
 Guy F. McNett
 Elbert Matson
 Elmer Miller
 Edward Moon
 William F. Myer
 Tom Parker
 Karl Pine
 † George A. Platt
 Harvey Reynolds
 Ola D. Richards
 Shirley E. Rogers
 Fred L. Rosemyer
 George Scheffow
 Eugene Schmidt
 Werner M. Schomaker
 Edward Shannon
 Jesse E. Smith
 John Stanwich
 Loren L. Smith
 Andrew L. Soloski
 Edmund Spitzler
 Clarence A. Swanson
 Rudolph D. Thompson
 William Townsend
 Robert L. Wade
 Clifford Weatherhold
 Joubert Webb
 Noble White
 Audie V. Willborn

Cooks

Otto H. Broker
 Swan Hedlund
 Shirley W. Reynolds

Mechanics

† John G. Burr
 John Dietz
 Okla DePriest
 Sydney Morgan
 John Mopps
 Louis Scherer
 † Joseph T. Vrating

Wagoners

Everett Davidson
 Walter Goff
 Herbert E. Gray
 Arthur Magrini
 † Vigo Olson
 George A. Trover

Bugler

Fred M. Cornell

Privates, First Class

George E. Anderson
 George H. Anna
 Hobert Brooks
 William C. Brose
 Peter Brunsman
 John Buckells
 Peter B. Budnik
 Roscoe D. Bunch
 George Butler
 William L. Capen
 Frank Carlson
 John A. Carlson
 Axel Christianson
 Elvin W. Clammer
 Rudolph L. Coad
 John H. Craig
 Louis Czech
 Frank M. Davis
 Emil Evanod
 John Feltes
 Frederick Goodhouse
 John J. Hallas
 John C. Havalowski
 Rudolph J. Helm
 Owen L. Hughes
 Truman E. Isley
 Waldo Isome
 Robert N. Jackson
 Peter Jensen
 Gustave A. Johnson
 Lloyd H. Johnson
 Elton D. Kines
 Leo C. Knaak
 Floyd Knapp
 Arthur J. Langlois
 William LeMay
 Alvin B. Lins
 Cecil C. Long
 John H. Lorch
 Harold J. McLaughlin
 Earl Markle
 Robert W. Meyer
 Ora Mills
 Elmer E. Mitchell
 William Monroe
 Ora Mullen
 Saigie Nowak
 Floyd Palmer
 Arthur Pederson

Harold C. Raymond
 Hiram S. Rhoads
 Angelo Romano
 Stanley Sackowich
 William L. Sanders
 William J. Schluetter
 William Seward
 Elmer W. Shy
 Edward Smith
 Lawrence Smith
 Fred A. Steffregan
 Louis L. Thomas
 Gay Thompson
 Leonard Wakefield
 Wil'iam H. Weber
 Clem J. Wideman

Privates

Eugene E. Alexander
 Logan Atkinson
 Blain Amburgey
 George H. Anna
 Roy Bauer
 John C. Bestman
 Carl L. Brightwell
 Aaron M. Caplan
 Harold Chirhart
 Arnold F. Dalms
 Fred Danlke
 Louis F. Davis
 Oscar L. Davis
 Ora Genterman
 Phillip C. Gingrass
 Otto E. Grand
 Robert C. Hemminger
 Ernest C. Hibbs
 Oscar Hile
 Gim Hodzer
 Eddie T. Jirsa
 Edward Johnson
 Fred L. Johnson
 William J. Kanges
 Earl L. Kelly
 Ray T. Kelmkamp
 Henry Klindt
 Paul Kraft
 Paul J. Kroft
 Max Litvinchuk
 Edward D. Lloyd
 Ekkett A. Louis
 John Makris
 Chester Manuel
 Edward Marsik
 William F. Modglin
 Charles Moskato
 David C. Morray
 Chester Musselman
 Leo R. O'Hara
 James O'Sullivan
 Charles S. Perry



CAPTAINS OF THE 130TH INFANTRY

Top row: Fred Beard, Samuel J. Bradfield, Edward H. Brian, Grover C. Bullington.
 Second row: Berry W. Cooper, Vance Courtright, Merlin L. Dappert.
 Third row: Robert W. Davis, F. G. W. Easterday, James A. Eaton, Lafayette French, Jr.
 Bottom row: John B. Hazel, E. Wayne Hight, Fred W. Hoffman, Oscar G. Holm.



CAPTAINS OF THE 130TH INFANTRY

Top row: Earl Hunter, Seba Hutson, Harrison M. Hutchings, Carl F. Lauer.

Second row: Melvin B. McGuigan, George W. Mills, Grady O'Hair.

Third row: Harmon L. Ruff, Jesse W. Scott, John M. Stiers, Harry S. Streeter.

Bottom row: Lawrence E. Thorne, Sam Toler, Louis M. Tomlinson, William G. Utterback.

Edward Putman
 William Rayman
 Andrew Richardson
 Susa Risser
 John Sears
 Gerald Schultz
 Alfred J. Schurmann
 George M. Shellhammer
 Clyde V. Snider
 Philip Steffens
 Clair Stockin

Leonard Taylor
 William F. Thornton
 Kamiel Van Hecke
 Thomas Voorney
 Erwin Webb
 Benedict N. West
 Walter Whalen
 Raymond H. Willison
 Harry A. Yates
 Anton Yowise
 Phillip J. Ziemann

OFFICERS OF 130TH INFANTRY WHO SERVED OVERSEAS

Colonel

John V. Clinnin

Lieutenant Colonels

Edward Bittel
 John J. Bullington
 Edward J. Lang
 James Lindsay-Oliver
 Oliver J. Troster

Majors

Frank P. Auld, M. C.
 Harry M. Brown
 Joseph E. Brady
 James J. Dineen
 Albert H. Gravenhorst
 Ray H. Humphrey, M. C.
 Elmer G. Lindroth
 Jabish H. Woodward, Jr.

Captains

Fred Beard
 Samuel J. Bradfield
 Edward H. Brian
 Grover C. Bullington, M. C.
 John H. Coady (later Major, 131st Infantry)
 Berry W. Cooper
 Vance Courtright
 Merlin L. Dappert
 Robert W. Davis
 Fred G. W. Easterday
 Lafayette French, Jr.
 Fred G. Givens
 John B. Hazel, M. C.
 E. Wayne Hight
 Fred W. Hoffman, D. C.
 Oscar G. Holm
 Earl Hunter
 Harrison M. Hutchings
 Seba Hutson
 George F. Johnson, D. C.
 Carl F. Lauer, Chaplain
 Melvin B. McGuigan
 George W. Mills, D. C.
 Grady O'Hair

Albert C. Reynolds

Harmon L. Ruff

Jesse W. Scott

John M. Stiers, M. C.

Harry S. Streeter

Lawrence E. Thorne

Sam Toler

Louis M. Tomlinson, M. C.

William G. Utterback

John Woodward

Louis N. Yerkes, M. C.

First Lieutenants

Claude W. Austin
 Marion Anderson
 Loren C. Batson
 Herman J. Bosse
 Howard Bridges
 Clyde Brown
 Stanley B. Brown
 George Cassady
 Loren C. Clayton
 Elvin M. Colbert
 Rex H. Cook
 John A. Dahl, M. C.
 Clyde M. Deardorff
 Charles L. Davis
 Harry Downs
 Michael B. Driscoll
 Walter B. Edmonson
 Thomas W. Farwell
 James A. Fishburne
 Joe E. Harris
 Herbert H. Harris
 Paul W. Howard
 Edward J. Kane
 Silas N. Lennox
 Roscoe C. Long
 John E. Martin
 Paul J. McCullough
 Ted McCullough
 Thomas F. McDonough
 Carl McKinney
 J. Glen Miller
 Don Morris
 Harry C. Mussman



FIRST LIEUTENANTS OF THE 130TH INFANTRY

Left to right, top row: Loren C. Batson, Clyde Brown, Stanley B. Brown, Elvin M. Colbert.
Second row: Rex H. Cook, John A. Dahl, Clyde M. Deardorff, Harry Downs.
Third row: Thomas Farwell, Joe E. Harris, Paul W. Howard, Edward J. Kane.
Fourth row: Silas Lennox, Roscoe C. Long, Paul J. McCullough, Thomas F. McDonough.



FIRST LIEUTENANTS OF THE 130TH INFANTRY

Left to right, top row: Oliver C. Brown, George Cassady, Harland Kilborn, Ted McCullough.
 Second row: Harry C. Mussman, Carl McKinney, John Eden Martin, Earl V. Nelson.
 Third row: J. Glen Miller, Don Morris, Walter P. Shoaff, Harry M. Starnes.
 Fourth row: Donald W. Stevenson, George R. Wiley, Hamilton L. Wood, Wm. H. Ziemer.



LIEUTENANTS OF THE 130TH INFANTRY

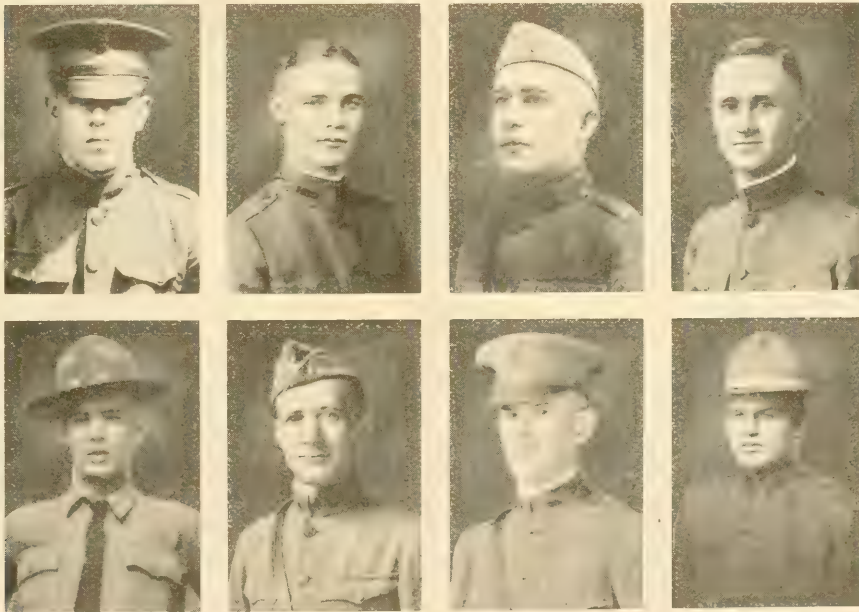
Top row: First Lieutenants Marion Anderson, Howard Bridges, J. A. Fishburne, H. H. Harris.
 Second row: First Lieutenants Frank W. Rawalt, Emmett F. Wright, Fred W. Zimmerman, Second Lieutenant Marvel L. Baker.
 Third row: Second Lieutenants B. A. Boykin, Donald Heffron, H. J. Heinz, F. R. Johnson.
 Bottom row: Second Lieutenants E. A. McNally, C. S. Miller, H. A. Mills, J. A. Murphy.

Earl V. Nelson
 Glenn C. Oppy
 Frank W. Rawalt
 Charles Reimer
 Walter P. Shoaff
 Harry M. Starnes
 Donald W. Stevenson
 George R. Wiley
 Hamilton L. Wood
 Emmett F. Wright
 William H. Ziemer
 Fred W. Zimmerman

Second Lieutenants

Marvel L. Baker
 John D. Bancroft
 Dan F. Boggs
 Bernard A. Boykin
 George A. Burke (deceased)
 Walter S. Cappels
 Frank Carr
 Thomas F. Carroll
 Arthur E. Daggett
 John V. Dappert
 Robert J. Davis

Halbert Dwight
 Peter Edson
 Ira M. Field
 Leland S. Foster
 Ewing A. Gabryel
 Einer Giaver
 Atticus B. Hatsell
 Donald Heffron
 Hubert J. Heinz
 Frank R. Johnson
 Clyde M. Keith
 Raymond O. McKamey
 Richard L. McMunn
 Edward A. McNally
 Floyd F. Mann
 Fred J. Maloney
 Clarence S. Miller
 Huestis A. Mills
 Roswell C. Mower
 James A. Murphy
 Daniel B. O'Brien
 Walter R. O'Neal
 Edward A. Palmer
 Howard C. Sawyer (deceased)
 Jairus G. Sheldon



SECOND LIEUTENANTS OF THE 130TH INFANTRY

Upper row: Frank Carr, Roswell C. Mower, Walter R. O'Neal, Howard C. Sawyer.
 Lower row: Ennis Stillwell, George F. Stretch, Thomas J. Sughrua, Slater H. Vallentine.

William J. Sigler
 Charles F. Snerly
 Ennis Stillwell (deceased)
 George F. Stretch

Thomas J. Sughrua
 Charles Twiss
 Sater H. Vallintine (deceased)

OFFICERS WHO WERE WITH REGIMENT BEFORE IT WENT OVERSEAS

Colonels

John J. Garrity
 Fine W. Smith
 Frank S. Wood

Lieutenant Colonel

Elijah P. Clayton

Majors

George A. Clotfelter
 Philip N. Girard
 William Klauser
 Arthur W. Smith

Captains

John Burr
 Sydney N. Cohen

James A. Eaton

Ralph Fritz

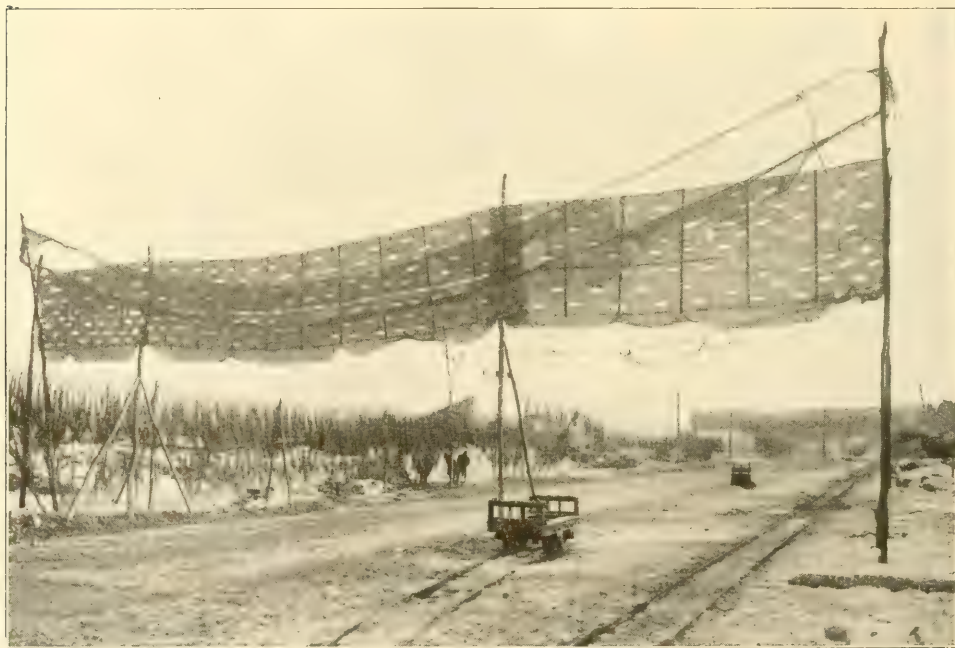
Stephen J. Reed, M. C. (deceased)

First Lieutenants

Charles E. Brown
 Oliver C. Brown
 Henry T. Johnson
 Harland Kilborn

Second Lieutenants

Cleta Henderson
 Ray Lester
 James Sewell



A CAMOUFLAGED ROAD IN BRAS



AT THE EDGE OF THE BOIS DE FORET, LOOKING EAST TOWARD THE MEUSE

The 123rd Machine Gun Battalion

MAJOR ALBERT L. CULBERTSON, EDITOR



THE men who saw service in France as members of the 123rd Machine Gun Battalion rallied for the World War under the colors of the old Fifth Illinois Infantry, one of the downstate national guard regiments. They were called out on March 25, 1917, for guard duty, and served as infantrymen for seven months.

Then, in October, the Thirty-third Division was organized at Camp Logan, with Illinois National Guard units as its constituents. The Fifth was broken up to provide men for several auxiliary organizations, among them the 123rd Machine Gun Battalion.

The machine gun company of Quincy, under Captain James P. Beatty, became Company A. Company F, also from Quincy and commanded by Captain Ernest L. Wingerter, became Company B of the new organization, while Company G of Peoria, under Captain Jeremiah McQuade, became Company C. Major William E. Culbertson was given command of the battalion, which was assigned to the Sixty-fifth Infantry Brigade.

Major Albert L. Culbertson succeeded to the command in January, 1918, and soon afterward a fourth company was added to the battalion, under orders increasing the size of such units. The company selected was Company I (Danville) of the old Fifth, until then a part of the 122nd Machine Gun Battalion. It became Company D of the 123rd with Captain Albert C. Reynolds commanding.

The battalion trained at Camp Logan with the rest of the division until May 1, 1918, when it entrained for Camp Upton. It sailed a fortnight later



MAJOR ALBERT L. CULBERTSON
Commander of the 123rd Machine Gun Battalion during active operations.

from Hoboken on the transport Agamemnon.

The voyage was without incident. The battalion landed at Brest on May 24, and remained in bivouac near Camp Pontanezen for five days. Then it moved by train to Oisemont, in the British Somme sector, and by foot to Bouillancourt-en-Sery, where the men were assigned to billets and began a final course of training. On June 9 the battalion was transferred to Cuverville. There the American machine gun equipment was exchanged for British outfits, including animals, wheel transportation and the Vickers .303 machine gun.

After nearly two weeks of practice with the new equipment the battalion left Cuverville, and marched to Eaucourt, where it arrived on the afternoon of June 21. Intensive training, with especial emphasis on

range work, was carried on until July 14, when the unit was ordered to the Australian Corps sector. Two days of marching carried the battalion to the Bois de Querrieu, where it passed to the tactical control of the Australian Corps, of the Fourth British Army. Companies A and B went into the line with the Third Australian Division in the vicinity of Corbie, Hamel and Méricourt, Company C with the Fourth Australian Division near Hangard and Cachy, and Company D with the Second Australian Division in and about Villers-Bretonneux. Thus engaged, under the tutelage of the Australians and in actual contact with the German forces, the battalion received valuable experience which had a great deal to do with its subsequent efficiency as a combat unit.

On August 6 the whole Sixty-fifth Brigade was withdrawn from the Australian Corps sector and placed under the control of the Third British Corps. The 123rd Machine Gun Battalion marched to Daily Mail Woods, where it remained in bivouac until midnight on August 8. At that hour orders were received sending the battalion into the line with the Eighteenth British Division in the vicinity of Méricourt and Sailly-le-Sec, where a British drive was on, and in half an hour the men were on their way to Round Woods, ready for action.

But orders were changed. The Eighteenth British Division, with the 123rd Battalion attached, was sent to relieve the Forty-seventh Division in the Albert sector. The 123rd spent the night of August 10 in the Bois de

Robert and then relieved the 124th Machine Gun Battalion, which was at that time attached to the Forty-seventh Division.

Companies A and B occupied positions near Hénencourt, while Companies C and D held positions covering the territory between Buire-sur-l'Ancre and the Albert-Amiens road and looking directly into Albert, then held by the German forces. Battalion headquarters were established near Baizieux.

The battalion occupied these positions until the night of August 20-21, when its service with the British and Australians was terminated. It was relieved by the Eighteenth Battalion of the British Machine Gun Corps and proceeded to Molliens-au-Bois.

The service with the British forces had been interesting and instructive, attended as it was by active campaign experience with the best British soldiers and the wonderful fighting men from Australia. Considering the extent of the battalion's battle service during this period the casualties had been very light. No men had been killed and only twelve of all ranks had been wounded. Among the wounded, however, were Captain Albert C. Reynolds and First Lieutenant Robert F. Wilbur, both of Company D, efficient officers whose loss the battalion felt.

Two important changes in personnel occurred during the service with the British. Captain Bennett W. Bartlett succeeded Captain Beatty in command of Company A and Captain Kenneth A. Elmore became commander of Company B when Captain Wingerter was transferred to the Thirty-seventh Division.

At Molliens-au-Bois the battalion turned in all British equipment, and on the night of August 24-25 the journey to the American area began. The first stage was covered on foot, to Longeau and St. Roche, near Amiens. There the battalion entrained in two sections for Ligny. Another march and the men reached Nançois-le-Grand and went into billets. On August 29 the



THE TOWN OF BLERCOURT



ON DEAD MAN'S HILL

The entrance to the famous Bismarck Tunnel, which ran through the hill. The tunnel was about seven feet high and wide enough for four men abreast.

battalion moved to Velaines, where the American Vickers machine gun equipment was issued.

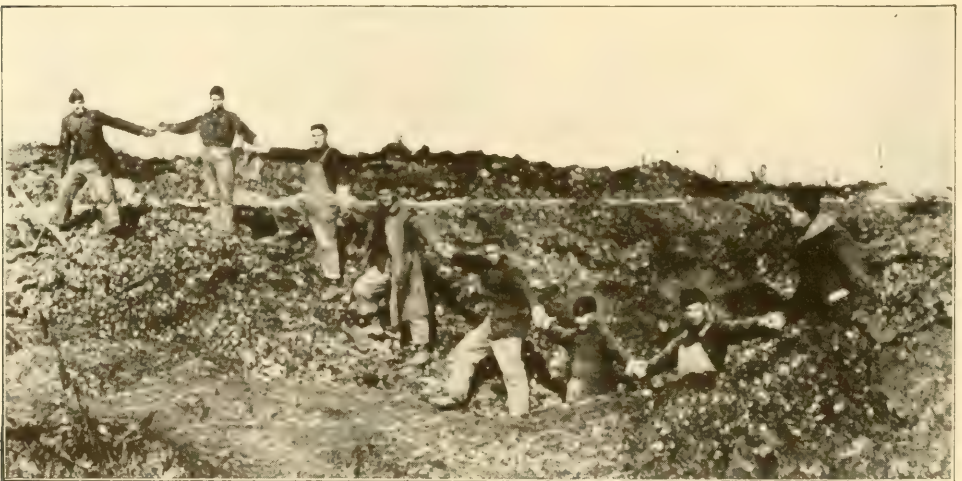
Five days were spent at Velaines. Then the entire Sixty-fifth Brigade was moved in French motor busses to the vicinity of Blercourt, whence the machine gunners marched to Jouy-en-Ar-gonne.

On the night of September 8-9 the Sixty-fifth Brigade took over the famous Hill 304 sector northwest of Verdun, relieving French soldiers. Companies A and B of the 123rd went into the line on the hill with the 129th Infantry. Company C was stationed at Anceréville Farm, and Company D was held in reserve at Béthelainville, where brigade and battalion headquarters had been established.

The several companies remained in these positions until the night of September 21, when Companies C and D were moved to the Bois de Sartelles. Two days later they moved again to the Bois de Ville, and from there they marched to Beaumont Farm to become part of the divisional reserve in the attack of September 26.

When the attack was launched Companies A and B remained in the line with the 129th Infantry until the attacking troops of the Fourth and Eightieth Divisions had passed through. Then they proceeded to the southern slope of Hill 281, south of Gercourt, and took up new positions.

Companies C and D had advanced meanwhile with the 130th Infantry, following the forward drive of the attacking waves. The afternoon of Sep-



A SHELL HOLE ON DEAD MAN'S HILL

tember 27 found them too on Hill 281, with the other companies of the battalion and the several units of the Sixty-fifth Brigade.

The next evening the entire brigade, with Companies A and B attached to the 129th and Companies C and D moving with the 130th, went to the Bois d'en Dela and bivouacked in preparation for relieving the Eightieth Division.

The relief was accomplished on the morning of September 29. Company B went into position with the 129th Infantry in the Bois de Dannevoux, Company C occupied positions in the Bois de la Côte Lémont with the 130th Infantry, and Companies A and D remained in the Bois d'en Dela and the Bois de Septsarges as brigade reserves.

The positions in the Bois de Dannevoux and the Bois de la Côte Lémont constituted a salient thrust into the enemy lines. They were subjected to an extremely heavy artillery fire, and the woods were constantly drenched with gas, for the enemy was making desperate efforts to hold up the American advance and recover, if possible, some of the ground he had lost.

Despite the violence of the Germans' attempts to regain the positions the salient was held. The machine gunners and the infantrymen with them made the positions secure and held them until the brigade was relieved nearly three weeks later.

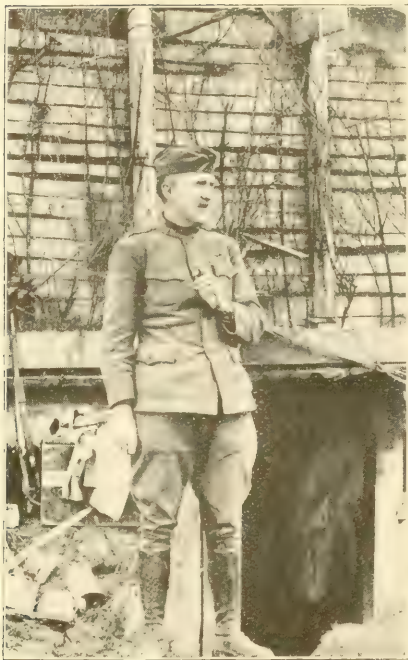
Companies A and D, although in reserve, did not remain idle long. On



GERMAN OBSERVATION POST IN CERVAUX TRENCH



GERMAN STRONG-POINT ON HILL 281



MAJOR GENERAL JOHN L. HINES
Commander of the Fourth Division.

company of the 130th Infantry, opened up on the enemy positions. The Germans retaliated with heavy artillery and machine gun fire, aided by aerial bombardments, but the machine gunners maintained their fire until 11 o'clock, when firing on both sides died away. At 8:30 a. m. Companies A and D of the 124th Machine Gun Battalion reported to Major Culbertson, and were assigned to positions in the vicinity of Hill 280. Thus augmented, the machine gun force kept up heavy, harassing fire on the enemy positions in and about Briulles-sur-Meuse, north and northwest of Briulles, and on the Tranchée de Teton during October 4, 5, 6, and 7. The Germans kept up an equally severe fire.

By the morning of

the night of October 3 the battalion was ordered to put the two reserve companies and any other machine guns that might be available in position to neutralize enemy opposition, break up counterattacks between the Bois de Briulles, the Bois de Forêt, and Briulles-sur-Meuse, protect the left flank of the Thirty-third Division, and assist the Fourth Division on the left in an attack to be made at daybreak.

Positions were selected in the northwest edge of the Bois de la Côte Léumont and on Hill 280, and assigned to Company D. Captain George W. Bushong and the gunners of the company moved forward in the face of extraordinarily severe artillery fire and established themselves in the posts selected. Company A was held in readiness for any emergency.

At 5.25 a. m., the hour set for the attack by the Fourth Division, the guns of Company D, together with those of Company C and the machine gun com-



IN NO MAN'S LAND

An American observer one-half kilometer from Briulles.

October 7 the gunners of the 123rd had expended more than 750,000 rounds of ammunition, a fact which may indicate the fierceness with which they fought. The desired results had been won, and the two companies of the 124th Battalion were ordered back to their own command in Forges Wood. The men of the 123rd remained in position until October 10, when Companies A and D were directed to report to the commanding general of the Sixty-sixth Brigade near Consenvoye, on the east bank of the Meuse River.

The position held by the battalion having improved, Company B took over that part of the Bois de Dannevoux which had been held by the machine gun company of the 129th Infantry, and one platoon of Company C was with-



IN THE BOIS DE FORET

drawn to the main line of resistance, whither it was followed on the following night by the rest of the company.

On the night of October 13-14 battalion headquarters and Company C proceeded to the east bank of the Meuse, near Consenvoye, where Companies A and D had gone. Two nights later Company B was relieved by the company of the 124th Machine Gun Battalion and followed.

Meanwhile, Companies A and D, after they had crossed the Meuse on the night of October 10 and reported to the commanding general of the Sixty-sixth Brigade, were sent to assist the infantry in the fighting then in progress in the Bois de Chaume and the Bois du Plat Chêne. Upon the relief of the Sixty-sixth Brigade by the Sixty-fifth these companies were in line with elements of the 129th and 130th Infantry Regiments, which had preceded the

rest of the brigade to the east side of the Meuse and were busily engaged in driving back the enemy and in holding the ground already gained.

Company A was relieved by the machine gun company of the 130th Infantry on the night of October 18-19, and went into reserve just south of Consenvoye. Two nights later the entire brigade was relieved by the Fifteenth Colonial French Infantry Division, but Company D held its position twenty-four hours longer.

The whole brigade marched first to the Bois de Lolime and the Bois de Bourrus. Then battalion headquarters, with Companies B and C, went to Sommedieu with the 129th Infantry, while Company A moved to Rupt-en-Wœvre with the 130th, to be joined a day later by Company D.

Thus ended the part of the 123rd Machine Gun Battalion in the Meuse-Argonne campaign. It had been a period of strenuous service. The gunners had been under constant fire, and the woods in which they lived and fought had been drenched with gas of every conceivable variety. In addition to such difficulties, enemy planes had bombed the men of the battalion and sprayed them with machine gun bullets.

Under those adverse conditions, with insufficient rest, the men had maintained their positions at all times, had driven back and harassed the enemy, and had remained courageous, cheerful and alive to every opportunity. It had been a magnificent achievement. When the battalion entered the line for the engagement it had just finished a three-weeks tour of duty in the front line. Fatigued by that tour, it was called on to remain in action for nearly a month, under such a strain as men seldom are forced to undergo—a strain that would break any but the strongest and fittest. That the battalion did all



A SCENE IN THE TOWN OF BRIEULLES



A GERMAN OBSERVATION POST IN THE BOIS DE CHAUME

it was asked to do and emerged unbroken is a record of which any military organization might feel proud.

The battalion during its part of the Meuse-Argonne campaign lost fourteen killed and ninety-seven wounded, seven of whom afterward died. Many other men were so worn out physically that they had to be evacuated.

On the nights of October 24 and 25 the battalion relieved the 311th Machine Gun Battalion of the Seventy-ninth Division in the sub-sector Connecticut of the Troyon sector, a part of the old St. Mihiel salient. Companies B and C took up positions in the main line of resistance, while Companies A and D occupied positions in reserve.

The occupation of this sector was without remarkable incident until November 7, when Company D assisted elements of the 130th Infantry in carrying out a raid on the German positions at the Chateau and Ferme d'Aulnois. By putting down a box barrage, which cut off the



GERMAN DUGOUTS

North of the Bois du Plat Chêne.

enemy's retreat and prevented reënforcements from reaching him and by keeping down his fire, the gunners contributed greatly to the success of the raid. Their work is more notable for the fact that they did it without the loss of a man. The achievement reflected great credit on First Lieutenant Ivan K. Foster, who commanded the company.

On the morning of November 10 Companies C and D assisted the 130th Infantry in an attack on a stronghold at Marchéville. As in the raid on the Chateau d'Aulnois, a barrage was put down to isolate the enemy, while fire was directed against neighboring strong-points to keep down the Germans' fire and mystify them as to the real point of attack. The work of the gunners was efficient and did much to make the operation successful.



RUINED HOMES IN MARCHEVILLE

The same companies assisted the 130th Infantry in an attack launched by the brigade on the morning of November 11, the day the Germans gave up the fight. Companies A and B, accompanying the 129th Infantry, also took part in this last operation. The assault was meeting with success, the German lines having been pierced at Riaville, Pintheville, Marchéville and other points, when news of the signing of the armistice put a sudden stop to the fighting.

The several companies were ordered to return to the positions from which the attack had been launched. There they remained for several days, until the battalion was assembled in Génicourt to prepare for the march into the zone of occupation.

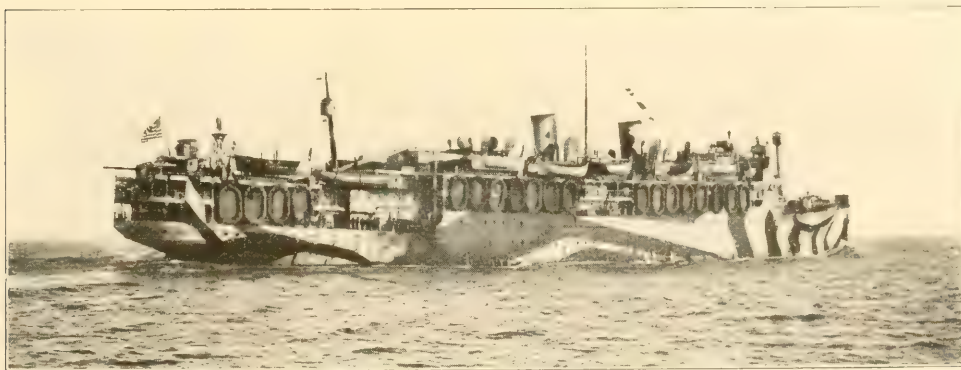
Every known variety of weather, with an abundance of the bad varieties, marked the journey to the Rhine. The march ended, after twelve days of hiking, in the grand duchy of Luxemburg, where the battalion established



SEDAN, ONE OF THE ULTIMATE OBJECTIVES OF THE AMERICANS IN FRANCE

itself for the winter. Headquarters and Companies A and B were quartered at Erpeldange. Companies C and D found billets at Burden and Ingledorff respectively. There they remained until April 26, when the homeward journey began.

The battalion sailed from Brest on the Siboney on May 11. Nine days later the transport reached Hoboken. After a few days at Camp Mills the unit moved to Chicago to take part in a welcome celebration there, and then went to Camp Grant to be mustered out. By May 30 the officers and men had been discharged, and the record of the 123rd Machine Gun Battalion had been closed.



U. S. S. SIBONEY, WHICH CARRIED THE 123RD HOME

MEN OF THE 123RD MACHINE GUN BATTALION WHO WERE KILLED IN ACTION,
DIED OF WOUNDS OR DIED OF DISEASE OVERSEAS

Sergeant

Robert H. Vogt

Corporals

Godfrey Bishoff

Glen Fultz

Wilbur Greening

Privates, First Class

Ben Burda

Frank E. Carey

Cecil M. Cunningham

Edward J. Geary

Herman C. Klopp

Frank M. Sherrill

Barney M. Warden

Privates

Fred Boyle

Alfred P. Chappell

Arthur H. Erickson

John H. Erlandson

Allen M. Franklin

John F. Gallagher

Gust Gilbertson

John Goodwin

Samuel E. Halpert

William G. Hinkins

Joseph E. Moore

Dore Mulvaney

Philip Sandler

William M. Simpson

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 123RD MACHINE GUN BATTALION WHO WERE CITED
FOR GALLANTRY BY GENERAL BELL

Major

Albert L. Culbertson

First Lieutenants

Francis D. Ballentine

George F. Cunneane

Ivan K. Foster

Roy G. Messner

Lawrence D. Smith

Second Lieutenants

Donald G. Best

John E. Huguelet

Arthur A. Reese

First Sergeant

Jewel C. Chambers

Hugh F. Dahner

Lawrence A. Perkins

Sergeants

Wm. A. Baldwin

Elmer Benson

Paul E. Briggs

Lenuel S. Brubaker

Harry E. Camfield

Roy R. Comrie

Gilbert Cooper

Leslie Cunningham

Herschel H. Dodd

James W. Dorsey

Herman S. Fisher

Ebeb J. Green

Frank P. Grotty

Richard H. Gurley

Robert J. Hartley

Kirby L. Hill

Samuel E. Israel

Henry E. Kemma

Albert O. Merkel

Walter Mullmeyer

Henry Paul

Russel Shaver

Lafayette F. Snapp

Russell D. Staples

Frederick T. Thompson

Arthur Wright

Donald M. Wright

Corporals

Seth L. Barber

Emery W. Ewing

George J. Garrigus

Delbert S. Halverson

John O. Haug

Herman F. Jessen

Eugene Lewin

Leo E. Mack

Ernest Nelson

Wm. B. Smith

Arlie T. Williams

Wagoners

Albert D. Clinton

Everett Hall

Floyd H. Hall

Frank Schach

Lewis S. Suffern

Porter Williams

Bugler

Harry M. Salyer



OFFICERS OF THE 123RD MACHINE GUN BATTALION

Top row: Captains B. W. Bartlett, James P. Beatty, P. R. Blodgett, G. W. Bushong.
Second row: Captains Kenneth Elmore, Jeremiah McQuade, A. C. Reynolds, E. L. Wingerter.
Third row: First Lieutenants Francis Ballentine, G. F. Cunnane, George F. Flood, Carl Grimmer.
Bottom row: First Lieutenants Harry Meador, Roy G. Messner, Arthur Shumate, L. D. Smith.

Privates First Class

John R. Allen
 Barney J. Andrews
 Isaac N. Biggs
 John Borcia
 Charles C. Clotfelter
 Dempster Davis
 Wm. D. Grimes
 Claude C. Haelele
 Wm. H. Hasberger
 John G. Heilig
 Luston E. Hough
 Wallace D. Johnson
 John J. Maden
 Ernest A. Muenchow
 Paul Pittges
 Julius W. Popp
 Frank B. Schauer
 Charles R. Smith
 Oscar B. Sobel
 James L. Thiele

Glenn Vaughn
 Edward D. Vertrees
 Waldo S. Walker
 James Walsh
 Elmer Wendell
 Joseph K. Whitmorel

Privates

Rene Delaere
 Michael J. Deis
 Lloyd Hubler
 Rage L. Johnson
 Charles J. Jorack
 Wm. J. Joyce
 James C. Kizer
 Harold Masur
 Raymond M. Murray
 John A. Navadunski
 Fred Rosenbom
 August T. Runowski
 Stanley Shields

CERTIFICATE FOR ESPECIALLY MERITORIOUS AND CONSPICUOUS SERVICE WAS
 AWARDED BY GENERAL PERSHING TO THE FOLLOWING OFFICER

Major

Albert L. Culbertson

ROSTER OF OFFICERS 123RD MACHINE GUN BATTALION

Major

Albert L. Culbertson

Captains

Bennett W. Bartlett
 James P. Beatty
 Pliny R. Blodgett, M. C.
 George W. Bushong
 Kenneth A. Elmore
 Jeremiah McQuade (later Major)
 Fritz Pierson, D. C.
 Albert C. Reynolds
 Ernest L. Wingerter

Roy G. Messner
 William C. Peake
 Arthur Shumate
 Lawrence D. Smith (later Captain 108th
 T. H. and M. P.)
 Henry H. Spillyards
 Robert F. Wilbur

Second Lieutenants

Donald G. Best
 Lloyd L. Bucher
 Horace W. Day
 George S. Hawthorne
 Lynn Houghtaling
 John E. Huguelet
 James E. Johnston
 Edwin W. Lesley
 William J. Linn
 Alvin W. Michel
 John H. Pott, Jr.
 Victor H. Ray
 Arthur A. Reese
 Leo P. Sanregret
 Harold S. Silvernale
 Ray B. Sinnock
 Paul K. Thomas
 Roger H. Wells

First Lieutenants

Francis D. Ballentine
 Edward C. Castle
 George F. Cunnane
 Fred Dierstein
 Joseph A. S. Ehart (later Captain 108th
 T. H. and M. P.)
 George F. Flood
 Ivan K. Foster (later Captain 129th In-
 fantry)
 Carl Grimmer
 Frederick J. Jones
 Harry E. Meador



SECOND LIEUTENANTS OF THE 123RD MACHINE GUN BATTALION

Top row: Henry H. Spillyards (first lieutenant), Donald G. Best, Lloyd L. Bucher, Horace W. Day.
Second row: George S. Hawthorne, Lynn Houghtaling, John E. Huguelet, E. W. Lesley.
Third row: A. W. Michel, V. H. Ray, Arthur A. Reese, Leo P. Sanregret.
Bottom row: H. S. Silvernale, Ray B. Sinnock, Paul K. Thomas, Roger H. Wells.



BRIGADIER GENERAL HENRY D. TODD, JR.
Commanding the Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade.



THE BALDNESS OF MONT SEC

The Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL HENRY D. TODD, JR., COMMANDING,

AND

LIEUTENANT COLONEL GEORGE ROTH, CHIEF OF STAFF AND ADJUTANT



THE Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade, Thirty-third Division, was organized at Camp Logan during the months of September and October, 1917.

The brigade consisted of two regiments of light artillery, one regiment of heavy artillery, an ammunition train, a trench mortar battery and an ordnance repair shop. These units were formed from Illinois National Guard organizations as follows:

The 122nd Field Artillery (light) from the First Illinois Cavalry, Colonel Milton J. Foreman commanding; the 123rd Field Artillery (heavy) from the Sixth Illinois Infantry, Colonel Charles G. Davis commanding; the 124th Field Artillery (light) built around three troops of the First Illinois Cavalry, Colonel Horatio B. Hackett commanding; the 108th Ammunition Train, from units of the Seventh Illinois Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel Walter J. Fisher commanding; the 108th Trench Mortar Battery (6-inch Stokes guns) from the machine gun company of the Sixth Illinois Infantry, Captain Charles J. Kraft commanding; and the 108th Ordnance Repair Shop, a new organization, Captain George H. Lawrence commanding.



GENERAL TODD AND COLONEL FOREMAN

such splendid condition that it was judged fit and ready for European service. Sailing orders were issued in May. The artillery brigade proceeded to Hoboken, N. J., sailing from that port during the latter part of the month.

The crossing was accomplished without incident. The brigade debarked at Liverpool, crossed England and reached Havre, France, on June 11 and 12. A week later most of the units had established themselves in the Ornans-Valdahon training area, near the Swiss border, for final intensive instruction in combat methods.

Before this training could be undertaken, however, it was necessary for the brigade to obtain equipment. Guns, horses, harness, trucks and all other supplies had been left in the United States and had to be replaced.

The task was a difficult one, falling entirely on the headquarters staff. The staff displayed such untiring energy, however, that in a short time the brigade had been completely equipped for field service, except for a shortage of trucks in the ammunition train.

Then came a grind of training. For two months officers and men

The training process which the brigade underwent was long and severe. Much of the equipment was late in arriving, and many of the officers, trained for other arms of the service, found it difficult and sometimes impossible to acquire the needed technical knowledge. All ranks displayed excellent spirit and energy, however, and the assistance of several regular army artillery officers and one French artillery officer enabled the brigade and regimental commanders to make progress which the War Department found satisfactory.

Seven months of intensive training put the Thirty-third Division in



A FRIENDLY CONFERENCE AT CAMP LOGAN
General Todd, General Naylor, Colonel C. C. Allen and
General Bell.



THE HARBOR OF HAVRE AS SEEN FROM AN AIRPLANE

Where the brigade first touched French soil.

were put through an intensive course of instruction under the direction of officers from the front. It was not until the middle of August that the high command deemed the brigade fitted, in skill and discipline, to meet the enemy. The fact that this extra training was necessary after seven months of drill at home constitutes a striking argument against the policy of waiting for the declaration of war before organizing and preparing an army.

Between the formal training of the Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade at Valdahon and its first real battle, the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient, a period of three weeks was spent in learning the real business of war, in the first sector held by American troops—a sector northwest of Toul and extending from Beaumont to Bouconville. The non-motorized organizations entrained at Valdahon and Besançon, August 21 and 22 and detrained at Foug and Pagny-sur-Meuse, August 24 and 25. The motorized organizations traveled overland to the same towns. The entire brigade then marched into the Forêt de la Reine, where it was to remain hidden until the big attack of September 12. The brigade post of command was established in Boucq. In this sector the brigade became accustomed to gas attacks and to the hardships of traffic jams on the roads during the night, when all the motor as well as the horse-drawn vehicles traveled without showing lights and without sounding klaxons. The men learned also how to work in daytime so that Ger-



ON THE BANKS OF THE LOVELY LOUE

At Pontarlier, where units of the brigade were stationed during the training period.

man aerial observers could find nothing worth reporting to the German information service and no targets for German machine gun fire.

On August 26, supporting the Eighty-ninth Division, in the Fourth American Army Corps, the first battalion of the 122nd Field Artillery, Major Frank R. Schwengel commanding, took over the defense of the sector from a battalion of the 321st Field Artillery. Battery C took position south of Rambucourt. Battery B and Battery A went into position in le Joli Bois, southeast of Raulecourt. Cannoneers from Battery B, under command of First Lieutenant Os-

car N. Schjerven, took over one platoon of 90 mm. guns and a like group of men from Battery A, under command of First Lieutenant John W. McCarthy, took over another platoon of 90 mm. guns, both gun positions being in the northern end of the Forêt de la Reine, southeast of Rambucourt. On September 3 the two platoons joined at the Schjerven position. The guns were fired for registration, and, during several days prior to the infantry assault, they dealt harassing fire on roads and trenches, also shelling the crossroads at Lahayville. Battery C, Captain Robert E. Myhrman commanding, made an adjustment of fire from Observation Post No. 21 in Rambucourt. The battery delivered counter-offensive preparation fire and harassing fire daily on roads and trench crossings, made an adjustment of fire with airplane observation on the crossroads in Richecourt, and at all other times was ready to shield the infantry with a defensive barrage. In delivering this fire, all the gun squads of the battalion served at the pieces. On September 4 a few positions of the 122nd Field Artillery and 123rd Field Artillery were heavily shelled and two men of the 123rd Field Artillery were killed. All the regiments of the brigade were quietly digging gun pits under the camouflage in preparation for the attack, and, aided by the 108th Ammunition Train, were hauling ammunition to these new positions.

When the allied high command determined to reduce the German salient at St. Mihiel, it chose for that task the Fifth American Army Corps, the Second French Colonial Army Corps, the Fourth American Army Corps and the First American Army Corps, forming the First American Army. The Fifth Corps on the west of the "V" was to push forcefully over the hilly ground east of Les Eparges, the Fourth Corps on the south of the "V" was to make a thrust northward from Beaumont, the First Corps was to swing the attack on its hinge at Pont-a-Mousson, and the Second Colonial Army Corps was to mop up the heights at the tip of the salient and to take the town of St. Mihiel.

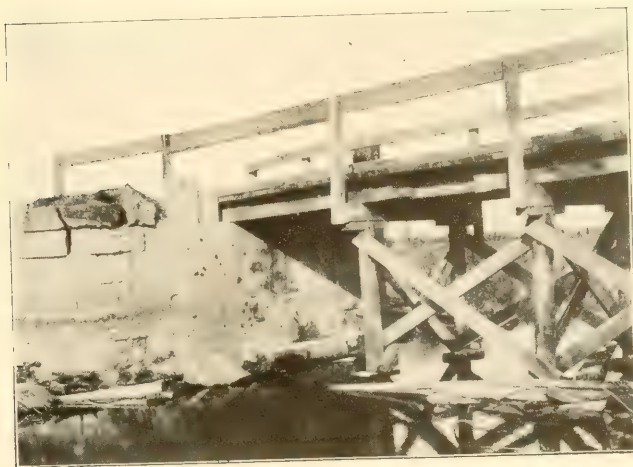
The Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade, supporting the First Division, was at the far left of the Fourth Corps sector, a sector in which an attack was very difficult. From the forest of Apremont on the west, where the lines passed over the wooded hills of Le Mont, all the dominating heights were in the hands of the enemy. But the ambition of the American army increased even the natural difficulties. We desired not only to capture the ground of the St. Mihiel salient but to take a great number of German soldiers

as well. To accomplish this result the attack of the Second Colonial Army Corps was held back until one hour after the two American Corps on its flanks had gone forward and it was to proceed at a slower rate of advance. Thus, not only were the enemy observatories able at the outset to see the American assaults, but for several hours they were to suffer no threat of attack. To blind and destroy



GENERAL TODD'S HEADQUARTERS AT BOUCQ

Formerly used as General Pershing's headquarters in the St. Mihiel sector.



THE BRIDGE OVER THE RUPT DE MAD
Between Richécourt and Xivray-Marvoisin.

these lines and thoroughly to defend our exposed left flank, and, at the same time, to give our attacking infantry thorough and effective aid, required not only a great massing of guns, but a complicated and skillful plan of attack as well.

The divisional artillery of the First Division, under command of General Todd, was made up of the Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade; the First Field Artillery Brigade, Colonel Butner commanding; the Seventy-sixth Regiment, Field Artillery; the Forty-fourth Regiment, Coast Artillery Corps; and a regiment of French artillery; and was formed into five groupings. The Davis grouping consisted of one battalion of the Forty-fourth Regiment, Coast Artillery Corps (8-inch howitzers), and the second battalion of the 123rd Field Artillery (155 mm. howitzers). The Kennedy grouping con-



A BATTERY OF 75's NEAR BEAUMONT

sisted of the Fifth Field Artillery. These two groupings of heavy guns were charged with the demolition of known strong-points and of observatories. In the preliminary bombardment the 155 mm. guns also were entrusted with the duty of delivering enfilade fire on the important boyaux, and the 8-inch guns with the task of delivering fire on the chief trenches.

The two groupings of direct support—the Butner grouping, consisting of the Sixth and Seventh Field Artillery Regiments, and the Rivers grouping, consisting of the Seventy-sixth Field Artillery and 122nd Field Artillery—were given the mission of cutting wire and firing the rolling barrage behind which the infantry was to advance. Because of the trouble expected to be met in crossing the Rupt de Mad and other difficult places, and because of the continuance of German observation from the western range of hills, a large proportion of smoke shells was to be used in the firing.

Depth in the barrage was to be assured by having one battalion of each grouping fire 200 meters beyond the line on which the other battalions were firing.

The Hackett grouping, consisting of the 124th Field Artillery and the second battalion of the 123rd Field Artillery, was to enfilade certain German trenches in the Richecourt sector, supply a rolling barrage on the western edge of the sector, blind and destroy the observation posts on Mont Sec and shield the left flank of the division from an expected counterattack from the west.

To perform these missions, the gun positions were very carefully chosen. The Hackett grouping was placed, roughly speaking, west of Bouconville; the Rivers grouping between Bouconville and Rambucourt, the Butner grouping between Rambucourt and Beaumont. The Kennedy grouping was placed behind Rambucourt and the Davis grouping was behind Beaumont and Bouconville. The reconnaissance of these positions, the digging of gun pits and the stocking of the positions with two and one-half days' fire allowance of ammunition are much easier to relate than they were to accomplish. The fine weather, the clear air and the nearness



GENERAL TODD AND COLONEL DAVIS



THE SIXTEENTH INFANTRY, FIRST DIVISION, ADVANCING NEAR ST. BAUSSANT



AIR VIEW OF BEAUMONT

Showing the famous Dead Man's Curve, where the 26th Division had sharp fighting in the spring of 1918.

of the German observation posts made it necessary to do all work by night. But even night work was hard to do. Flares dropped by hostile aircraft and rockets sent up from the enemy lines cast intermittent floods of light on fields and roads. To avoid undue traffic congestion the circulation of vehicles took a counter-clockwise direction, from the dump in the Forêt de la Reine, to Beaumont, Rambucourt, Bouconville, Broussey, and back again to the Forêt de la Reine. On the nights of September 8, 9, 10 and 11, the guns were drawn from the echeloned positions into the previously prepared gun positions, and on the 11th the brigade post of command was moved to Beaumont.

At 1 o'clock on the morning of September 12 the preliminary bombardment of four hours began. This bombardment, which included a large proportion of gas shells, was continuous and fierce. The enemy was so unnerved by the preliminary bombardment and so confused by the deadly and



MAJOR GENERAL SUMMERALL

Commander of the First Division from July 18 to October 11, thereafter commander of the Fifth Army Corps.

obscuring barrage fire that our troops met with but scattered and futile resistance. The observation posts on Mont Sec were partly obscured by smoke and their telephone lines were cut. Our men reached their objectives on scheduled time, and on the second day of the attack the Twenty-sixth Division of the Fifth Corps, which had advanced eastward from Les Eparges, met the First Division near Vigneulles-les-Hattonchâtel.

The battle had been won. Thousands of prisoners had been taken. The salient had been demolished. The expected counterattack never came, and the regiments had no further occasion to fire. All the spectacular action was at an end, but a lot of precautionary work had still to be done and this was exacting and exhausting business. From September 12 to 14 the artillery regiments, moving in echelon, successively took up advanced positions to guard against the

still threatened attack from the west, until all the organizations, with caissons and wagons full of ammunition, reached Nonsard—a total advance of more than eleven kilometers over obstructed and shell-ruined roads. The disorganization of the German resistance in itself was proof of the excellence of our artillery fire, but General Summerall, commanding the First Division, reputed to be one of the best divisions in the army, made official record of the brigade's accomplishments.

On September 14 Lieutenant Colonel Campbell King, chief of staff of the First Division, sent the following letter to General Todd:

"The division commander desires me to express to you and all of the officers and men of the Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade his commendation of your



THE AMERICANS IN MONT SEC VILLE



NONSARD GETS A NEW STREET

The building at the right was used by General Todd as headquarters.

gallant conduct in the recent operations against the St. Mihiel salient. The loyalty and devotion exhibited in moving forward your batteries over the most difficult country under the worst weather conditions are worthy of the best traditions of the field artillery. The skill and efficiency with which the guns were served are evidences of the high standard that obtains in the brigade."

General Summerall also cited each of the three regiments in General Orders No. 58, September 19, 1918:

"For great devotion to duty and efficiency in advancing over muddy and difficult roads under the worst weather conditions and rendering at all times invaluable support to the attacking infantry in the advance of September 12-13, 1918."

The importance of the battle in which the brigade took such a brilliant part is shown in the following telegram, sent by General Pershing to Major General Dickman, commanding the Fourth American Army Corps:

"Please accept my sincere congratulations on the successful and important part taken by the officers and men of the Fourth Corps in the first offensive of the First American Army, on September 12 and 13. The courageous dash and vigor of our troops has thrilled our countrymen and evoked



NONSARD AS SEEN FROM THE AIR ON THE AFTERNOON OF SEPTEMBER 13, 1918

the enthusiasm of our allies. Please convey to your command my heartfelt appreciation of their splendid work. I am proud of you all."

The junction of the Twenty-sixth Division and the First Division resulted in the withdrawal of the First Division from the line. It was ordered to the Bois de la Belle Oxière for rest, reorganization and re-equipment and along with it was to go its divisional artillery. The artillery organizations were in great need of rest. For three weeks they had been camped in the wet woods, subjected to gas and bombing attacks, and in the latter part of that period men and animals had become well tired out; the cannoneers from digging gun emplacements, the drivers and horses from hauling am-

munition. Besides this, they had had the added fatigue of the attack and subsequent frequent changes of position.

Before the regiments began to move, however, an order came detaching the Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade from the First Division and ordering it to report to the Second French Army. So instead of obtaining the much-needed rest the brigade was to go immediately from St. Mihiel to the Argonne, passing through one of its most exacting experiences in the war, a period of long and tedious night marches and of day encampments in the wet woods.

The organizations marched from Nonsard to the woods near Broussey on September 14; on the 15th they marched via Gironville, Mécrin and Kœur le Petit to woods near Kœur le Grand; on the 16th they moved to Pierrefitte and towns nearby—Belrain, Nicey and Villotte; on the 17th and 18th, going by way of Beuzée, Deuxnouds, Seraucourt, Fleury and Froidos, they moved into the woods west of Autrecourt. On the 21st they finally reached the Bois de Parois. The total distance covered in the week was 104 kilometers.

The First American Army, in the Meuse-Argonne campaign, made three distinct efforts to pierce the German lines north of Verdun. The first, lasting from September 26 to October 4, and the second, from October 4 to October 31, constituted a slow, creeping fight of great ferocity. The Ger-



THE END OF THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT

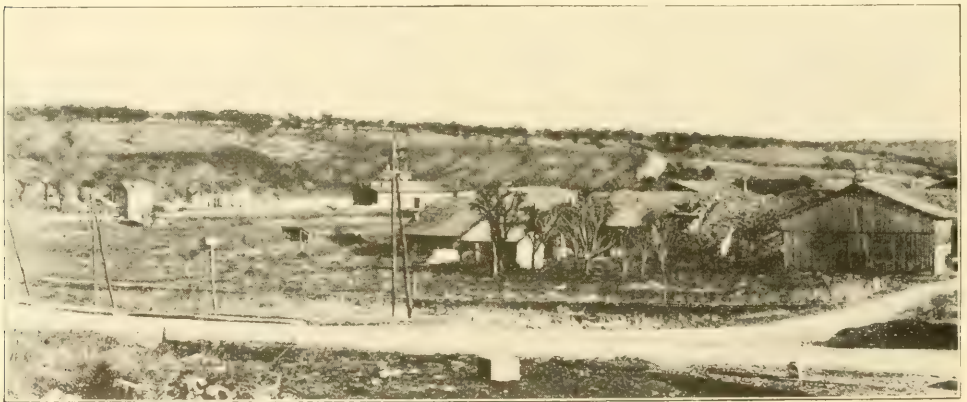
A street scene in Vigneulles, showing the effects of American shell-fire. It was at Vigneulles that the First Division, advancing from the south, met the Twenty-sixth Division, advancing from the west, thus eliminating the salient.



THE BRIDGE AT PAROIS

mans were driven back from the organized defenses of their trench system to partly organized but very effective natural defenses. Range on range of steep wooded hills and ravine after ravine easily lent themselves to the machine gun defense of the enemy. The third phase of the drive, beginning November 1, was the mighty thrust which broke down the German organization, and cut the Metz-Mézières Railroad, one of the two main lines of supply of the German army. The Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade believes it was the first organization to fire on the Metz-Mézières Railroad, which it attacked November 5.

Roughly, the American sector was divided as follows: The First Corps attacked in the Aire Valley and the Fifth and Third Corps in the west and



THE CROSSROADS AT PAROIS

Parois was one of the towns through which units of the brigade passed on their way into the Argonne.

east parts of the Grand Couronne. The Ninety-first Division, supported by the Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade, was the left division of the Fifth Corps, with the Thirty-seventh and Seventy-ninth Divisions on its right and the Thirty-fifth Division of the First Corps on its left.



GERMAN FIRST LINE TRENCH AND PILL BOX

Destroyed by a direct hit on September 26.

Opposite the Ninety-first Division, the

Germans' supply lines ran down deep ravines, perpendicular to the front; cover was afforded their artillery by successive ranges of wooded hills; their machine guns could enfilade all approaches. In some places they had organized these natural defenses with barbed wire and shallow trenches, as in the *Kriemhilde* and *Freya Stellungen*. The experienced German Army Staff took advantage of every inch of this difficult terrain and organized an admirable defense, depending upon isolated machine guns and artillery of all calibres.

On the other hand, the American lines of supply were never particularly good, and during the advance their condition became steadily worse. Our troops, in advancing, were often in full view of the concealed German machine gunners and artillery observers. Our artillery advanced over the worst possible roads and only by superhuman efforts was it able to keep up with our attacking infantry. Our forces were under another disadvantage; they

were operating in this sector for the first time.



ON THE ROAD FROM AVOCOURT TO VERY

The divisional artillery of the Ninety-first Division, General Todd commanding, was organized in four groupings. The trench mortar grouping, under command of Captain C. J. Kraft, consisted of the 108th Trench Mortar Battery, the 308th Trench Mortar Battery and the Seventeenth and Twentieth Batteries of the 176th Regiment of



IN THE FORET DE HESSE
An airplane view on a rainy day.

French Trench Artillery. It was to deliver enfilading and destructive fire on the highly organized trench systems just west of Avocourt, and to cut gaps in the first wire entanglements.

There were two groupings of heavy artillery, the 155 mm. grouping, which consisted of the 123rd Field Artillery and the Thirty-sixth Battery of the Eighth Regiment of French Foot Artillery, Colonel

Charles G. Davis commanding, and the 9.2-inch grouping, the Sixty-fifth Regiment, Coast Artillery Corps, under Colonel Howell. These units delivered preparation fire upon machine guns, dugouts, strong-points and the trenches further back. During the attack they fired the covering barrage.

The light artillery grouping, under command of Brigadier General Fleming, was in turn divided into two sub-groupings: the Foreman sub-grouping and the Hackett sub-grouping. The former comprised the 122nd Field Artillery and the first battalion of the 124th Field Artillery, and supported the 181st Brigade in the right of the sector. The latter was made up of the 322nd Field Artillery and the second battalion of the 124th Field Artillery, and was to support the 182nd Brigade in the left of the sector. The entire grouping

was to deliver interdiction and harassing fire, and during the preparation was to cut gaps in the wire entanglements. During the attack it was to furnish the rolling barrage. All the groupings were placed within the division sector in the Forêt de Hesse, midway between Vauquois and Avocourt; those farthest back were within three kilometers of the enemy's front line trenches.



ARTILLERY OBSERVATION POST ON CIGARETTE BUTTE



LOOKING SOUTH FROM VAUQUOIS

On the left the Avocourt road; on the right La Cigalerie.

General Todd received instructions for the attack from the corps commander, Major General Cameron, and from the corps artillery commander, Major General Alexandre, on September 19, at the Fifth Corps Headquarters in Ville-sur-Cousances. On September 20 battery positions were reconnoitered and on the 21st the delivery of ammunition to the battery positions commenced. Because of the scarcity of trucks and the exhausted condition of the horses the delivery of ammunition was one of the most serious problems faced. Great credit should be given to Lieutenant Colonel Fisher of the 108th Ammunition Train, Lieutenant Julien of General Alexandre's staff and First Lieutenant A. G. Ford of the brigade staff, as well as to the



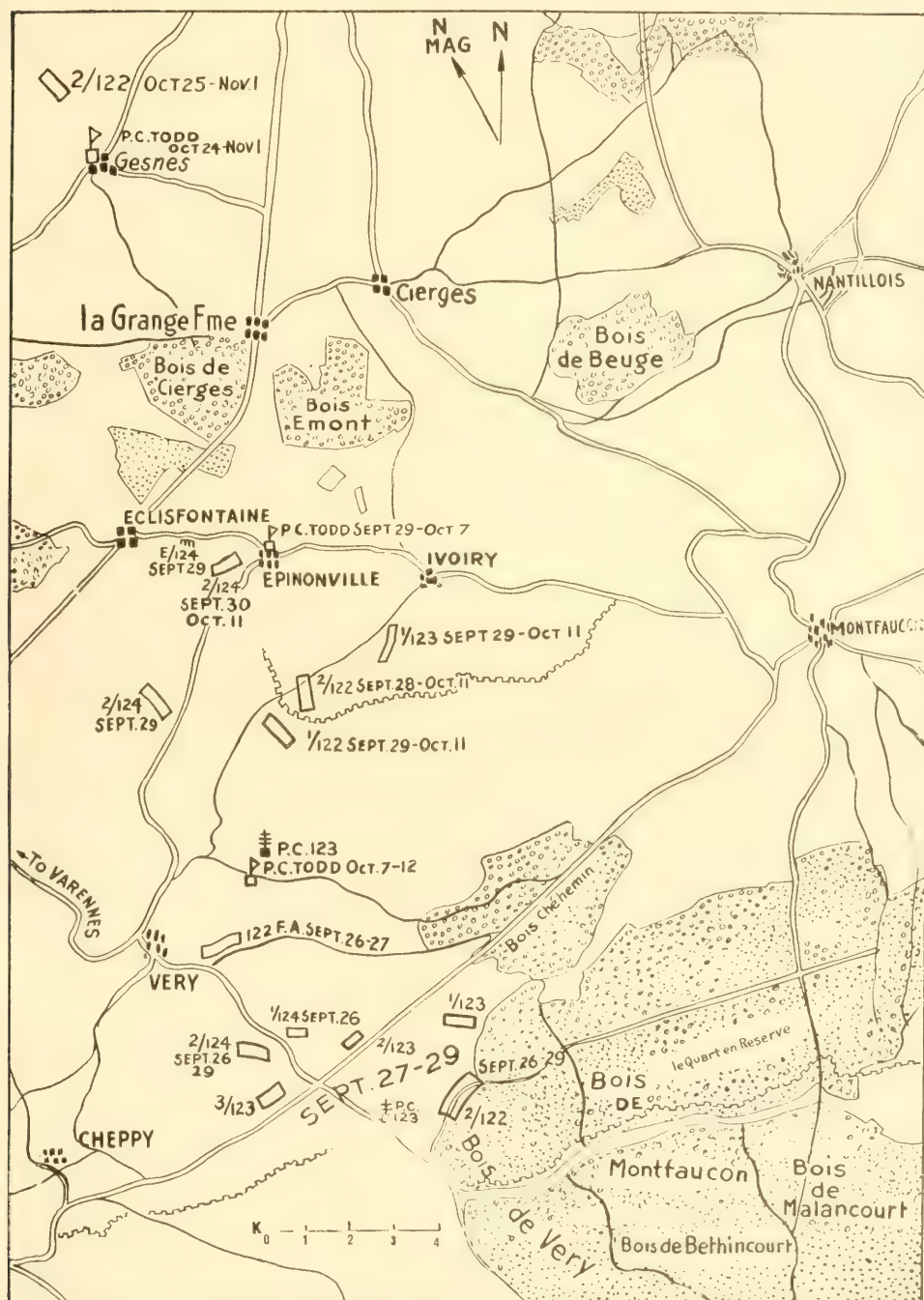
NO MAN'S LAND NEAR THE BOIS DE CHEPPY

Showing havoc wrought by the American barrage of September 26.

personnel of the brigade for putting the complete allowance of ammunition in place in such a short time. On September 21 and 22 the first battalion of the 124th Field Artillery took over the defense of the sector from the French. On the 23rd the brigade post of command was moved to Bertramé Ferme and on the 24th the division plan of attack was received.

The preliminary bombardment commenced at 2:30 a. m., September 26, and continued until 5:30 with an intermission of five minutes, from 4:15 to 4:20, to permit the sound-ranging section to locate active German batteries. From 4:20 to 4:30 German positions were gassed. At 5:30 the infantry attacked.

The day's objective for the division was the heights northwest of Gesnes. This meant an advance of fourteen kilometers over the most difficult sort of ground and beyond the fire of the divisional artillery. The troops did



IN THE ARGONNE

Showing the territory covered by the advance of the Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade
in the first and second phases.

not reach this objective. The heights were not captured until October 15. But even if the division did fail to reach its goal, it fought well. It advanced six kilometers, through the dense woods of Cheppy to the ridge northwest of Véry, after breaking through barrier after barrier of wire entanglements, and stamping out innumerable machine gun nests.

The advance of the infantry was remarkable, but that of the artillery was more so. It was to be expected that the infantry attack would succeed as long as the artillery kept it in range. The artillery's successful effort promptly to increase its range by moving forward was the outstanding feature of the attack. Before dusk of the first day, three battalions of 75 mm. guns, with full supplies of ammunition, had passed over a road pro-



TYPICAL THICKET NEAR VÉRY

Through which the Americans advanced; on Hill 242.

nounced impassable—the road through Avocourt—had gone into position from one-half to one and one-half kilometers behind the infantry outpost lines; had oriented their guns, and had laid them for fire. The next day the remaining battalion of the 124th Field Artillery and the 123rd Field Artillery with its attached French battalion moved into the same neighborhood, two kilometers southeast of Véry. Here the regiments fired upon all obstacles to the infantry advance—upon machine gun nests, upon enemy batteries and upon concentration of enemy troops. On September 29 Colonel Horatio B. Hackett, commanding the 124th Field Artillery, while gallantly directing his regiment under heavy fire, was seriously wounded by shell splinters and was removed to the hospital.

By September 29 the infantry advance had warranted the further displacement of the regiments northward. The second battalion of the 124th



THE VERY CROSSROADS

Used as Ninety-first Division post of command from September 26 to 28; about one-half kilometer southeast of Véry.

Field Artillery moved to a position one-half kilometer west of Epinonville and the rest of the brigade moved to positions between Véry and Epinonville. The 123rd Field Artillery occupied positions just off the road connecting these towns. The second battalion of the 124th Field Artillery was in position west of the road and all the positions of the 122nd Field Artillery were east of the road. Here the brigade remained until October 11 and 12, when it was withdrawn for rest and re-equipment. The infantry supported by the brigade was making slow progress. This was not due to any fault of the infantry or to the lack of artillery support. At one time the left divisional flank was exposed for a kilometer and a half, and only the strength and quickness of a heavy defensive barrage saved our infantry from en-



IN THE TOWN OF VÉRY



BRIGADE P. C. NEAR EPINONVILLE
General Todd's headquarters on September 28, 1918.

circlement. Again, on September 30, behind a rolling barrage by the Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade, the 181st Infantry Brigade advanced and took Gesnes. The exposure of the flanks again menaced and our troops had to retire.

On October 4 the Ninety-first Division Infantry was relieved by the Thirty-second Division,

to which the Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade was then attached. The following extract from a letter from Major General George H. Cameron, the corps commander, gives the reasons for the relief of the Ninety-first:

"Under orders from First Army, the Ninety-first Division will be relieved from the front line tonight and placed in corps reserve.

"The corps commander wishes you to understand that this relief results solely from a realization by higher command that your division has done its full share in the recent success, and is entitled to a rest for reorganization. This especially, as during the past three days it has incurred heavy casualties when circumstances would not permit either advance or withdrawal.

"At a time when the divisions on its flank were faltering and even falling back, the Ninety-first pushed ahead and steadfastly clung to every yard gained.



LOOKING TOWARD ECLISFONTAINE FROM EPINONVILLE

"In its initial performance, your division has established itself firmly on the list of the commander-in-chief's reliable fighting units. Please extend to your officers and men my appreciation of their splendid behavior and my hearty congratulations on the brilliant record they have made."

The Thirty-second Division continued to attack daily and the Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade continued to render assistance. At this time the second great German defensive system was pierced. The world-renowned *Kriemhilde Stellung*, which straddled the precipitous wooded slopes north of Gesnes fell before our troops after a bitter fight.

Throughout the whole period, the artillery liaison officers with the infantry units always displayed bold initiative and a fine courage. Because of their effective service, immediate and effective fire was brought to bear upon all the obstacles hindering our infantry advance. Deserving of special



THE VIEW EAST FROM EPINONVILLE

The crest of Montfaucon rises beyond the town of Ivoiry.

mention in this respect is the work of First Lieutenant Latimer Johns of the 122nd Field Artillery. Lieutenant Johns directed the supporting fire of his regiment for the attacking infantry from the initial assault of September 26 until his death. And during all the trying days he displayed an intrepidity which belongs only to the bravest of men. He was killed by shell fire on September 30 at Gesnes.

The high favor in which our artillery was held may be judged by two letters to General Todd from the Thirty-second Division infantry brigade commanders, one from Brigadier General E. B. Winans and the other from Brigadier General Frank McCoy. General Winans wrote:

"I desire to express my utmost satisfaction with the artillery support by your Fifty-eighth Artillery Brigade in connection with the successful attack and capture by the Sixty-fourth Infantry Brigade of the Bois de la Morine, the Bois du Chêne Sec, and the town of Gesnes. In this operation the bar-



A POSITION OF THE ENEMY'S GREAT GUNS

At Eclisfontaine, which the Germans held until the attack of September 26, 1918.

rage was precise and exactly timed, the destructive and the counter-battery fire effective, and the fire on fleeting targets prompt and accurate. The efficient liaison established by your liaison officers, Lieutenants Shields and Hunter, is deserving of high commendation. It will no doubt gratify you to know that not a single report of friendly "shorts" was received during this operation."

In his letter to General Todd, General McCoy said: "During the first few days of the operation of my brigade against the *Kriemhilde Stellung* in front of Romagne, I had the very effective support of your brigade of field artillery, and I wish to express my appreciation to both yourself and your colonels. I was keenly conscious of this support, not only when asked, but of the quick and fine initiative of yourself and staff, which made it a pleasure and satisfaction to work together."

Two defensive systems had been crushed. The third was to fall later. Its reduction constituted the third phase of the Argonne offensive.

The brigade had been working to the point of exhaustion. So, October 11, when the infantry advanced beyond the range of our guns the brigade was relieved from line duty and was sent to the area in and near Ville-sur-Cousances, for refitting. So great had been the losses of horses that the journey was made in easy stages. Brigade headquarters and the 123rd Field Artillery went to Ville-sur-Cousances; the 122nd Field Artillery to Jubécourt, the 124th Field Artillery to Brocourt, the 108th Ammunition Train to Brabant and the 108th Trench Mortar Battery to Vraincourt.

After an inspection on October 17 by Major General McNair, and according to instructions from the First Army headquarters, the 123rd Field Artillery turned over to the 122nd Field Artillery and to the 124th Field

Artillery its rolling stock and animals. On the 22nd it began to move to the training area at Doulaincourt, where it was motorized. By this transaction the two light regiments became well horsed.

On October 23 the brigade was joined by the Eleventh Field Artillery (155 mm. motorized) Colonel W. G. Peace, commanding. The brigade then went back into the line, returning to a familiar sector—the area north of Gesnes. It was still in the Fifth Army Corps, but this time in support of the Eighty-ninth Division. The brigade post of command was established in Gesnes, the town where Lieutenant Johns had been killed. This town had been abandoned and subsequently had been retaken by the Thirty-second Division supported by the Fifty-eighth Brigade. North of Gesnes and northwest of Romagne the artillery regiments were placed in the well defiladed wooded valleys of the great *Kriemhilde Stellung*. The enemy had organized the



ON A WALL IN GESNES

A German war loan poster, designed to stimulate feeling against Great Britain.



IN THE STREETS OF GESNES

Gesnes was one of the objectives of the 58th Field Artillery Brigade in the Meuse-Argonne drive.



AN AERIAL VIEW OF THE HILL NORTH OF GESNES

The scene of heavy American casualties.

Bois de Hazois and La Dhuy Ferme as strong-points of first resistance. Behind towered the formidable heights of Barricourt, thickly wooded and bristling with enemy batteries.

The regiments moved into position on the night of October 25 and from that time till November 1 engaged in harassing, interdiction and counter-battery fire. The chief targets for harassing and interdiction fire were the woods of Hazois, L'Epasse and Andevanne; for harassing fire only, the farms of La Bergerie, La Dhuy, and La Tuilerie and the town of Rémonville; for interdiction fire the road crossings between Banthéville and Rémonville. During this period the information reports of Lieutenant K. K. Richardson of the 122nd Field Artillery were of great value not alone to the brigade, but to the army corps as well.

On October 30 General Todd, accompanied by Brigadier General Edward A. Miller, with General Todd's aid, Lieutenant Leon Dessez, and Lieutenant Colonel Frank R. Schwengel of the 122nd Field Artillery, made a personal reconnaissance of the roads and bridges which were to be used in the expected advance. The party went beyond the infantry outpost line in the

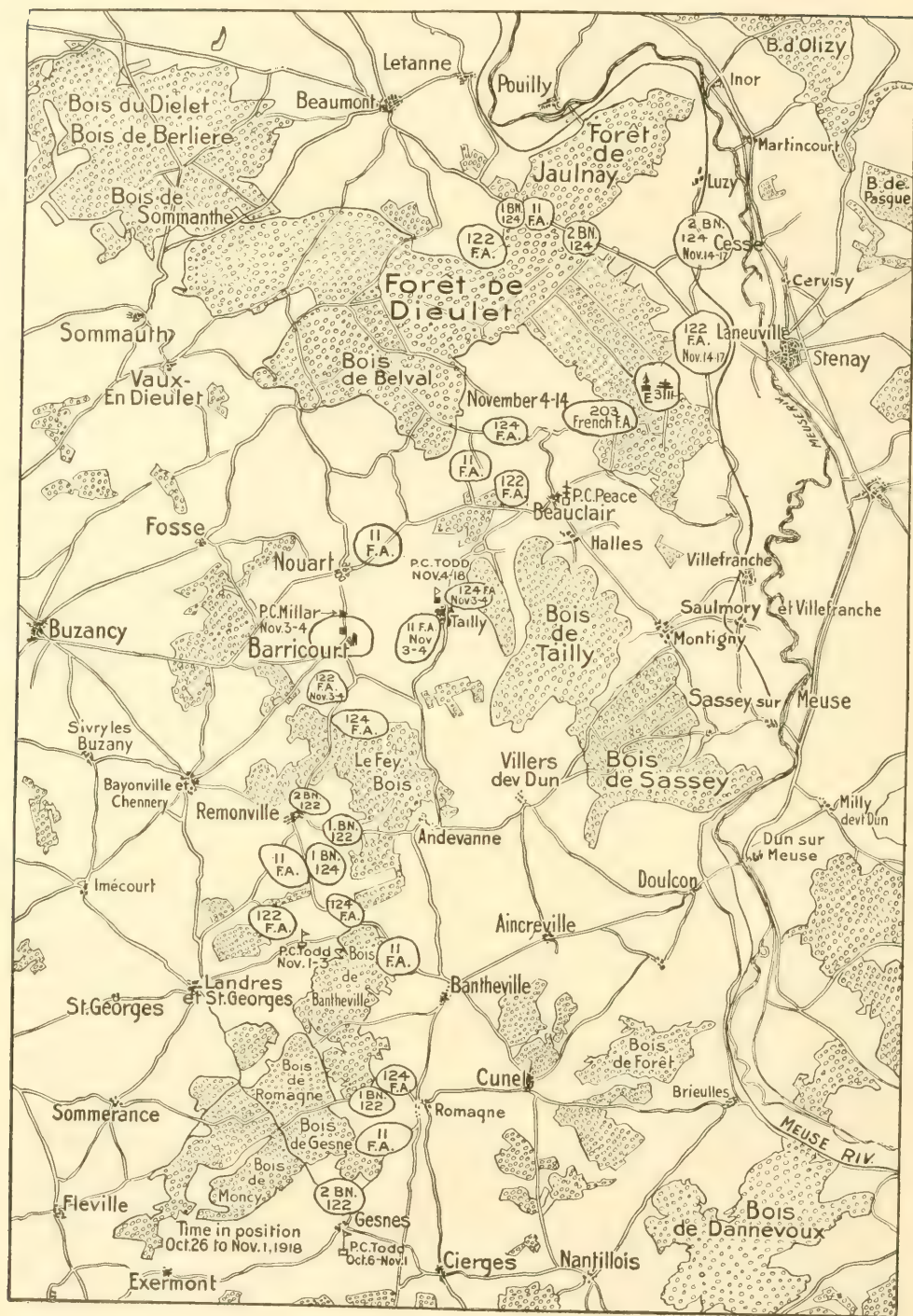
western edge of the Bois de Banthéville and was immediately the target of enemy shell fire. A shell splinter wounded General Todd in the face. Although weak from loss of blood he continued his reconnaissance and upon returning to his post of command issued to the regimental commanders the instructions based on his reconnaissance. He refused to allow himself to be sent to the hospital until the brigade was about to move forward on November 1.

The artillery concentration for the offensive of November 1 was one of the greatest, if not the greatest, massing of guns of the war. The entire Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Brigades and the 203rd French Regiment comprised the divisional artillery of the Eighty-ninth Division. Besides, there was located in the sector a great number of guns of the corps and army artillery. In the divisional area, two kilometers wide, there were, along with some large calibre railway guns, thirty-two batteries of 75 mm. rifles, nine batteries of 105 mm. rifles, twenty-one batteries of 155 mm. howitzers, six batteries of 155 mm. Schneider rifles, six batteries of 155 mm. G. P. F. rifles, and four batteries of 8.2-inch howitzers, a total of seventy-eight batteries. All the divisional artillery of the Eighty-ninth Division was under the command of Brigadier General Irwin, commanding the Fifty-seventh Brigade, until the battalions began to move forward, when only the Fifty-eighth Brigade and the 203rd French Regiment were to constitute the divisional artillery of the Eighty-ninth Division under the command of Brigadier General E. A. Millar, Sixth Field Artillery Brigade, who temporarily succeeded General Todd in command.



THE TERRAIN NEAR GESNES

Panorama from Hill 255, one kilometer northwest of Gesnes.



IN THE ARGONNE: THE LAST PHASE



THE MAIN ROAD INTO ROMAGNE

At 3:30 a. m., the preliminary bombardment started and at 5:30 the infantry attack began. The heavy guns fired upon known strong-points and upon sensitive points at great range. The 155 mm. howitzers furnished the accompanying barrage and the 75 mm. rifles fired the rolling barrage. The rolling barrage was quite remarkable. One battery in each battalion fired shrapnel only, and one-fourth of all the guns fired smoke shells. At 7:30 the rear battalion of the 122nd Field Artillery ceased firing and advanced to a position near La Dhuy Ferme. It was followed a half hour later by the forward battalion which advanced also to La Dhuy Ferme and went into position there. From these positions the regiments took up the rolling barrage at 12:30, according to schedule, and continued it to and beyond the day's objective.

The 124th Field Artillery commenced to move at 11:30, and by the middle of the afternoon was ready to fire from positions northeast of La Dhuy Ferme. The Eleventh Field Artillery left its position northwest of Romagne in the afternoon and marched to its new position south of Rémonville before day-break November 2. That afternoon, General Mil-lar's command moved to La Dhuy Ferme.



COMMANDERS OF THE EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION
Major General William M. Wright (right) and Major General
Frank Winn, his successor in command.

The day's attack was conspicuously successful along the entire front of the army. Our troops reached all their objectives and in doing so, pierced the last German defensive system before Sedan, the *Freya Stellung* on the heights of Barricourt. The Eighty-ninth Division, with the support of the Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade, captured 1,500 prisoners, many machine guns and field pieces, and great quantities of ammunition. It also was one of the divisions which made the greatest progress of the day.

Brigadier General Dwight B. Aultman, chief of artillery of the Fifth Corps wrote to General Millar:



THE AMERICANS ADVANCE THROUGH REMONVILLE

The wagons carrying machine gun ammunition, the ambulances, and the remnants of street barricades tell their own story. This photograph was taken on November 2, 1918, the morning after the Eighty-ninth Division entered Rémonville.

"I transmit herewith letter of commendation from the corps commander regarding the action of the artillery in the operations of November 1. In transmitting this letter I desire to add my own thanks and appreciation to you and to the officers and men of your brigade for the hearty coöperation that has resulted in such a brilliant success. To have enabled our infantry to advance in one day over a distance of nine kilometers, with small losses, capturing over a hundred guns, two hundred machine guns and more than two thousand prisoners is an achievement which the artillery may well be proud of, and I congratulate your entire command on having so well performed its share in the operation. I desire that the contents of the letter of the corps commander be made known to the officers and men of your command, as well as my own appreciation of their own splendid conduct."

The letter referred to, from Major General Summerall, commanding the Fifth Army Corps, follows:

"I desire to convey to you and to the officers and soldiers of all artillery serving in this corps my profound appreciation and my admiration of the brilliant manner in which the artillery of all classes has performed the difficult part allotted to it, especially during the advance of November 1. Although the artillery has been constantly in action day and night, sustaining the battle since the beginning of the present offensive, it has responded with self-sacrificing devotion to duty, with superb efficiency that is beyond all praise. While our dauntless infantry have advanced against the enemy prepared positions with a courage that elicits our greatest admiration, it must be recognized that without the powerful and skillful operation of the artillery it would have been impossible to accomplish the results which they have so brilliantly achieved. The tremendous volume of fire, the skillful arrangement of all objectives, and the perfect coördination with the infantry and machine guns have made the action of November 1 a model of completeness, and it must stand as a tribute to the able administrative officers who conceived the plans and to the technical ability and fidelity to duty of those who executed them. I beg that you convey to the officers and soldiers of all units of all artillery the foregoing sentiments and assure them of my abiding wishes for their continued success in the campaigns that lie before them."

On November 2 the 122nd Field Artillery advanced again to positions near Rémonville. At 5:30 a. m., the infantry continued the attack, protected by the rolling barrage of the two light regiments and the covering



IN THE FORET DE DIEULET



AINCREVILLE SEEN FROM THE SOUTH



THE CHURCH AT AINCREVILLE

A machine gun nest in the tower resisted for forty-eight hours before the infantry could wipe it out.

fire of the Eleventh Field Artillery. During the rest of the day the two light regiments, in liaison with the infantry, fired on all targets reported, while the Eleventh Field Artillery and the corps artillery shelled various sensitive areas and delivered counter-battery fire against enemy guns reported in action. The day's advance was five kilometers.

From this time until November 6 the advance continued rapidly, our infantry pressing ahead all the while—the advancing batteries occupying position after position. With effective artillery support the infantry penetrated and captured the Forêt de Dieulet and reached the Meuse. The brigade post of command moved from La Dhuy

Ferme to Rémonville, then to Barricourt and then to Tailly. On November 5 General Todd returned from the hospital and resumed command of the brigade. On the same day the 203rd French Regiment, attached to the brigade, opened fire on the main artery of the German communications in the east—the Metz-Mézières Railroad.

On November 7, in anticipation of supporting the river crossing, all regiments took up positions northwest of the Laneuville-Beaumont road. The Eleventh Field Artillery continued to fire on the Metz-Mézières Railroad. Ammunition was brought up and all the regiments were well stocked with supplies. General Todd completed the artillery plan of attack.

The night of November 10 a crossing of the Meuse was to be forced from Pouilly on the left to Stenay on the right. The eastern heights of the river were to be seized. To support this movement the divisional artillery was divided into three tactical groupings: (1) the Foreman grouping, composed of the 122nd Field Artillery and first battalion of the 124th Field Artillery, (2) the Rogers grouping, composed of the second battalion of the

124th Field Artillery and the battalion of the 203rd French Field Artillery, and (3) the Peace grouping, or the Eleventh Field Artillery. The commanders of the first two groupings arranged with the infantry commanders for the support of the left and right crossings, respectively. The Peace grouping remained under the control of the divisional artillery commander. It was planned to have it pass to the control of the corps artillery commander after the objective had been reached, but the armistice ended hostilities before this happened.

The attack started at 9:30 p. m., on November 10. By the morning of November 11 our troops were mopping up Pouilly and Stenay and we were on the heights north of Pouilly. November 11 at 11 a. m., the guns were silent. Germany had agreed to the terms of the armistice. Announce-



THE FERME DE LA WARNE AT POUILLY

ment of the German acceptance reached brigade headquarters at 9:30; at 10:45 the light guns ceased fire and at 11 the Peace grouping ceased fire. An unknown calm came upon the country.

The time between November 5 and November 11 was most trying for the brigade. The only route of supplies and ammunition was through Laneuville, a route constantly subjected to murderous enfilade shell fire. That we were able to keep the regiments supplied was due only to the dauntless bravery of officers and men alike.

A word of special praise is due to First Lieutenant Joseph Z. Burgee, brigade communications officer. Throughout the advance, brigade headquarters kept in constant touch with the regiments and with the infantry. For one day at least all the division communications were maintained over the brigade telephone lines. In handling this troublesome problem and by



GENERAL TODD'S HEADQUARTERS AT STENAY

In a chateau formerly occupied by the Crown Prince of Germany.

maintaining lines through heavily shelled areas, Lieutenant Burgee displayed not only initiative and daring, but great brilliancy as well.

Adequately to assess the accomplishment of the offensive that began on November 1 it is again necessary to quote Major General Summerall:

The announcement of a general armistice with the enemy brings to a temporary suspension the brilliant advance of the Fifth Corps which commenced November 1. The corps commander, therefore, takes this occasion to congratulate the officers and soldiers of the troops engaged with the corps upon the fortitude, the courage, the endurance, the skill and the determination that characterized their conduct throughout the operation. The corps commander further desires to express his gratitude for the loyalty with which the troops have responded to every demand which has been made upon them and to assure them of the deep sense of his pride and the honor that has come to him in commanding such superb organizations.

Commencing November 1 the troops have advanced more than thirty kilometers against the strongest opposition that the enemy could offer by his best troops. They have broken through

the last vestige of the Hindenburg Line and the *Freya Stellung*, captured many prisoners, numerous guns, large quantities of war matériel and have dispersed and destroyed the enemy organizations. On the very night preceding the armistice the troops of this corps made a brilliant passage of the river Meuse and occupied the high ground constituting the bridge-head to the east of that river.

Notwithstanding that since the last days of August these troops have been constantly marching and fighting, sleeping in the open and even at times going without their regular supplies of food, and subjected to rain, cold, and exposure in the



THE FIRST AMERICAN WAGONS IN STENAY

mud, there has been no fault nor complaint, but with a singleness of purpose they have devoted themselves to the great mission that devolves upon them.

By their progress they have contributed immeasurably to the total defeat of the enemy and compelled him to sue for terms. Prior to the advance, the corps commander took occasion to assure the troops that great results must follow upon their actions and that they must expect to capture large numbers of prisoners and booty. The success in compelling the enemy to sue for peace has been beyond our greatest expectations. History will accord to the troops of this corps their abundant share in the fruits of victory. All officers and soldiers who participated in this campaign must feel a just pride in the privilege that came to them and the place they must occupy in the gratitude and affection of our people. To those of our comrades that have laid down their lives, or who have suffered wounds or sickness, we and our nation will ever afford those sentiments of reverence and honor that they have justly earned.

After the armistice the brigade remained in the vicinity of Stenay until January 4, 1919, when it rejoined the Thirty-third Division in Luxemburg.

While at Stenay, Colonel Arthur L. Keesling assumed command of the 124th Field Artillery. He joined the regiment on November 13 and commanded it until it left Europe the following spring.

The 60-mile march of the brigade from Stenay to Luxemburg was accomplished in three days. The march discipline was excellent, and the condition of personnel, animals and matériel was considered by the major general and his staff to be a credit to the division. The various units spent the winter and early spring billeted in towns about ten miles north of the city of Luxemburg. The men quickly made friends with the inhabitants and their conduct was such as to inspire confidence in the American soldier.



SECOND BATTALION OF THE 123RD AT THE TRACTOR SHOW



VERTICAL AERIAL VIEW OF STENAY



STAFF OF THE 58TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

Seated: Lieutenant Colonel Roth, Brigadier General Todd, Captain Reed.
 Standing: First Lieutenants Freeman, Burgee, Gribbel, Harris and Ford.

Although it was believed that all fighting was over, intensive training was continued and the command remained in a high state of efficiency. The reports of all inspectors showed that the brigade compared favorably as a fighting organization, not only with other units of the Thirty-third Division but also with the artillery brigades of all other divisions of the Army of Occupation. Its superior condition was especially noticeable in competitions at various horse and motor shows held throughout the occupied territory.

Foreign service at last came to an end. On May 16, 1919, the brigade, lacking only the ammunition train and the trench mortar battery, sailed from Brest for New York on board the *America*. The customary high state of morale and discipline was maintained throughout the voyage.

New York was reached May 24. The brigade remained for about a week at Camp Mills, L. I., and then entrained for Chicago. On June 4 it marched through the city, receiving the cheers of tremendous crowds.

The parade was the brigade's last active duty. After a few days at Camp Grant, it was mustered out.

DECORATION RECEIVED BY HEADQUARTERS, 58TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

Brigadier General

H. D. Todd, Jr.

Distinguished Service Medal

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE HEADQUARTERS, FIFTY-EIGHTH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE, WHO WERE CITED FOR GALLANTRY BY GENERAL PERSHING AND GENERAL BELL

† Received citations both from General Bell and General Pershing.

* Received citation only from General Pershing.

Others received citation from General Bell.

Brigadier General

† Henry D. Todd, Jr.

First Lieutenants

Joseph Z. Burgee

Albert C. Ford

Sergeant

† James B. Allen

Corporals

† John S. French

* Philip W. O'Neill

Privates, First Class

† Wilbur A. Andrews

† Joseph Paul Contarsy

† Raymund R. Edmunds

† William R. Schulte

Privates

† Walter A. Johansen

† James A. Feeley

* Michael J. Rooney

CERTIFICATES FOR ESPECIALLY MERITORIOUS AND CONSPICUOUS SERVICE
AWARDED BY GENERAL PERSHING TO PERSONNEL OF HEAD-
QUARTERS, FIFTY-EIGHTH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE*First Lieutenant*

Joseph Z. Burgee

Corporal

Alexander B. Gordon

ROSTER OF OFFICERS, HEADQUARTERS, 58TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

Brigadier General

Henry D. Todd, Jr.

Commander

Lieutenant Colonel

George Roth

Chief of Staff and Adjutant

Majors

Harold Bryson

Operations Officer

Ivan K. Hendrickson

Communications Officer

Captain

Gail Reed

Supply and Transportation Officer

First Lieutenants

Joseph Z. Burgee

Communications Officer

Franklin Dean (later Major)

Aide-de-Camp

Léon Dessez

Aide-de-Camp

Albert C. Ford

Munitions Officer and Commander of
Headquarters Detachment

Edgar W. Freeman

Aide-de-Camp

Léon Tournier

Operations Officer French Army

J. B. Gribbel (later Captain)

Aide-de-Camp

Stanley G. Harris

Aide-de-Camp

John Stewart Pettit

Aide-de-Camp

Adjutant

Berthold Barth

Official Interpreter

ORDERS AND LETTERS OF COMMENDATION

At the close of the first phase of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, the following order was issued from the headquarters of the Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade:

SPECIAL ORDERS:

No. 14:

1. The Brigade Commander cites the following organizations for distinguished conduct during the operations west of Verdun during the period from September 26th to October 11th:

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT

For courage and high devotion to duty of operations, signal, message and other details under shell fire in a rapid advance against a resisting enemy northwest of Verdun under adverse weather conditions extending over fifteen days.

122ND FIELD ARTILLERY

123RD FIELD ARTILLERY

124TH FIELD ARTILLERY

For immediate and consistent support of the Infantry in a rapid advance against a stoutly resisting enemy northwest of Verdun and steady artillery offensive against enemy counter attacks, over most difficult terrain and against adverse weather conditions, extending over fifteen days.

108TH AMMUNITION TRAIN

For marked zeal and energy in the service of ammunition to the artillery during all hours of the day and night over the most difficult roads and against adverse weather conditions in a continuous operation against the enemy northwest of Verdun extending over fifteen days.

108TH TRENCH MORTAR BATTERY

For readiness and initiative in support of the Infantry and effectiveness of fire against first line trenches of the enemy northwest of Verdun on the first night of operations, September 26, 1918.

By Command of Brigadier General Todd

GEORGE ROTH,

Major, U. S. A., Brigade Adjutant.

On December 5, 1918, after hostilities had ended, General Todd in the following order, expressed his opinion of the command which he had helped to organize and train and with which he had fought:

GENERAL ORDERS:

No. 17.

I desire to express my appreciation of the work of the officers and enlisted men of the Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade from the organization of the command until the present time.

Notwithstanding the drudgery and often what must have been considered unnecessary hardships and restrictions during the long preliminary training in the United States, there never was any indication of disloyalty or discontent; but there was displayed at all times a cheerful willingness to make every effort to form an efficient force. The same spirit prevailed while in training in France.

The devotion to duty and the high spirit developed during the training periods were shown by the work of all units of the command in their first battle—the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient, September 12 and 13. Here, although associated with a veteran and most efficient division, the First Division of regulars, they won high praise from all ranks of that division, including its commander.

Without a day's rest after that engagement, the brigade marched every night to go into that part of the American line which is east of the Argonne and west of Montfaucon.

With the exception of a few days' rest near the line, the brigade, marching with the infantry, fought continuously from the 26th of September until the Meuse was crossed and hostilities ceased on November 11.

Throughout this period its one aim was to assist and protect the infantry of the division to which it was attached. Officers of the 122nd, 123rd and 124th Regiments accurately computed firing data at all hours of the day and night, often in the rain and almost always under shell fire. The officers and enlisted men of these regiments continually limbered up and changed positions under fire with the greatest steadiness, although they were often obliged to cut out the injured horses and lay to one side their dead and wounded comrades. Without regard to their losses or the distance to be marched, their batteries were kept well to the front, and their guns were manned at all times with an accuracy that caused most favorable comment from the infantry they were supporting.

The officers and the enlisted men of the 108th Ammunition Train never failed to deliver ammunition, no matter what shell fire their trucks had to pass through or what losses they suffered while in discharge of this duty.

The 108th Trench Mortar Battery, although placed in most advanced positions, always carried out its mission, even though, as in one case, three of its four officers were wounded.

The Brigade Staff never ceased to devote all its energy to the many and difficult tasks allotted to it. Working at one period day and night without protection from an almost continuous shell fire, it supplied all necessities and controlled the tactics of the brigade in a harmonious and able manner.

It can surely be said of the officers and enlisted men of the Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade that they have performed their duties and served their country conscientiously, bravely, skillfully and to the limit of human endurance.

H. D. TODD, JR.,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

On June 15, 1919, at Camp Grant, where the command had been sent for demobilization, General Bell, commander of the Thirty-third Division, addressed the following letter to General Todd:

HEADQUARTERS 33RD DIVISION
CAMP GRANT, ILLINOIS

June 15, 1919.

Brigadier General H. D. Todd, Jr.,
Commanding 58th Field Artillery Brigade,
Camp Grant, Ill.

My dear General:

As your brigade is now about to be demobilized, I desire to state that the manner in which you trained and handled the Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade, both at Camp Logan, Texas, and after you joined the division at Luxemburg, was more than satisfactory to me and I was striving for the highest efficiency. The "esprit de corps" created in the brigade, the morale, discipline and efficiency of the personnel, left nothing to be desired, and I do not believe that there was a finer brigade of field artillery in the U. S. Army than your command when we started home from Luxemburg.

When it left for France, it was in excellent shape to go into action on account of the practical experience and training obtained from an unusually large amount of field firing.

I feel well qualified to express comparison, because, in France, I saw much field artillery, and while there had several brigades under my command as division commander and as acting corps commander; while at El Paso before the war, I also had a number of regular and national guard regiments of field artillery with me.

Your regiments were not surpassed in any way by those I saw, nor by any of those I inspected while in the inspector-general's department, or afterwards as a general officer, and, as an inspector, I inspected at least half of the regular field artillery of the U. S. Army.

I would not ask for higher fighting efficiency than was displayed by your brigade and at my last inspection in Luxemburg, it was in splendid shape to go into action and respond to any requirements that would be expected by any commanding general.

I heartily congratulate you upon the results obtained.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) GEORGE BELL, JR.,
Major General, U. S. A., Commanding 33rd Division.



REMONVILLE SEEN FROM THE SOUTH

The 122nd Field Artillery

Colonel Milton J. Foreman, Editor

By Lieutenant Colonel Frank R. Schwengel



WHEN the United States entered the World War in the spring of 1917, the intensity of operations on the front in France had reduced the conflict to siege warfare. The tactical employment of cavalry seemed remote, as mounted troops could not be used until the whole system of enemy trenches had been broken. It appeared unlikely, therefore, that cavalry would be called upon for early overseas service with the American forces, and there were grave suspicions that this branch would be relegated to Mexican "border duty" instead.

The First Cavalry, Illinois National Guard, was not content with such bleak prospects. If there was need for troops overseas it was entitled to play full part in

the theater of war, after its many years of service as a national guard regiment. It was for the purpose of insuring to the regiment the opportunity for early service overseas that Colonel Milton J. Foreman, the regimental commander, made direct appeal to the governor of Illinois and obtained consent to convert the organization into field artillery, the branch which seemed most suited to the cavalry regiment's prior training.

The conversion from cavalry into field artillery became effective July 1, 1917, and the regiment was officially designated the Second Field Artillery,



COLONEL MILTON J. FOREMAN
Commanding the 122nd Field Artillery.

Illinois National Guard. Numerous difficulties beset the transition. True, the regiment had been trained to a high degree in field service, for it had been released from Mexican border service but a few months before. Its mounted training as cavalry, too, was useful for horsed artillery, but the theoretical, mechanical, and tactical phases of this arm of the service were little understood by either officers or men.



THE OLD HOME OF THE FIRST CAVALRY

In anticipation of the change, a school in field artillery was instituted June 20 at the armory in Chicago, and was continued under the regiment's own instructors, guided by United States artillery officers attached to the central department, until the regiment was called into federal service.

Thus, in a measure, the regiment in its early stages as field artillery was self-educated, and the training which it received at that time facilitated its progress under the United States and French army artillery instructors assigned to it later in the training camp at Houston. By the detailing of officers and noncommissioned officers to the established field artillery schools a comprehensive grasp of the subject was soon had, and steady improvement was shown as a result of unceasing theoretical and practical instruction which continued up to the very day of the regiment's departure for the front.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL FRANK R.
SCHWENGEL

The reorganization of the regiment created a surplus of personnel under the existing table of organization for field artillery, and Troops B, D and G, stationed at Urbana, Springfield and Peoria, respectively, were made the nucleus of Illinois' third regiment of field artillery, later designated the

124th Field Artillery. In addition, more than 200 enlisted men were sent to training camps and later commissioned in the National Army.

Pursuant to the call of the President the regiment was ordered into the service of the United States on July 25, 1917. Camp was established in "Streeterville," opposite the regiment's new armory, then in course of construction at East Chicago Avenue and Lake Shore Drive. Unable to procure artillery equipment, the transformed troopers constructed makeshift gun carriages and caissons of sheet iron, mounted on the running gear of wagons, and used these for drill. There were available about 200 cavalry horses.

On August 16 Battery A, under command of Captain Joseph W. Mattes, entrained for Houston to prepare a section of Camp Logan, where the regiment was to receive its training as a part of the Thirty-third Division, under command of Major General George Bell, Jr. Only seven days later Captain Mattes was shot and killed in an effort to disarm negro soldier rioters in the city of Houston, where he had been sent to quell the disturbance.

The rest of the regiment broke camp in Chicago and entrained for Camp Logan on September 7, and immediately upon its arrival there it began an intensive period of training, covering every phase of field service, with schools for officers, noncommissioned officers and privates lasting far into the night. Efficiency in every detail was exacted, and step by step rudimentary training progressed to firing and field problems.

On September 21 the regiment was officially designated the 122nd Field Artillery and assigned to the Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade.

The eagerly awaited order for overseas service came in May, 1918. The regiment then had attained a high degree of efficiency. Many of the vacancies in the ranks of the officers, created when selections were made from the regiment to complete other organizations, were filled by promotion from the



THE BAND PLAYS IN HOUSTON

ranks. When the regiment entrained for the seaboard the latter part of May, the commissioned personnel was made up entirely of men who had held commissions in the unit in its national guard days or who had risen from the ranks.

Five days after it had left Houston the regiment arrived at Camp Merritt. There, after being equipped with new clothing, helmets and gas masks, it boarded the British tramp steamer Kashmir at Hoboken, on May 25, and on the following morning waved goodbye to American shores.

Submarine dangers kept the ship zig-zagging over an extreme northerly course. There were numerous alarms but no actual attacks. On June 8 the Kashmir, which was one of a convoy of thirteen vessels under the protection of the United States cruiser Charleston, reached the Irish Sea and docked at Liverpool.

There was a halt of twenty-four hours in Knotty Ash, a rest camp outside the big English port. The regiment then entrained for Winchester. After forty-eight hours of rest there the journey was continued by train to Southampton and thence by boat across the channel to Havre, where the regiment was enthusiastically received. Another forty-eight hours was spent at Rest Camp No. 1, then the regiment entrained in French box-cars, with destination unknown. After two and one half days of circuitous travel by rail, passing through Rouen, Paris, Champigny, Lens, La Roche, Dijon and Besançon, the regiment arrived at Ornans on the afternoon of June 16 and detrained.

This journey brought the regiment for the first time into the atmosphere of war. The constant movement of French troops and hospital trains, the assembled refugees at stations awaiting transportation, the tales which filtered through of reverses for the Allies, coupled with the plaint that "America comes too late," all created a picture of desolation and despair to men fresh in a new venture.

On the arrival at Ornans billeting areas were assigned. Regimental headquarters, the second battalion, and headquarters and supply companies were billeted in Valdahon and the first battalion at Etalans. Schools were immediately established to give the regiment its final training before it entered



COLONEL ROBERT R. McCORMICK
Lieutenant Colonel of the 122nd Field Artillery, later promoted and assigned to another regiment.

the battle area. The country highways and byways were scoured for horses. French 75 mm. guns and caissons, horse equipment and wagons arrived. In eight weeks the regiment was schooled, equipped, inspected and declared fit for the fight.

On August 21 the 122nd moved off to the front and two days later it arrived at Pagny-sur-Meuse. At last it was in the battle zone. Under cover of darkness the regiment moved on for about twenty miles into the great French national forest, de la Reine, and awaited orders to take up its position on the line.

Organization commanders and assignments of batteries upon entry of the regiment into the line, assignments which continued until the close of operations, were as follows:

HEADQUARTERS

Colonel Milton J. Foreman, commanding.

Headquarters Company—Captain Kent A. Hunter.

Supply Company—Captain Rupert Donovan.

Medical Corps—Major Edmund T. Douglas.

FIRST BATTALION

Major Frank R. Schwengel, commanding.

Captain Frank O. Wood, adjutant.

Battery A—First Lieutenant William G. Rosier.

Battery B—Captain Leon E. Cutter.

Battery C—Captain Robert E. Myhrman.

SECOND BATTALION

Major Leroy E. Nelson, commanding.

Captain S. T. Slawitsky, adjutant.

Battery D—Captain Jewett D. Matthews.

Battery E—Captain George M. Hepple.

Battery F—Captain Harry Hill.



ONE OF THE BATTERY POSITIONS AT RAMBUCOURT

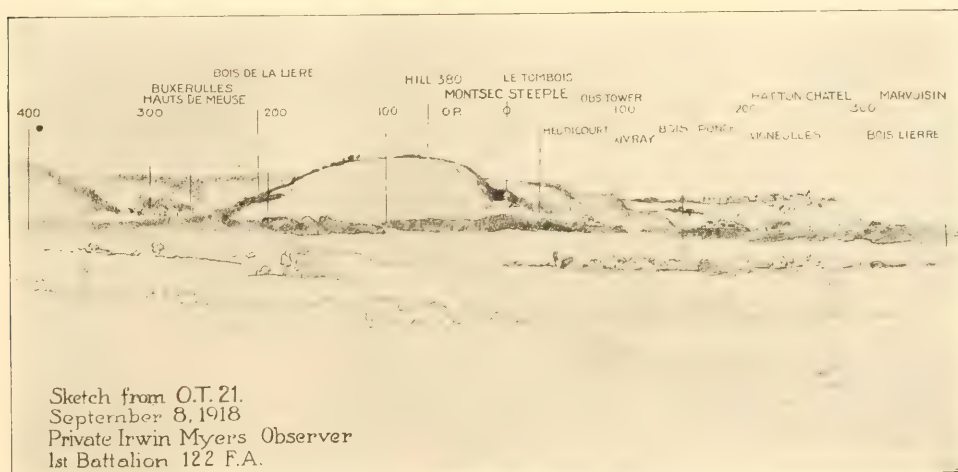
On August 25 the first battalion took up a position with the French field artillery at Rambucourt opposite Mont Sec, forming Group U of the Toul defensive sector, reporting for duty to Colonel De Chaunac of the French army. In addition to its 75's there were assigned to the battalion two batteries of French 90 mm. guns.



CAMOUFLAGED GUN PIT AT RAMBUCOURT

An observing station was established in a partly demolished building in Rambucourt, a forward station at Xivray, and a lateral station north of Bouconville. Animated interdiction and harassing fire was directed upon Richécourt, Mont Sec, cross-roads, strong-points and assembly points, in addition to the fleeting targets reported by terrestrial and French aerial observers. Sergeant Earle Nessler, Battery C, was the first casualty, being seriously wounded on September 4.

The second battalion moved into position on September 7. Activity all along the line bespoke an offensive of magnitude. Enemy observation became more alert, and as a result movements were confined to hours of darkness. The stage was being set for the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient, which so defiantly had held its own for four years. In fact, since 1915 no serious attempt to reduce the salient had been made.



LOOKING TOWARD MONT SEC FROM THE 122ND'S POSITIONS



MONT SEC AND THE TOWN NESTLING AT ITS BASE

On the night of September 11, in a drizzling rain, the infantry stealthily crept forward to take up positions. Artillery telephone lines and liaison details were sent forward to the most advanced positions. The 122nd was selected to cover the Sixteenth Infantry of the First Division in the attack.

At 1 a. m. of the 12th the sky over a front of twenty-four miles was lighted suddenly with a blood red glare, and the heavens rolled with echoes of the thunderous voices of hundreds of guns. The way was being paved for the advance of the American doughboy by the greatest concentration of artillery fire of the war. The preparation fire was initiated with gas concen-

tration on the woods of Gargantua, Joli, Lierre and Burly. Until 5 o'clock in the morning the incessant drumfire of the 75's continued, with interpolated crashes of the heavier 155's and of the coast defense guns in the rear, mounted by the navy and coast artillery men for this first all-American attack.

As the sun broke through the clouds, at 5 o'clock, the doughboys, led by baby tanks, went over the top, under the protective fire of a rolling artillery barrage which advanced at the rate of 100 meters in four min-



ON THE SIDE OF MONT SEC

This masonry, erected by the Germans in 1914, was the entrance to an underground passage which led to an observation point on the crest of the hill.



THE BREAK IN THE SAINT MIHIEL SALIENT

Infantry pouring through Richécourt on the morning of September 12.

utes. They found broken wire, heavy concrete and steel dugouts crushed like eggshells, and line after line of broken trench works. Accompanying the infantry were the 122nd's liaison details, observers, telephone line-men, a detail to put into action captured field pieces, and gun sections from Batteries A and E.

There was little opposition. The enemy, under the hail of metal from the artillery, had started north with the break of day. A few machine gunners, left behind to harass the American advance from pill-box emplacements, kept up a desultory fire, but they greeted with cries of "Kamerad" the first Americans they saw, and a stream of prisoners began to flow back from Seicheprey, the first town reached, an hour after the attack began.

"Impregnable" Mont Sec was reduced with scarcely a struggle,



MAJOR LEROY E. NELSON

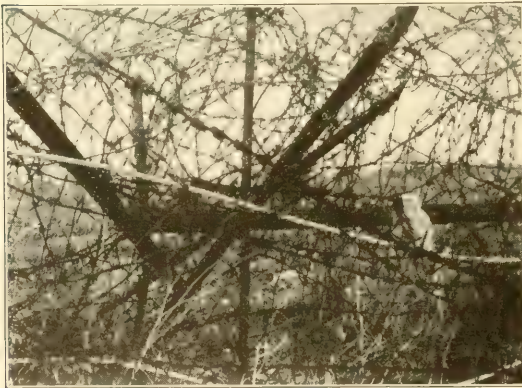


THE RUINS OF LAHAYVILLE

The crest of Mont Sec appears in the distance.

and vast quantities of German stores of all kinds fell into American hands. Richecourt, Lahayville and Nonsard were taken. At 8 o'clock the infantry threatened to get out of range, and the 122nd moved forward and took up position at Richecourt. The carrying of portable bridges on its caissons enabled the first battalion to cross rapidly the numerous wide trenches and ditches encountered.

Night found the infantry dug in on the northern edge of Nonsard, about ten miles from the jumping-off line. The 122nd's guns were mounted for the night on a protective barrage line, and at dawn the next morning the regiment moved on again, its worn horses dragging guns and caissons over the shell-torn roads and deeply mired fields to a new position northwest of Nonsard. The infantry pushed on, taking Hattonville, Vigneulles and Billy.



A SAMPLE OF BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS BEFORE LAHAYVILLE

At noon on September 14 a junction was effected by the First Division with the flanking attack forces that had driven in from the east and west. The St. Mihiel salient had been nipped off. Fourteen thousand German prisoners had been taken, together with immense quantities of guns, ammunition and equipment.

With the completion of this movement the 122nd Field Artillery received orders that were to take it into its second great ad-

venture. On the afternoon of September 14 came orders to march northwest toward Verdun. It proved to be a five-night march, averaging nearly twenty miles a night. Horses and men became worn to the point of exhaustion, but kept on. Resting by day and marching by night to escape observation, the regiment proceeded by way of Woinville, Apremont, Gironville, Sampigny, Pierrefitte, Belrain, Deuxnouds, Beuzée, Fleury and Parois, and took cover on September 19 in the Forêt de Hesse, preparatory to the beginning of the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Reconnaissance of positions was made below Avocourt, and guns were snaked into position under the very nose of the enemy on the nights of September 23 and 24.

Again the suppressed activity presaged a great offensive. The Americans held a twenty-five mile line west of the Meuse. The 122nd Field



THE VALLEY FIVE HUNDRED METERS EAST OF VERY
Over which the Ninety-first Division advanced.

Artillery was placed in support of the Ninety-first Division, occupying the central sector of the line.

Anticipating the attack, the enemy shelled the American lines heavily, searching out the artillery positions, concentrating on September 25 on the regimental echelon. Band Leader Albert Bobene, Postal Corporal Charles Huber, Musician Olin C. Luther, Private Clarence Priebe, a runner, and Private Frank Gansloser received wounds from which they later died. That night the liaison details were pushed forward and communication with the most advanced infantry units was established. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 26th the preparation fire commenced. At 5:30, the zero hour, the infantry advanced and, following the rolling artillery barrage, plunged through the Bois de Cheppy, the Bois de Véry and the Bois de Bethincourt. At dusk the



A GERMAN SIGN IN THE BOIS DE CHEPPY

Alternately through dense woods and across fields open to enemy observation from the heights beyond, the advance continued with tireless energy.

The first battalion had moved forward at the commencement of the attack, following the infantry closely. Coming abruptly to the first German trenches, it was delayed until it bridged the wide gap, then pressed on to Véry, where it was forced to drop trails and reply to the enemy's batteries at short range. The second battalion completed the barrage, then moved out rapidly, taking position at the edge of the Bois de Véry.

The counter-battery fire of the enemy told heavily here. Direct hits, which registered on teams and caissons, marked the precision of their fire. Private Howard J. Wilhelm, Battery A; Private Edward F. Behn, Battery

infantry patrols had reached the hills beyond Véry.

Resistance was bitter and the counter-fire of the enemy's batteries terrific. It was an entirely different affair from St. Mihiel. Added to the stout resistance of the enemy, the nature of the ground traversed impeded the movement of the advancing troops.



IN DEATH VALLEY: THE ENEMY CROCODILE TRENCH
Position occupied by batteries of the 122nd Field Artillery below Epinonville.



THE PLANK ROAD IN DEATH VALLEY

B; Private Clifford Schaffner, Medical Department; Private Edward J. Byron, Battery E; and Private Mederic Cagnon of the French Army, attached to the regiment, were killed in action. Many others were gassed or wounded.

In a forward position near Epinonville, while serving as artillery observer, Lieutenant Latimer Johns of Battery D was killed. The Distinguished Service Cross was awarded to him posthumously for his fearlessness in action.

The fighting became desperate. The enemy was forced to hold at all costs in order to protect his main line of supplies, running east and west from Metz to Sedan, and barely twenty miles beyond the advancing American line. Each day saw a forward push of a kilometer, sometimes two. On September 29 the 122nd advanced again, this time to a line just south of Epinonville. The advance infantry lines were but one and one-half miles ahead, below the town of Gesnes.

An enemy airplane raid made on the regiment's position in Death Valley on October 2 caused many casualties. As no anti-aircraft guns were available, the enemy planes were finally driven away by the fire of the machine gun sections of the batteries. Color Sergeant Leslie Delihant, Headquarters Company, and Private Charles A. Krueger, Battery D, were killed, and a dozen others were seriously wounded in the bombing. Wagoner Andrew Cina, Supply Company, and First Class Privates Fred W. Hollman and Charles Porter, Battery A, were killed by shell fire at the gun positions.

On the night of October 4 the Thirty-second Division relieved the Ninety-first Division, but the 122nd Regiment continued on the line in sup-



THE CHURCH AT ROMAGNE ON FIRE

A German shell had just struck the steeple, setting it afire, on October 29, 1918.

At 1 a. m., October 8, intensive destructive fire was directed upon hostile trench lines, wire, machine gun and trench mortar emplacements, and strong-points that previously had been charted.

During the night of October 8-9 the destructive fire of the artillery ceased, and harassing and interdiction fire was substituted, with high explosive and gas shells concentrated upon the Transvaal Farm and upon assembly points, crossroads and communication points.

The attack of the Thirty-second Division on the Bois de Valoup, the Tranchée de Dantrise and the Tranchée de la Mamelles, with the heights north of Romagne as the objective, commenced at daybreak October 9, preceded by covering fire upon successive targets, and a rolling barrage advancing at the rate of 100 meters every six minutes. On October 10 the objective was taken and held.

The night of October 11 the entire Fifty-eighth Brigade was relieved by the Fifty-seventh Field Artillery Brigade and ordered to Jubécourt, about twelve miles to the rear, for reëquipment and replacements of men and horses. The regiment remained at Jubécourt until October 24 when it returned to the lines, the first battalion taking up position at Romagne and the second at Gesnes. Regimental headquarters were established at the

port of the fresh division. The infantry continued to advance a few hundred yards a day. There was no general attack for several days, while the divisions on the flanks were coming up to the line established by the Ninety-first.

Montfaucon, to the right, had been a thorn in the side of the infantry, holding up the advance for several days, but was finally taken, with heavy losses. In the meantime, the Côte de Dame Marie, a cliff-sided hill north of Gesnes, was a stumbling block for the Thirty-second. A heavy line of trenches, the base work of the *Kriemhilde Stellung*, ran along its crest.

Transvaal Farm, which lay midway between the two towns. Here the regiment took up a defensive position, well advanced, expecting momentarily the continuation of the drive. The enemy searched out the battery positions during the day, and at nightfall drenched the areas with gas, to which the regiment in turn responded energetically with high explosives and gas on the woods of l'Epasse, Hazois, and Banthéville and La Dhuy and La Tuillerie Farms.

The new drive, for which the Americans had been making extensive preparations and which inaugurated the third phase of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, was launched at daybreak on November 1. After two hours of preparation fire, beginning at 3:30 a. m., the barrage crashed down, and the infantry went over.

In this operation the 122nd regiment was in direct support of the 177th Brigade of the Eighty-ninth Division. With guns of Battery B accompanying the leading units of infantry the entire regiment followed soon after and pressed on beyond La Dhuy Farm, where position was taken up and the rolling barrage continued.

Obstinate resistance was encountered here, and a heavy counter-barrage was silenced. Though fatigued from the twenty-four hours of firing and advancing, the regiment moved forward beyond Rémonville during the night, and fired a barrage at daybreak of November 2 to clear the way for the intrepid infantry, which pressed through Barricourt and Nouart during the day.

November 3 carried the regiment beyond Nouart. In another night march on November 4, over the open ground below the heights of the Meuse,



A BALLOON OBSERVATION POST ON THE ROAD BETWEEN BANTHEVILLE AND REMONVILLE



MAJOR HAROLD P. GOODNOW

Who assumed command of the first battalion after Major Schwengel was promoted to lieutenant colonel.

the regiment advanced to Beaulclair, while Laneuville and Stenay were still in the hands of the enemy.

The advantage of the enemy's positions here was clear. The heights of the Meuse commanded the flat, marshy, flooded areas over which the attack was made. The infantry, in open order, advanced rapidly, but numerous obstacles, well conceived by the enemy, handicapped the advance of the artillery. The regiment was ordered to the left flank of the division sector, which course was due north of its position at Beaulclair. The only road available early in the morning of November 5 was the Beaulclair-Laneuville-Beaumont road, which upon reconnaissance was found impassable because of demolished bridges.

While the second battalion continued its fire the first battalion moved forward across the open fields in a frantic effort to fulfill its mission. Onward trudged the weary horses, dragging the guns and heavily loaded caissons, and mercifully assisted by tired cannoneers and drivers. Hub deep in mud, with from eight to twelve horses tugging frantically at each of the carriages, the column moved across the marshes and through the deeply mired fire paths of the Forêt de Dieulet to the Ferme de la Fontaine-aux-Fresnes.

On the following day the second battalion moved over the Beaulclair - Laneuville - Beaumont road, under pitiless enemy fire, but reached the new position with minor losses.

From then on until the moment of the armistice the regiment fired an average of 6,000 rounds daily on Pouilly, Autreville, LaVignette, and St. Remy farms and the heights on the east bank



THE FLOODED MEUSE AT STENAY

of the Meuse. Harassing and interdiction fire in spasmodic bursts was directed upon crossroads and assembly points. The "S" curve of the Meuse below Autreville, along the east banks of which ran the enemy's lines, and the visibility of night firing from the heights beyond laid open the artillery positions to nearly ninety degrees of counter-artillery fire.

On the night of November 10 orders were received to cover the advance of the 178th Infantry Brigade across the Meuse to its objective beyond Autreville. The attack was to be a general one all along the line. There was no inkling of the armistice which became effective the day following.

Infantry patrols crossed at Pouilly, Inor and Martincourt at dusk. The infantry started to ferry across the river in flat-bottom boats at 8 p. m. At 9:30 the artillery opened, and the infantry continued its advance under the protective fire of a rolling barrage with progressive C. P. O. fire directed upon previously charted machine gun, trench mortar and artillery emplacements and strong-points. Counter-battery fire somewhat reduced the fire of the enemy batteries, but with the coming of dawn an animated artillery duel was still in full play, continuing until 11 o'clock, the armistice hour. The attacking infantry reached its objective with but minor casualties, except to its liaison battalion, which suffered heavily.

Promptly at 11 all firing ceased. Deathlike stillness prevailed. The guns still projected their tubes defiantly toward the enemy, but the muzzles were covered and caisson doors were closed. Cannoneers lay sprawled under the heavens in much-needed sleep, while drivers led their worn horses from the damp, cold woods into the open to graze. From an overcast sky emerged



PANORAMIC SKETCH OF POUILLY AS SEEN FROM THE OBSERVATION POST OF THE FIRST BATTALION



HEADQUARTERS GROUP

Left to right: Chaplain Edward C. Rice, Lieutenant Colonel Frank R. Schwengel, Colonel Milton J. Foreman, Lieutenant Keith Richardson, Captain Lawrence V. Regan.

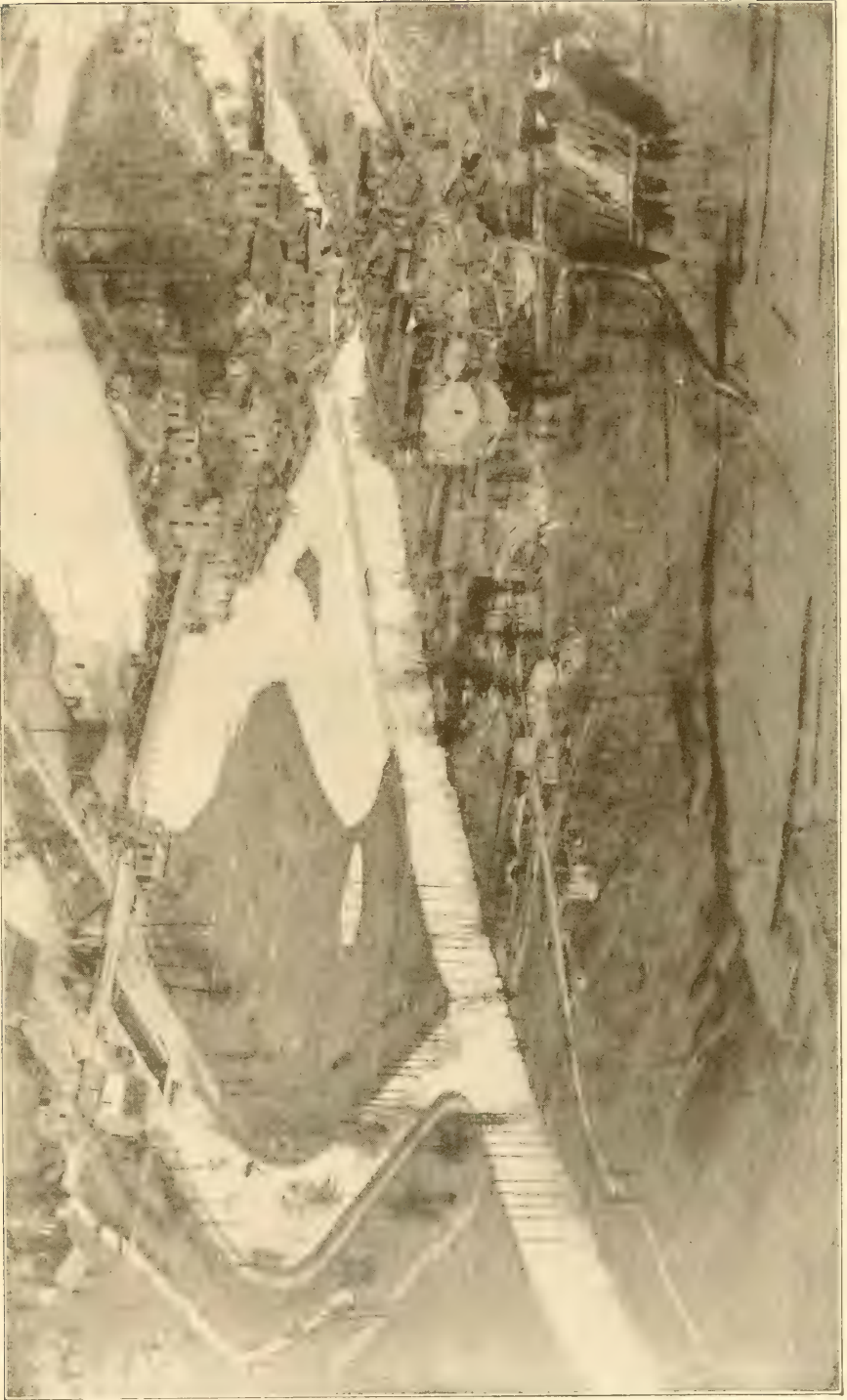
the warming rays of the sun, mercifully drying drenched clothing and equipment.

The armistice brought no cheering on the line, no wild scenes of enthusiasm. Methodically men emerged from the mud, which had become the bane of their existence, cleaned up themselves, the horses and guns, and moved again freely in the open without dread of overhead detection. All precautions were taken in anticipation of the renewal of hostilities, but subconsciously it was felt that the enemy was beaten into lasting submission.

In the advance from Romagne to the final position, Private Harry T. Price, Headquarters Company; Private John A. Eaton, Battery D; and Private Leon W. Smittle, Battery F, were killed, and Corporal Adna H. Bowen, Battery B, was fatally wounded. The last casualty of the regiment on the line was Private George F. Hadd, Battery E, who was wounded by a shell fragment a few minutes before the armistice became effective.

On November 14 the regiment was ordered to advance into Germany with the Army of Occupation, but while it was on the road orders were changed and it was directed to billet at Laneuville and transfer its horses and harness to the Second Artillery Brigade. The guns were parked at the railroad in Dun-sur-Meuse.

Early in December the regiment moved to Saulmory, and the Fifty-eighth Artillery Brigade was attached to the Seventy-ninth Division for administrative purposes. Christmas and New Year's were spent in billets at Stenay, the German Crown Prince's former headquarters.



AN AERIAL VIEW OF THE MEUSE AT DUN



OFFICERS OF THE FIRST BATTALION

Seated: Captain William G. Rosier, Captain William H. Neblett, Major Harold P. Goodnow, Captain Robert E. Myhrman.

Standing: Lieutenant August Unfug, Lieutenant L. A. Hicks, Lieutenant S. K. Jones, Lieutenant Joseph F. Skeeahan, Captain John W. McCarthy, Lieutenant Joseph W. Hartman, Captain Leon E. Cutter, Lieutenant E. J. DeWitt, Lieutenant John L. Anderson, Lieutenant Ralph J. Syfan, Lieutenant Frank Pickell, Lieutenant Herman H. Harder.

On December 20 the regiment was supplied with a thousand American horses, and with harness and wagons, which had just arrived from the United States. Throughout the war operations French horses, guns and wagons had been used.

The matériel stored at the railhead in Dun-sur-Meuse was withdrawn, and the regiment was ordered to march overland to join the Thirty-third Division, in the Army of Occupation in Luxemburg. On January 6, 1919, the regiment moved from Stenay and, after a three-day march by way of Dampicourt, Virton and Arlon, was assigned to billets in Bissen, Colmar-Berg and Boevange in the Duchy of Luxemburg.

Regular drills, schools, and maneuvers were resumed. The practical lessons of the war were applied, and no effort was spared to keep the organizations in fighting shape. Winter elements were no bar to incessant working out of field problems.

The regiment entered the various horse and vehicle competitive inspections and exhibitions with enthusiasm and gained some degree of supremacy. It won the Major General George Bell, Jr., trophy, the highest award at the Thirty-third Division horse show. In the Sixth Army Corps horse show, held in Luxemburg City, it won the greatest number of ribbons of any regiment in the corps, and at the Third Army horse show at Coblenz, it again distinguished itself by its array of horses and vehicles.



OFFICERS OF THE SECOND BATTALION

Seated: Captain Clyde L. Savage, Captain George M. Hepple, Major Leroy E. Nelson, Captain Harry Hill.

Standing: Lieutenant E. P. Deutsch, Lieutenant Leslie S. Tice, Lieutenant Loyal P. Bailey, Lieutenant George R. Weeks, Lieutenant Henry V. Burgee, Captain Charles A. Plamondon, Lieutenant Harper M. Moulton, Captain Samuel T. Slawitsky, Lieutenant William J. Clark, Lieutenant Charles J. O'Neill, Lieutenant Edward D. Hicks, Jr., Lieutenant Donald R. Gooding.

In the spring came orders for the homeward trip. On April 29 the regiment entrained for the seaboard and it arrived at Camp Pontanezen near Brest on May 3. Awaiting transport, the regiment did not board ship until May 15 and then was assigned to the America. After an uneventful sea voyage of ten days the Goddess of Liberty was joyfully sighted.

Nine days of waiting followed at Camp Mills, before entrainment for Chicago, where the regiment paraded in a most enthusiastic home-coming on June 5. Entraining again, the regiment was sent to Camp Grant, where it was formally discharged on June 8, 1919.

The 122nd's record of overseas service is briefly summarized in the citations, commendatory letters and award of decorations to the regiment and its members. Colonel Foreman received the Distinguished Service Medal, and fifteen officers and men were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. Eighty-eight officers and men were cited in orders by General Pershing, two hundred and one names were placed on the Thirty-third Division honor roll, and ninety-one were cited by Brigadier General Todd, commanding the Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade. Nine regimental citations were given the regiment by corps commanders, and division and brigade commanders of the First, Thirty-second and Eighty-ninth Divisions.

In addition to the formal citations, which are reproduced elsewhere, commendation was given the regiment in several letters received by Colonel Fore-



OFFICERS OF HEADQUARTERS AND SUPPLY COMPANY

Seated: Lieutenant Roger K. Eastman, Captain Rupert D. Donovan, Captain Kent A. Hunter, Lieutenant Ewing W. Stephens.

Standing: Lieutenants Safford Quintard, C. H. Doehling, Daniel E. Schueren, Paul H. Rogers, Michael J. Cherry, F. J. Downing, Elmer D. Calvin, Arthur S. Patrick, Lucius M. Sargent.

man from officers of the divisions which the 122nd supported. Major General William Wright, who commanded the Eighty-ninth Division at the beginning of the last phase of the Argonne-Meuse offensive, wrote as follows:

"I want to write you a letter to express my appreciation of your services during our drive from Banthéville Woods to the Meuse. The spirit and desire to coöperate in every way of your regiment was excellent, and its shooting also very good. The assistance you rendered us was greatly appreciated by me and by the infantry of the Eighty-ninth Division. It was a very critical situation, changing artillery in the midst of the battle, and the high coöperation of your officers and men did much to help out."

Colonel John C. H. Lee, General Staff, Chief of Staff, Eighty-ninth Division, wrote to Colonel Foreman:

"I shall never forget the excellent support which your artillery gave this division in the drive of November 1. Nor shall I forget on November 2 how I visited your post of command at Rémonville, and the many conversations we had that day either personally or over the wire, and how your batteries looked on the side of the hill. After each conversation with you that day I had a feeling of cheerfulness. We knew that the thing would finally go through and it did."

Brigadier General Herman Hall, commanding the 178th Brigade, Eighty-ninth Division, covered by the regiment in the armistice drive November 10-11, wrote the following commendatory letter:



MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT

Seated: Captain Robert G. Carper, Captain Erwin S. Hottinger, Major Edmund T. Douglas, Captain James F. Musser.

Standing: Captain Victor Y. Coulter, Lieutenant Raymond C. Coulson.

"The service rendered by the 'Foreman Group,' consisting of the 122nd Field Artillery and one battalion of the 124th Field Artillery, was most valuable and efficient. Teamwork between the artillery and infantry was all that could be desired. The liaison work rendered by Lieutenant Colonel Frank R. Schwengel was especially commendable; he was at all times willing, efficient and energetic. Forcing a crossing of the Meuse by the infantry could not have been so successfully accomplished without the artillery support."

In the operations of the war the 122nd served successively with the French, and with the First, Ninety-first, Thirty-second, and Eighty-ninth American Divisions. The infantry it covered, during the periods of the offensives, advanced a total of forty miles. The regiment's total losses were twenty-five officers and men killed or died of wounds and seventy-four wounded in action.

With such a record of valor and sacrifice the bright red standard of the 122nd Field Artillery, frayed and torn, was at last, back in Illinois, reverently encased with the orange colors of the First Cavalry, which was its forbear.



OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 122ND FIELD ARTILLERY WHO WERE KILLED IN ACTION, DIED OF WOUNDS OR DIED OF DISEASE OVERSEAS

Second Lieutenant

Latimer A. Johns

Band Leader

Albert Bobene

Color Sergeant

Leslie E. Delihant

Corporals

Charles A. Huber

Adna H. Bowen, Jr.

Musician

Olin C. Luther

Wagoner

Andrew Cina

Privates, First Class

Frank A. Gansloser

Fred W. Hollman

Robert A. Houlihan

Charles Porter

Frank H. Storms

Privates

Dewey Anderson

George Anderson

Robert O. Barnes

Edward F. Behn

Edward J. Byron

John A. Eaton

Charles A. Krueger

Hugh J. McQuaid

Harry T. Price

Clarence A. Priebe

Clifford L. Schaffner

Leon W. Smittle

Howard J. Wilhelm

Stanley Zalinkowski

DECORATIONS RECEIVED BY OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 122ND FIELD ARTILLERY

Colonel

Milton J. Foreman

Distinguished Service Medal

Captain

Robert E. Myhrman

Distinguished Service Cross

First Lieutenants

Latimer A. Johns

Distinguished Service Cross

Harold A. Wascher

Distinguished Service Cross

Second Lieutenants

Dan E. Scheuren, Jr.

Distinguished Service Cross

Charles K. Templeton

Distinguished Service Cross

Corporals

Gordon V. Kellogg

Distinguished Service Cross

Augustine C. Kelly

Distinguished Service Cross

Irwin Myers

Distinguished Service Cross

Harold D. Red

Distinguished Service Cross

Sergeants

George E. Clark

Distinguished Service Cross

Charles Hickok

Distinguished Service Cross

Frank P. Prete

Distinguished Service Cross

Privates, First Class

George H. Burchill

Distinguished Service Cross

Harvey M. Hopp

Distinguished Service Cross

Privates

Frank W. Ryan

Distinguished Service Cross

Croix de Guerre

Medaille Militaire



WINNERS OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

Top row: Lieutenant L. A. Johns, Lieutenant Dan E. Schueren, Jr., Corporal G. V. Kellogg.

Second row: Corporal A. C. Kelly, Corporal Irwin Myers, Sergeant George E. Clark.

Bottom row: Sergeant Charles Hickok, Sergeant Frank Prete, First Class Private Harvey Hopp.

CITATIONS FOR THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS



CAPTAIN ROBERT E. MYHRMAN

Captain Robert E. Myhrman:

Near Véry, September 26, 1918, while his battery position was being heavily shelled, Captain Myhrman remained constantly with his men, ordering them to safety and caring for a wounded man. After his battery had been placed in position, he conducted his own reconnaissance and prepared his own firing data with no regard to the danger to which he was exposed from heavy shell fire.

First Lieutenant Latimer A. Johns (deceased):

Near Gesnes, September 13, 1918, Lieutenant Johns was in command of a platoon supporting an assaulting battalion of infantry. During the attack he went far ahead of the infantry to establish an observation post, where he directed fire from his guns, thereby rendering valuable assistance to the advancing battalion. He went through a heavy barrage and enfilading machine gun fire, but when returning to his post he was killed.

Second Lieutenant Dan E. Schueren, Jr.:

Near Barricourt, November 1, 1918, Lieutenant Schueren, then a sergeant, acting as liaison agent with an assaulting infantry battalion, took command on his

own initiative, of a platoon of infantry when its commander was wounded. He ordered the advance resumed, and under his leadership machine gun nests that threatened to hold up the advance of the entire battalion were flanked and silenced. He showed marked bravery, constantly inspiring his men.

Second Lieutenant Charles K. Templeton:

Near Nouart, November 5, 1918, after telephone communications had been destroyed and his runners scattered on their missions Lieutenant Templeton started on a mission of extreme importance from the infantry to the artillery. His path lay through heavy machine gun and shell fire, and before he reached his destination he was severely wounded. He succeeded, however, in relaying his message to its destination.

Second Lieutenant (later First Lieutenant) Harold A. Wascher:

Near Nouart, November 5, 1918, Lieutenant Wascher, while commanding an observation party, established a post well in advance of the infantry and, despite severe fire, set up and maintained telephone communications. He was severely wounded.

Corporal Gordon V. Kellogg, Headquarters Battery A:

Near Bois de Banthéville, October 30, 1918, Corporal Kellogg, having been sent on a reconnaissance, reached the enemy's lines and returned with information of great value.

Corporal Augustine C. Kelly, Battery B:

Near Banthéville, October 29, 1918, Corporal Kelly voluntarily proceeded to a point within 150 meters of the enemy, where he remained more than an hour obtaining valuable information. All this time he was subjected to severe shell, machine gun and sniper fire, being wounded by a shell when returning.

Corporal Irwin Myers, Headquarters Company:

Near Romagne, October 30, 1918, facing heavy machine gun and artillery fire, Corporal Myers crawled beyond the infantry front lines to a crest overlooking the enemy's position. Working under continuous fire he made a panoramic sketch of hostile positions, which proved to be of great value in directing our artillery fire.

Corporal Harold D. Red, Headquarters, Battery A:

Near Bois de Banthéville, October 30, 1918, Corporal Red, under heavy shell fire, crawled 200 meters to a shell hole to draw a sketch of the enemy's position.

Sergeant George E. Clark, Battery D:

Near Epinonville, October 2, 1918, when his battery echelon was bombed, Sergeant Clark with great courage and presence of mind conducted his men to shelter and then took charge of rescuing and treating the wounded, until he was himself severely wounded by an exploding bomb, the amputation of one of his arms being necessary.

Sergeant Charles Hickok, Headquarters Company:

Near Verdun, November 1, 1918, Sergeant Hickok commanding an artillery liaison detail, succeeded in laying a telephone line through a heavy barrage and opening up communication between infantry and artillery. Just as he reached a point where his line was connected with the infantry he was severely wounded.

Sergeant Frank P. Prete, Battery B:

In action near Banthéville, November 1, 1918, Sergeant Prete three times passed through a heavy barrage and machine gun fire while guiding a combat train forward to an advanced artillery platoon.

Private (First-Class) George H. Burchill, Battery C:

Near Véry, September 26, 1918, Private Burchill, though suffering from illness, volunteered and performed valiant service as a telephone operator under heavy shell fire. Later he went out alone through shell fire to repair the telephone line.

Private (First-Class) Harvey M. Hopp, Battery C:

Near Romagne, October 20, 1918, under fire from artillery, machine guns and snipers, Private Hopp crawled out in the open to within fifty meters of a hostile position, remained there several hours, and returned with valuable information concerning the enemy's movements.

Private Frank W. Ryan, Headquarters Company:

Near Nouart, November 1-9, 1918, maintaining a telephone line three kilometers (about two miles) long over a period of eight days, Private Ryan was under a terrific bombardment during the whole period, keeping communication under circumstances which called for the greatest courage and determination. He had no relief, and was at one time without rations forty-eight hours.

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 122ND FIELD ARTILLERY WHO WERE CITED FOR GALLANTRY BY GENERAL PERSHING AND GENERAL BELL

† Received citations both from General Bell and General Pershing.

* Received citation only from General Pershing.

All others received citations only from General Bell.

Colonel

† Milton J. Foreman

† Edward F. Rice

† William G. Rosier

† Clyde L. Savage

Lieutenant Colonel

† Frank R. Schwengel

† Oscar N. Schjerven

Samuel T. Slawitsky

† Frank O. Wood

Major

Harold P. Goodnow

† Leroy E. Nelson

First Lieutenants

John L. Anderson

William J. Clark

† Roger K. Eastman

Kenneth W. Glenn

Herman H. Harder

Ward R. Imes

Sidney K. Jones

† Robert E. Pennell

† Keith K. Richardson

* James A. Rollins

Ewing W. Stephens

† Thomas Van Alyea

Captains

Leon E. Cutter

† Marshall Field

† George M. Hepple

† Harry Hill

† Kent A. Hunter

John W. McCarthy

† William H. Neblett

† Charles A. Plamondon

† Lawrence V. Regan

Second Lieutenant

Allan V. Arragon
Henry V. Burgee
Albert G. Miller

Battalion Sergeant Major

Robert C. Gardner
Harold H. Williams

First Sergeants

† Lindsay Fairweather
Albert H. Gastreich
† Arthur B. Giesen
William Gillam
Norman D. Hooker
† Arthur H. Hurlock
† Fred Krumpeck
† Harry A. Sullivan

Colonel Sergeant

Walter E. Horner

Sergeants

† Burton O. Bidwell
Henry H. Buchim
Elmer Churchill
† George E. Clarke
James Clegg
George E. Colwell
* Harry G. Duntemann
Thomas A. Fisk
George Fyfe
Waldo P. Fuller
Henry Gadski
† Brice C. Henderson
Edwin J. Henderson
† Dean R. Herringshaw
Anton N. Jensen
† Morris P. Jones
Richard L. Kapsa
John B. Kelly
Owen J. Lee
† Vernon F. Leesch
Harvey F. Long
Harry G. Luntzman
Clark H. Lynn
John R. Maderia
* George R. McCarney
Howard P. McDonald
Arthur McEvans
Arthur R. Miller
Charles A. Mohr
† Roy H. Morris
Grover D. Motherwell
Earle Nessler
Daniel F. Parker
Carl C. Phelps
William T. Seaborn
Warren P. Sherman
Edward B. Spearing
Penno Storm

Raymond Tilley

† Leland G. Wesley
William B. Winter

Corporals

Boris Antin
Karl H. Anderson
Bennie Anderson
Raymond P. Batsinger
Spencer W. Beehmer
† Harry Bertessa
Franklin L. Bishop
Adna H. Bowen
Donald H. Brownlee
Thomas W. Butler
Lawrence N. Clausen
John V. Cowling
John P. Crowley
† Leo J. Donovan
Charles W. Duffey
† Aubrey C. Flood
Don Glasel
Orville C. Green
Carl Grotnes
† Fred Hatch
Sam H. Harriss
Irwin A. Holtz
† Frank I. Johnson
J. Raymond Knighton
Edgar R. Lawton
Frank L. Lupe
Daniel B. Martin
Duncan R. McVicker
Walter W. Moore
† Raymond J. O'Leary
Leon J. O'Reilly
Larry Parsons
Harry Price
† Harold F. Rapp
Clinton L. Rice
Henry E. Stefan
Richard J. Styles
Caspar Swenholt
Thomas G. Wheeler
Richard G. Whipple
Edward A. White
Edward J. Young

Chief Mechanics

Paul Auringer
Alf Nelson
John P. O'Ryan
John T. Reilley
Andrew B. Weyer

Sadler

† James H. Brown
John M. Sabin

Cook

Robert Burns
Fred R. Dockstader

Horseshoer

James J. Maloney

*Privates, First Class*Thomas F. Airth
Waldemar H. Alexander

Oscar W. Barnett

Peter P. Bobroske

Fred Dalkenberg

Clinton W. Favinger

Alexander F. Foley

John D. Foraciari

Joseph Galvin

Herbert Gustafson

Paul Hagerty

Edgar S. Irwin

Elmer R. Johnson

Bert T. Juberg

† Robert J. Kay

Frederic R. King

William M. Kirchoff

Willard K. Lasher

William Lobdell

Joseph A. Lyman

Frederick R. McMurray

Patrick A. O'Hern

James P. Phillips

Harry V. Pond

William Ruehl

Harold F. Scott

David Smart

Alfred R. Waldpole

Charles Williams

Louis Woldman

Privates

Wilbur Beeler

Doar G. Bell

Louis Bergman

John W. Burlingame

Jacob Burrer

Stearns Burrows

Thomas J. Carmody

† Herman B. Cohen

Edward Conners

Michael J. Coyne

Raymond J. Crowley

Oliver Fahrenbach

George F. Hadd

Karl A. Kessenich

Arthur Koffman

William Ledwell

Harry Deter

Richard Lye

Otto C. Mallock

Floyd Martin

Patrick McEnasney

Michael McHall

Samuel H. McKee

Douglas Merry

Walter E. Minol

Birger F. Myholm

† Marvin G. Paulsen

Theodore Pritiken

Arthur Sallitt

Victor D. Summer

Harry L. Titus

Raymond Walsh

Athur F. Walters

* Richard G. Whipple

Glenn H. Winters

John F. Zegermacher

OFFICERS OF 122ND FIELD ARTILLERY DURING PERIOD OF COMBAT SERVICE

Colonel

Milton J. Foreman

Lieutenant Colonel

Frank R. Schwengel

Majors

Harold P. Goodnow

Leroy E. Nelson

Captains

Leon E. Cutter

Rupert D. Donovan

Marshall Field

George M. Hepple

Harry Hill

Kent A. Hunter

John W. McCarthy

Jewett D. Matthews

Robert E. Myhrman

William H. Neblett

Charles A. Plamondon

Lawrence V. Regan

Edward F. Rice, Chaplain

William G. Rosier

Clyde L. Savage

Oscar N. Schjerven

Samuel T. Slawitsky

Frank O. Wood

First Lieutenants

John L. Anderson

Michael J. Cherry

William J. Clark

Roger K. Eastman

Kenneth W. Glenn

Herman H. Harder

Don M. Hawley

Sydney K. Jones

Latimer A. Johns (deceased)

George E. McEvers (later Captain)

Frank J. McNeil

Robert E. Pennell
 Keith K. Richardson
 James A. Rollins
 Howard M. Savage, V. C.
 Joseph P. Skeehan
 Ewing W. Stephens
 Ralph J. Syfan
 Thomas Van Alyea
 Harold A. Wascher
 George R. Weeks

Second Lieutenants

Knowlton L. Ames
 Loyal P. Bailey
 Henry V. Burgee
 Elmer D. Calvin
 E. P. Deutsch
 Elmore J. DeWitt
 Carl H. Doehling
 Francis J. Downing
 Donald R. Gooding
 Jacob W. Hartman
 Edward D. Hicks, Jr.

Leslie A. Hicks
 Albert G. Miller
 Harper M. Moulton
 Charles J. O'Neil
 Arthur S. Patrick
 Frank Pickell
 Safford Quintard
 Paul H. Rogers
 Lucius M. Sargent
 Dan E. Scheuren, Jr.
 John Sherman
 Charles K. Templeton
 Leslie S. Tice
 August Unfug

Medical Corps, Attached

Major Edmund T. Douglas, M. C.
 Captain James F. Musser, M. C.
 Captain Erwin S. Hottinger, M. C.
 Captain Robert G. Carper, D. C.
 Captain Victor Y. Coulter, D. C.
 First Lieutenant Raymond C. Coulson,
 V. C.

OFFICERS WHO SERVED WITH REGIMENT BUT NOT DURING COMBAT SERVICE

Lieutenant Colonels

Walter J. Fisher (later commanding 108th
 Ammunition Train)
 Robert R. McCormick (later Colonel,
 Field Artillery)
 Wallace H. Whigam

Majors

Harry D. Orr (later Colonel, 108th Sani-
 tary Train)

Captains

J. Leland Bass (later Major, Q. M. C.)
 Franklin Dean (later Major)
 George E. Faugsted
 Robert J. Gay, M. C. (later Major)
 John A. Holabird (later Lieutenant Colonel,
 123rd Field Artillery)
 Joseph Mattes (deceased)
 Don M. Phelps
 Percy Shannon
 Harold Squires (later Major)

First Lieutenants

C. O. Anderson
 Charles Christy
 Theodore N. Fisher (later Captain)

Edwin Fiebig
 Joseph W. Gastreich
 Ward R. Imes
 Herbert C. Lyness (later Captain)
 Robert C. Meleny
 John B. Pherigo (later Captain)
 Raymond B. Roos
 Einer V. Schjervén (later Captain)

Second Lieutenants

James J. Albert (later First Lieutenant)
 Charles E. Allendorf
 Allan V. Arragon
 Sigurd A. Benson (later First Lieutenant)
 Harry A. Burgerman
 William P. Delihant (later First Lieuten-
 ant)
 Frank P. Gerhardt
 John K. Houlihan
 Frederick J. Lippert
 George W. Miller
 Peter A. Miller (later First Lieutenant)
 Tom G. Milton (later First Lieutenant)
 Troy L. Parker (later Captain, A. S.)
 Maurice V. Peasley
 John E. Wolfe (later First Lieutenant)



SOME OFFICERS OF THE 122ND FIELD ARTILLERY

Top row: Captains Marshall Field, J. D. Mathews, Joseph Mattes, Oscar N. Schjerven.
 Second Row: First Lieutenants Frank J. McNeil, Theodore N. Fisher, Robert G. Meleney.
 Third row: First Lieutenant J. B. Pherigo, Second Lieutenants J. J. Albert, C. E. Allendorf.
 Bottom row: Second Lieutenants S. A. Benson, H. A. Burgerman, F. P. Gerhardt, M. V. Peasley.



COLONEL CHARLES G. DAVIS
Commanding the 123rd Field Artillery.



THE CHURCH AT GESNES

The 123rd Field Artillery

COLONEL CHARLES G. DAVIS, EDITOR

BY FIRST LIEUTENANT CLARENCE C. CLUTE



FEW regiments of the national guard can boast of service as lengthy or as varied as that which the 123rd Field Artillery rendered in the World War. Fate crowded an amazing variety of trying duties into the twenty-seven months intervening between the regiment's mobilization in March, 1917, and the muster-out in June, 1919.

The regiment's war service began with infantry duty in Illinois. The difficult task of converting an infantry organization into an artillery unit followed. Long periods of drill, weary hikes, constant changes and trying waits preceded the supreme test in actual battle. After the armistice the regiment had another long wait before sailing for home.

Altogether, that service was a severe test of loyalty and courage. The fact that the regiment faced all troubles and dangers cheerfully and courageously would be dis-

tingtion enough if the 123rd did not have more definite proofs that its behavior at all times was in keeping with the regimental traditions established on the battlefields of Mexico and strengthened in the Civil War and the war with Spain.

The regiment was the Sixth Illinois Infantry when it entered active service in response to the President's call of March 25, 1917. In compliance with orders issued by Colonel Charles G. Davis, the several units assembled at their armories on March 26, ready for duty.

Second in command under Colonel Davis was Lieutenant Colonel John W. Reig of Moline. The units answering the call, their home stations and their commanding officers were:

FIRST BATTALION

Major Morton C. Porter, Alexis, commanding.
First Lieutenant John A. Bickel, Chicago, adjutant.
Company A, Rock Island, First Lieutenant William A. Scott.
Company B, Aledo, Captain Oscar E. Carlstrom.
Company C, Galesburg, Captain Alfred E. Miller.
Company D, Oak Park, Captain George W. Armbrust.

SECOND BATTALION

Major Edward H. Dunavin, Rock Island, commanding.
First Lieutenant Clarence P. Reid, Dixon, adjutant.
Company E, Sterling, Captain J. Frank Wahl.
Company F, Moline, Captain Herbert B. McKahin.
Company G, Dixon, Captain Elijah J. Soper.
Company H, Monmouth, Captain John M. Evey.

THIRD BATTALION

Major Ralph W. Cavanaugh, Oak Park, commanding.
First Lieutenant John C. Bohan, Oak Park, adjutant.
Company I, Morrison, Captain Roy M. Hawes.
Company K, Kewanee, Captain Ernest E. Stull.
Company L, Freeport, Captain William W. Warn.
Company M, Chicago Heights, Captain Harris F. Hall.

Machine Gun Company, Geneseo, Captain Frank J. Wahlheim.
Supply Company, Galena, Captain Leo. T. Lebrun.
Headquarters Company, Oak Park, Captain Charles Benson.
Medical Detachment, Oak Park, Major Frederick C. Miller.
Chaplain, Captain John W. Ferris.

On the day of mobilization Company A and Company F were sent to the Rock Island arsenal for guard duty. They were reinforced the next day by Companies E, G and H. The other companies remained at their armories until April 1, when they were assembled at the State Fair grounds in Springfield.

Snow began to fall shortly after the regiment had been assembled. The men suffered intensely for lack of blankets until Adjutant General Frank S. Dickson and Governor Frank O. Lowden, the latter as a private citizen, came to the rescue with blankets, heating apparatus, canvas and medical supplies.

The regiment was quartered in the Dome Building and in the Swine Building on the State Fair grounds for two weeks. Then pyramidal tents were issued, and the regiment was established in Camp Lowden west of the fair grounds.

In April Companies D and K were sent to guard government property at East St. Louis, and Company L was added to the garrison at the Rock Island arsenal. The remaining companies carried on drill at Camp Lowden, encouraged by the enlistment, in a body, of the Augustana College band from Rock Island.

Race riots in East St. Louis caused the hasty dispatch of Companies C and I to reinforce Companies D and K in July. A few days later Company M was sent to Scott Field, Belleville, for guard duty and Company B was assigned to similar service at Chanute Field at Rantoul. Before the end of the month the machine gun company was sent to East St. Louis, leaving only the headquarters and supply companies at Camp Lowden.

The Rock Island arsenal guard was relieved on August 14. Companies A and L were sent to East St. Louis, but the other units of the guard reported back to headquarters in Springfield and began intensive infantry drill in a trench system which had been dug on the hills adjoining the camp.

Reports that the regiment was soon to join the Prairie Division at Camp Logan and that it would be converted into an artillery organization were heard late in the summer. The rumors, so far as they concerned the proposed transformation of the regiment, caused uneasiness. The men preferred infantry service to duty with which they were unfamiliar, and it was with some misgivings that the regiment entrained, on September 8, for Texas.



LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN W. REIG

A week later divisional orders verified the unpopular rumors. At midnight of September 19 the famous old Sixth Illinois Infantry passed out of existence and a new regiment, the 123rd U. S. Field Artillery, was born.

On paper the new organization was a regiment of six batteries equipped with horse-drawn 6-inch howitzers. Actually it was a crowd of infantrymen, awaiting the training and equipment needed to transform them into artillerymen.

The reorganization of the regiment was not difficult. Companies were paired to form batteries. Companies C and I became Battery A; Companies B and E, Battery B; Companies G and M, Battery C; Companies D and H, Battery D; Companies K and L, Battery E; Companies A and F, Battery F. The machine gun company became the nucleus of the 122nd Machine Gun Battalion and still later became the 108th Trench Mortar Battery, attached to the Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade, of which the 123rd was a part.

The paper transformation was easy; the actual remaking of the regiment was a much more difficult task. An organization of doughboys had to be turned into a seasoned artillery outfit—and there was no equipment.

The 123rd was not to be discouraged, however, by a shortage of horses and guns. The men made harnesses of sticks and strings and used each other as horses. For guns they used wooden saw horses, until dummy guns not unlike those used in camouflage overseas were available. When the possibilities of the wooden guns had been exhausted the War Department provided the regiment with a platoon of venerable 3.2-inch field pieces which had served long and well in the Spanish-American war. Just before these veterans were due to collapse they were succeeded by a battery of 4.7-inch howitzers which actually could be fired, if one were not in a hurry or particular as to direction.



WHEN THE OLD SIXTH ILLINOIS WAS AT CAMP LOGAN

These sketchy acquisitions of material were accompanied by changing orders. By official direction the regiment abandoned light field pieces for heavy ones, then switched from horse-drawn to motorized equipment and back again. Luckily all the equipment which figured in these changes was theoretical only, so that only paper was lost.

Despite the difficulties it encountered, the regiment made rapid progress. By May of 1918, when the entire Thirty-third Division was ordered overseas, the 123rd Field Artillery was a regiment of gunners in fact as well as theory, thanks to the determined spirit of officers and men.

The artillery brigade moved from Camp Logan to Camp Merritt, with the rest of the division. While the 123rd was in this camp, awaiting sailing orders, the regiment was commended highly in a report made by the assistant port inspector at Camp Merritt. Following is an extract from this report:

"The attention of the commanding general and of the War Department is especially invited to the uniformly smart and soldierly bearing of the officers and men of this regiment, commanded by Colonel Charles G. Davis, 123rd Field Artillery. This regiment excels by far, in this respect, any organization that has passed under my eyes since being on duty at this camp. It is never necessary to ask one of these officers or men what organization he belongs to, as the answer is indicated by the smartness of the salute."

The artillery brigade moved from Camp Logan to Camp Merritt, N. J., and on May 25 the 123rd boarded the transport *Scotian* at Hoboken. The *Scotian* sailed the next day as part of a convoy of thirteen ships. Liverpool was reached thirteen days later, and on June 8 the regiment went into camp at Knotty Ash, England. The channel was crossed on the night of June 11 on the transports *Viper* and *H. S. Miller*. The regiment disembarked at Havre, spent a day in a rest camp, and then was sent to Ornans, a beautiful spot in the Jura mountains in the Department of Doubs.

Motor trucks distributed the regiment to training quarters in the vicinity, the first battalion going to Fallerans, Battery C to Etraye and the rest of the regiment remaining with the headquarters detachment at Epinoy.

Most of the officers and one-third of the enlisted personnel were ordered to highly developed brigade artillery schools for special instruction soon after



LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN A.
HOLABIRD



MAJOR RALPH W. CAVENAUGH
Commanding the Third Battalion,
123rd Field Artillery.

the regiment had established itself. There they absorbed, in six weeks, a course of training which previously had not been given in less than two months.

Other officers and men, meanwhile, had been sent into neighboring departments of France to purchase horses. When the instruction course ended, therefore, the regiment was ready to try out the French artillery methods for which American practices had been abandoned.

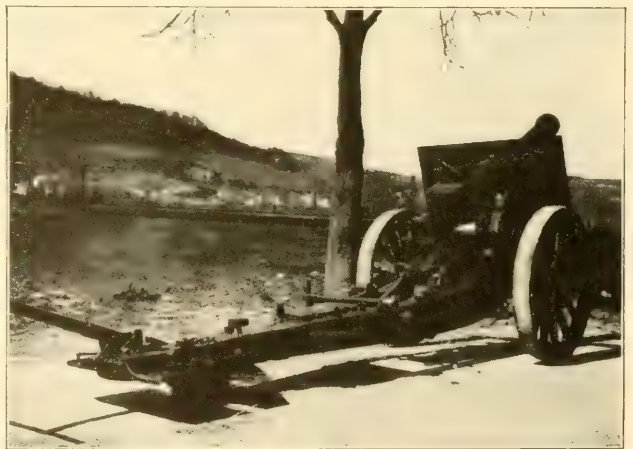
On July 26 the regiment was sent to Valdahon, to occupy barracks instead of billets for the first time since its arrival in France. A little later the batteries were equipped with the famous Schneider 155 mm. howitzers, and range practice was started.

Although rain fell during almost all of the training period, the regi-

ment quickly acquired proficiency, and in August was judged ready for active service. When the order sending the regiment to the line was received the men hailed it joyfully. The departure from the artillery camp on August 22 was one of the big events in the 123rd's service.

After marching down the valley of the Doubs to Besançon, the men entrained and were taken to Pagny-sur-Meuse. They hiked again to Foug, a little beyond Toul and near the fighting front. There they had their first taste of real war. Enemy aviators greeted them with a salvo of bombs which caused a mad scramble for shelter.

The next night the regiment marched forward over miles and miles of road jammed with advancing and withdrawing artillery. The flashes of guns at the front could be seen and occasionally flares illuminated the plodding columns.



ONE OF THE 155 MM. HOWITZERS

At dawn the regiment went into concealment in the Boucq woods. There it remained for several days, until ordered to advance into the Forêt de la Reine and establish gun emplacements.

A more interesting part of the brigade sector in the St. Mihiel salient could not have been found. The regimental post of command was at Beaumont, not far from Seicheprey, famous as the scene of the raid in which the Germans cap-

tured their first American prisoners in April, 1918. Directly north, beyond a small valley, was the bald peak of Mont Sec, from which the Germans could watch every movement for miles about.

Because of this enemy vantage point the task of the 123rd Artillery was extremely hazardous. Guns and ammunition had to be brought forward under the enemy's eyes. Heavy rains increased the difficulty. Nevertheless the regiment established itself. Ammunition was dragged through heavy mire, often knee-deep, until all was ready for the attack.



IN THE RUINS OF BEAUMONT



THE BALD SLOPE OF MONT SEC



REGIMENTAL POST OF COMMAND IN BOUCONVILLE

To the first battalion, commanded by Major Dunavin, was assigned the duty of supporting the Thirty-ninth French Colonial Division and battering Mont Sec, especially the observation posts on the summit. The battalion was posted in Bouconville, near the edge of Etange de Gironnelle.

The second battalion, at that time commanded by Captain Bickel in the absence of Major Bohan, who was in a hospital, took position in the cemetery in the south edge of Rambucourt. Its mission was to support the attack of the First Division and to help in covering the Thirty-ninth French Colonials.

While digging gun pits the men of the second battalion had no other protection than camouflage nets and enemy aviators soon spotted them. A platoon of 150's opened fire after several shots from long-range guns. The first shell fired struck the ammunition dump, killing Sergeant Marion B. Fletcher and wounding three other men of Battery D. The enemy fired at least 280 shells that afternoon, evidently hoping to demolish the battery. Eighteen hundred rounds were touched off by a shell which struck a store of powder, but there were no additional casualties.

The third battalion, commanded by Major Cavanaugh, was stationed in the rear of the village of Bouconville, with orders to support the Thirty-ninth French Colonials, cover the left flank of the First Division and fire into the area of the Forty-second Division.

The order to commence firing was flashed a little after midnight on September 12, and the greatest artillery bombardment the world had yet seen began. Subsequent American attacks were to be supported by heavier fire, but till then nothing like the pounding of that September morning had been seen.



MAJOR JOHN A. BICKEL
Commanding the First Battalion.

What the results were, the world knows. The flattening of the St. Mihiel salient was an achievement which thrilled the allied nations. The artillery's part in the victory may be judged from the fact that the veteran infantrymen of the First Division later referred to their rapid and steady advance as "a dough-boy's parade."



POSITION OF BATTERY B IN REAR OF BOUCONVILLE

The 123rd Field Artillery emerged from the battle with a citation from Major General Summerall, commanding the First Division. General Summerall praised the regiment for its devotion to duty and its efficiency in supporting the infantry and advancing over difficult roads. His praise was doubly welcome as he was an artillery officer.

The 123rd Field Artillery had advanced to positions near Xivray and Marvoisin after the first day's fighting, but the progress of the American forces continued so rapidly that on September 14 the brigade was relieved. The 123rd moved to the Frassard woods for a day's rest, and then joined the other units of the brigade in a hike toward the sector northwest of Verdun.

The march lasted through four nights. The first lap carried the regiment to a hiding place in the Koeur woods. The next morning camp was established at Pierrefitte, where the bandmen resurrected their instruments and put on an impromptu celebration. The concert heartened the men. They howled defiance at "Heinie" and eagerly resumed their march at night.



GUN POSITION OF BATTERY D
In rear of Rambucourt, September 12.

Dawn found the column in Beazée, a shell-torn village which had been held for two hours by the Germans early in the war. Beazée is on the banks of



THE CAUSEWAY NORTH OF BOUCONVILLE

Over which the 123rd and the 124th passed under fire.

the Aire, and that afternoon most of the men gave up sleep in order to enjoy a bath in the river.

The next night's march carried the regiment to the Waly Woods, on the right of the Forêt d'Argonne, in position for the coming battle. The batteries went into echelon, and the work of getting the guns ready began.

The brigade's new sector was a hot one. It faced the pivotal position on the Metz-Lille line, to defend which the Germans had established works regarded as almost impregnable. No other part of the famous Hindenburg system had stronger defenses than those opposite the Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade.

Fearing that the Germans might expect an attack if they saw Americans opposite them, the divisional commanders ordered officers and men to wear



THE MAIN STREET OF XIVRAY

French uniforms when on reconnaissance. The patrols of the 123rd went out looking like *poilus*, but they brought back distinctly American reports, one corporal putting his judgment of the German defense in these words:

"No waits or delays in this next circus, men; something doing all the time."

By September 21, the regiment was in position, with the regimental post of command in the Forêt de Hesse and the battalions at strategic points. The second battalion, to which Major Bohan by this time had been able to return, was with the third in the northern edge of the wood. The first battalion was placed between the regimental post of command and La Cigalerie,



IN THE FORET DE HESSE

Gun positions of Battery D during the attack of September 26, 1918.

a high hill at the foot of which the infantry was entrenched. Captain Bickel was assigned to the first battalion as commander in place of Major Dunavin, who had been attached to headquarters as second in command of the regiment. To the right were the 155 mm. howitzers of the Thirty-sixth Battery of the Eighth French Field Artillery, completing the Davis grouping for the battle.

The attack opened with an intense bombardment, beginning shortly after midnight on September 26. The fire exceeded that of St. Mihiel in concentration and intensity, reaching a volume unparalleled in the war.

At dawn the infantry of the Ninety-first Division hopped over under cover of the 123rd's barrage and captured its early objectives easily. By 2 o'clock Véry, the day's objective, had been reached.



MAJOR JOHN C. BOHAN

The regiment was ready to follow the advancing infantry by 11 o'clock on the morning of the attack, but was ordered to remain in position until the following morning. When the advance did begin, it was harassed by enemy fire. Lieutenant John L. Riley was wounded by a fragment from a 150 mm. shell; Lieutenant Michael Cody was wounded in the jaw, and Battery F lost several men in killed and wounded. Despite his wounds, Lieutenant Riley refused to go to the rear, but accompanied the regiment, using crutches when compelled to walk.

The effects of the regiment's fire were soon noticeable. The ground had been made almost impassable. The howitzers had to be dragged over shattered roads, across fields full of shell holes, through a mass of crumbled stone where the village of Avocourt had stood, and along trails blown to pieces

by enemy mines. Men put their shoulders to the wheels to help the staggering horses, and at last the goal was reached. The regiment unlimbered at the Véry-Cheppy crossroads and went immediately into action.

A gap had been reported on either side of the Ninety-first Division. The liaison of the attacking infantry had been destroyed during the advance, and the enemy had an opening a kilometer wide on either flank of the division.



ON THE SLOPE OF LA CIGALERIE

The artillery's task was to hold that gap until the infantry could be re-aligned.

The cannoneers were ordered to work with rifles beside them, and small arms ammunition was issued to all men in anticipation of a rush of Germans through the broken line. Meanwhile the heaviest fire possible was concentrated on the danger spots.

The regiment worked fiercely. All night a barrage was laid down on the gap to the left, where the Ninety-first and the Thirty-fifth Divisions had lost touch with each other, and heavy fire was directed against the enemy opposite the Thirty-fifth Division, which had met with desperate resistance. Every man did his utmost that night. All the ammunition which the supply trains could get forward was fired. One private, of whom civilian life had demanded nothing more strenuous than the playing of a piano in a Chicago cabaret, carried and washed 90-pound projectiles for ten hours without stopping.

Two days later the regiment moved forward again, passing through the ruins of Véry. The enemy concentrated fire on the obliterated village,



BATTERY C'S POSITION IN THE FORET DE HESSE



THE PANORAMA FROM LA CIGALERIE

Showing the terrain over which the Ninety-first Division advanced.



MONTFAUCON, ONE OF THE GERMAN STRONGHOLDS IN THE ARGONNE
(On the rim of the hill, in the square house at the right, the Crown Prince had his headquarters.)

but the units of the regiment passed through unscathed by timing the fire and dashing ahead when a lull was due. By noon the whole organization had run the gauntlet and was in position to the right of a plank road just beyond the town, in a valley later to become known as "Hell's Valley."

The road stretched from Véry to Epinonville, branching off to the right to Montfaucon, where the German Crown Prince was ensconced during one of his futile drives against Verdun. Montfaucon could be seen from the regimental post of command, which was about a quarter of a mile northeast of Véry. Battalion and battery posts of command were lined up and down the valley, the most distant being within five minutes' walk of regimental headquarters.

By this time the regiment had been reënforced by the 301st French Field Artillery, with three batteries of 155 mm. howitzers, and the 454th French Field Artillery, with three batteries of 105 mm. guns. This concentration of heavy guns made the group a powerful one, whose destructive fire enabled the Thirty-second Division to capture and pass the Bois de la Morine and the Bois de Chene Sec, woods northwest of Gesnes which had resisted all previous attacks and were holding up the entire advance.

The presence of the French regiments was encouraging to the 123rd, not only because of the assistance the poilus rendered, but also because the



AT THE VERY-CHEPPY CROSSROADS



THE ROAD WHICH SEPARATES THE BOIS DE CHEPPY FROM THE BOIS DE VÉRY

efficiency of the Illinois gunners compared so favorably with that of the veteran Frenchmen.

Although the allied artillery was steadily breaking down the enemy defenses, the 123rd was sorely harassed by hostile planes in "Hell's Valley." Enemy aviators were in sight almost continually during the day, despite the excellent work of American flyers, including Captain Rickenbacker's pursuit squadron. At night bombing planes ranged over the lines, making the use of any kind of light impossible.

The regiment suffered heavy casualties in the raids of enemy airmen, armed with machine guns. The planes helped the German artillery, too, by making observations which kept the batteries almost constantly under fire.



THE TOWN OF VERY AND THE VALLEY WHICH LIES BETWEEN IT AND
EPINONVILLE

Panel stations were "spotted" and destroyed in this way, and every day the batteries were "bracketed" by enemy shell fire.

The men stuck to their guns despite the enemy's activity, steadily hurling projectiles toward the German lines. Lieutenant Leon R. Henry, while acting as executive officer of Battery C, almost lost his uniform, which was torn half away by shell fragments, but he escaped injury and remained at his post.

Instances of extreme heroism were numerous. Medical corps men went up the valley slopes, in full view of the enemy, to carry wounded to the rear. Lieutenant Harry A. Torson of Battery B ran a gauntlet of machine gun fire in order to establish an observation post. Lieutenant Martin F. Trued, with his telephone detail, braved heavy fire repeatedly to keep the communication lines open, an act for which he later was cited. Lieutenant Joseph



GESNES, ONE OF THE BRIGADE OBJECTIVES

L. Shaw and Corporal Salisbury, of the intelligence department, rescued five wounded machine gunners in the face of fire from an Austrian "whizz bang" on the edge of the village of Romagne. Major Moss of the medical corps was wounded while running to the aid of two men of an engineers' battalion who had been shot down in an enemy bombardment.

Those acts of individual heroism typify the courage of the entire regiment, which faced the enemy's desperate attacks without the slightest relaxation of morale. A more loyal and willing organization could not have been found.

Finally the infantry was relieved, the Thirty-second Division taking the place of the Ninety-first and the First moving into the lines held by the Thirty-fifth. No relief, however, came for the artillery. The entire Fifty-eighth Brigade was kept in the line until October 12, protecting the infantry units as they changed places, and supporting the advance.

A new move forward had been ordered on the 12th, and the 123rd was on the march when fresh instructions were received, sending the regiment back for a rest. Even the withdrawal was



MAJOR ELI B. MOSS



OFFICERS OF THE FIRST BATTALION

Standing: Lieutenants Shields and Powell, Major Bickel, Captain Patchin, Major Dunavin, Captain Parker, Lieutenants Swedberg, Cross and Syfan, Captains Pratt and Kimbro, Lieutenant Hootman, Captain Torson.

Seated: Lieutenants Cederburg, Tice, Clark and Rule, Captain Bereth, Lieutenant Temple.

difficult. So many horses had been killed that it was impossible to take all the guns out at once. Part of the equipment was moved in the morning. The following evening the drivers and horses returned for the rest.

It was a weary, but dogged regiment that marched slowly to the rear. The spirit of the organization was eloquently expressed in the curt answer of a private whom a pioneer major met at Avocourt on the way to rest billets.

"Did they give you more than you could stand?" the major asked of the mud-spattered, plodding private.

"Nope," said the private, "they didn't give us more than we could stand; they just gave us all we wanted."

And no wonder! The men had been exposed to enemy shell fire for twenty-one consecutive days. All gun positions had been in the open in every phase of the battle, giving the men no other shelter than their spaded "fox holes." For sixteen days the regiment had attacked, firing 30,000 rounds, or more than thirteen tons of high explosives.

Two days were spent in resting at Recicourt. The regiment then moved back to Ville-sur-Cousances, where, after a week's rest, it passed in review before Major General McNair. The general gave the regiment highest commendation for the unusually good condition of its matériel and horses.

Further proof of the regiment's standing came a little later when the 123rd was selected from the entire A. E. F. as the one best fitted for motor-



OFFICERS OF THE SECOND BATTALION

Front row: Lieutenants Blazer and Henry, Captain Johnson, Lieutenant Merwin, Major Bohan, Battalion Sergeant Major Merrill, Lieutenant McCarthy.

Middle row: Lieutenants Wolfner and Mitchell, First Sergeant Nevius, Lieutenants Polson and Conner, First Sergeant Frantz, Lieutenants Montague and Lawson.

Back row: Lieutenants Fairty and Berg.

ization. At that time there was only one other regiment of motorized artillery, the Eleventh Field Artillery, in the American army.

The regiment's horses were given to the 122nd and 124th Regiments, which had been crippled by heavy losses of animals, and the Eleventh Field Artillery filled the gap in the Fifty-eighth Brigade. The 123rd entrained at Souilly for Doulaincourt, expecting to be motorized and returned immediately to the front. Just before the regiment left, General Todd addressed the following memorandum to Colonel Davis:

"The brigade commander desires to express to the officers and men of the 123rd Field Artillery his appreciation of their singular loyalty to the brigade shown on all occasions, by prompt and unquestioning obedience of orders, scrupulous regard to the necessity of keeping animals and matériel always in the best of condition and the faithful performance of all the arduous duties consequent to two military operations of the first importance.

"He views with great regret the detachment of the regiment from the brigade at this time, but regards its selection for motorization before many other similar units as a tribute to its efficiency. Its work during the period of motorization will be followed with keen interest and its return to the brigade eagerly awaited."



OFFICERS OF THE THIRD BATTALION

Standing: Lieutenant Dexter, Captain Swain, Lieutenants Hinkhouse, White and Ady, Captain Riley, Lieutenant Wiseman, First Sergeant Hartung, Captain Swedberg, Battalion Sergeant Major Fanning, Captain Selover.

Seated: Lieutenants Sealy, Cody, Lewis, and Heath, First Sergeant Atcheson, Lieutenant Nelson, Major Cavanaugh, Lieutenants Cable and Rogers.

Just as the new equipment was being issued, however, the armistice was signed. In a way, the news was a disappointment to the regiment. The 123rd had just been reëquipped, the men were in remarkably fine physical condition, and battle experience had fitted the organization for even better service than it had rendered in previous campaigns.

Until Christmas the regiment remained in the vicinity of Doulaincourt, devoting half of each day to drill and half to athletics and the care of matériel. Then the new motors were tested on a trip to Stenay, to join the other regiments of the brigade.

On January 7, the entire brigade moved northward toward Luxemburg. The 123rd, with its motor equipment, easily made the trip in twelve hours, leading the other artillery regiments back to the infantrymen of the Thirty-third Division, already quartered in Luxemburg. The several units of the regiment were quartered in the villages of Lintgen, Prettingen, Imbringen, Lorenzweiler and Blascheid, and became part of the Army of Occupation.

The regiment's morale did not relax, now that the fighting had ended. The men performed their duties so conscientiously that in the divisional motor show at Diekirch, one of the big events of the winter, the 123rd won an easy victory because of the excellent condition of its matériel. Later

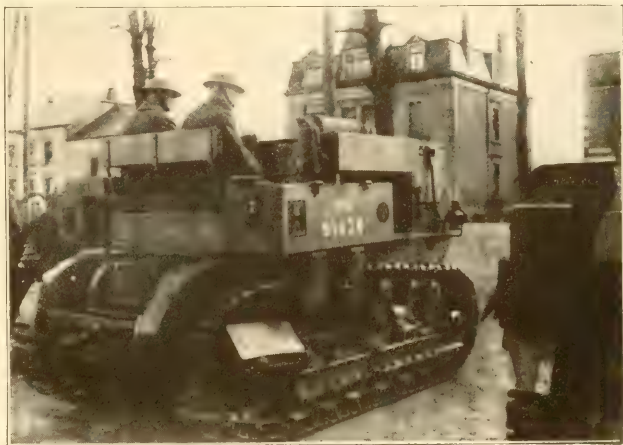


SOME OF BATTERY C'S 155 MM. HOWITZERS

the regiment won from the Twenty-first Field Artillery in the Sixth Corps motor show in the city of Luxemburg. The regimental vaudeville troop won honors in a tour of the division, and the band was selected in March to represent the division in the leave area at Nimes. Secretary of War Baker and General Pershing inspected the regiment in the divisional review on April 22, the last formal parade of the Illinois men before their homeward journey.

The 123rd entrained for Brest on its homeward journey, on April 29. A week later all units of the division had reached the port, but it was not until May 16 that the 123rd embarked on the transport America. The Statue of Liberty was sighted on May 24, just one day less than a year after she had watched the regiment sail eastward.

There was another weary wait at Camp Mills, L. I., but on June 3 the regiment entrained for Chicago, where it paraded with the other units of the brigade. On June 9 the 123rd Field Artillery passed into history at Camp Grant, after more than two years of hard service. It had been on active duty longer than any other Illinois National Guard regiment, and it had performed, with credit to itself, the state and the country, its duties.



ONE OF THE TEN-TON TRACTORS

COLONEL DAVIS' FAREWELL ORDER

The commanding officer took farewell of his men with the following order:

Soldiers of the Regiment:

It was not given to address all the officers and men collectively nor to say farewell individually: I cannot have you depart without expression.

Upon the President's call, the regiment entered federal service on March 26th, 1917. As the 6th Illinois Infantry, its units guarded public and private property from threatened destruction and restored and preserved law and order. During this period, no destruction of any property was done while under guard of these units.

On September 20th, 1917, the regiment became the 123rd Field Artillery. You trained without remission until departure overseas in May, 1918. In the Jura Mountains of France, you continued intensive training until you marched to the front.

You endured the battles of the St. Mihiel Offensive and of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive and the marches and maneuvers consequent of those battles. You always accomplished your missions, always fired as ordered, always maneuvered as required. Such was your conduct that never was explanation required but commendation was received for every action in which the regiment participated.

By your conduct in the billets, the inhabitants became your friends and upon evacuation from time to time, your departure was with the well wishes and the tears of the people. Their letters and inquiries of your safety followed you through the battles.

Always, the condition of the matériel, the animals, the motor transport and the soldierly bearing and discipline of the individual brought commendation. In all things, you established and maintained a standard that for excellence distinguished the regiment throughout its service in the expeditionary forces.

These statements are not mine alone, but are the substance of citations, letters and remarks the most of which have been published to you.

Yours is the honor and pride of having achieved this splendid record, mine is the pride and honor of having commanded such soldiers.

We salute our dead proudly, we sympathize with those dear to them and, whenever necessary, extend a helping hand.

The regiment officially ceases to be this day, but you march on through history with your standards united with the colors of our regiment of past wars, bearing proudly a devotion to duty, a loyalty to country, a will to victory that will be a cherished tradition and an inspiration for future generations.

My most sincere and final desire is that each, with the strong courage and clear devotion held as soldiers, may always sustain the high ideals of our citizenship and steadfastly maintain the principles of our government; and that prosperity and happiness may be for each of you to the fullest.

CHARLES G. DAVIS.

Colonel U. S. F. A.



THE CHURCH ON MONTFAUCON

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 123RD FIELD ARTILLERY, WHO WERE KILLED IN ACTION, DIED OF WOUNDS OR DIED OF DISEASE OVERSEAS

Second Lieutenant

William R. Euard

Charles B. Morgan

Peter L. Strong

Sergeant Major

Robert E. Fitzgibbons

Privates, First Class

William F. Heinze

John L. Hughes

Arthur J. Inman

Albert H. Mayo

Elmer Vogel

Sergeants

Marion B. Fletcher

Charles E. Gold

Corporals

Carl E. Westlund

Fred C. Yde

Privates

Lloyd Elliott

Harry M. Helmick

Matthew A. Herman

Carl L. Jorgensen

William F. Keane

Archie Latourette

Clifford C. Miller

Horace F. Ortt

Henry J. Ziegenhein

Mechanic

John A. Wakeland

Wagoners

Alfred L. Goodwin

Artie C. Meusch

DECORATIONS RECEIVED BY OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 123RD FIELD ARTILLERY

Lieutenant Colonel

John A. Holabird

Croix de Guerre with Palm Leaf

Second Lieutenant

Edgar J. Rule

Distinguished Service Cross

Croix de Guerre

Private

Horace F. Ortt

Distinguished Service Cross

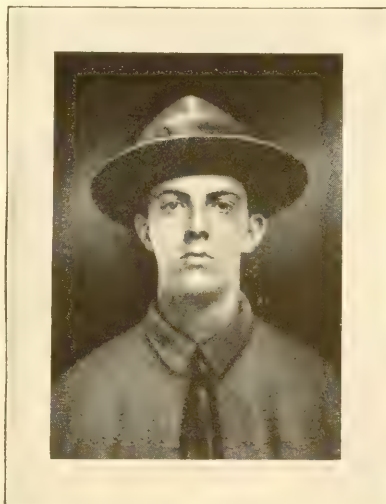
CITATIONS FOR THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

Second Lieutenant Edgar J. Rule:

Near Courboin, on July 14-15, 1918, Lieutenant Rule, then a sergeant of the Tenth Field Artillery, on telephone detail, fearlessly repaired lines under heavy fire of gas and high explosive shells until the lines were cut beyond repair, when he volunteered and carried messages through the bombardment.

Private Horace F. Ortt, Battery C, deceased:

In the Véry-Epinoville Valley, northwest of Verdun, October 4, 1918, Private Ortt volunteered to carry an important message to a position under heavy enemy fire, realizing in advance that he was exposing himself to unusual dangers in this undertaking. He continued in his task until killed by an enemy shell.



PRIVATE HORACE F. ORTT

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 123RD FIELD ARTILLERY WHO WERE CITED FOR
GALLANTRY BY GENERAL PERSHING AND GENERAL BELL

† Received citations both from General Bell and General Pershing.

* Received citation only from General Pershing.

Others received citations from General Bell.



LIEUTENANT EDGAR J. RULE

Colonel

Charles G. Davis

Lieutenant Colonel

* Joseph A. Rogers

Captain

† Harry E. Hearn

First Lieutenant

† Leon R. Henry

First Sergeant

† Samuel Stone

Sergeants

† Ralph T. Johnson

† John P. Kinnerk

† Harry W. Scoggan

Corporals

† John Goad

† William P. Oliver

* Gerald L. Rossman

Privates, First Class

† Fred C. Mose

Privates

† Karl A. Gillig

† Horace F. Ortt

† Charles K. Priestman

Floyd Watt

ORGANIZATION OF 123RD FIELD ARTILLERY DURING ACTIVE OPERATIONS,
INCLUDING ROSTER OF OFFICERS OF THAT PERIOD

Colonel

Charles G. Davis, commanding Groupements and 123rd Field Artillery

Lieutenant Colonels

John A. Holabird, assigned to Twelfth Field Artillery, September 1, 1918

Joseph A. Rogers, reported for duty October 4; assigned to 124th Field Artillery, October 5, 1918

Major

Edward H. Dunavin, second in command after October 5, 1918

STAFF

Major

Eli B. Moss, Medical

Captains

Rubey J. Hamilton, Adjutant and Operations Officer

Frank C. McElvain, Personnel

First Lieutenants

Joseph A. Merrill (later Captain), Operations

Joseph L. Shaw, Intelligence

Martin F. Trued, Telephone

Edward D. Harris (later Captain), Munitions



OFFICERS OF THE 123RD FIELD ARTILLERY

Top row: Captains J. B. Bereth, O. E. Carlstrom, R. J. Hamilton, H. E. Hearn.
Second row: Captains L. G. Lewis, F. C. McElvain, J. A. Merrill, B. A. Parker.
Third row: Captains R. W. Pratt, J. L. Riley, H. R. Selover, H. D. Swain.
Bottom row: Lieutenants M. S. Ady, A. L. Cross, C. L. Dexter, R. A. Kimble.

Willard F. Larkin, Liaison
Roy W. Merrifield, Chaplain

Second Lieutenants

Clarence C. Clute (later First Lieutenant),
Radio
Frederick E. Coyne (later First Lieutenant),
Gas

Roger Schlatter, French Artillery, attached
Raymond Rose, 301st (French) Field Artil-
lery, Liaison
Ray M. Houdek, Band Leader

Interpreter

André Kunzel, Chaplain French Army

FIRST BATTALION

HEADQUARTERS

Captains

John A. Bickel (later Major), Commanding
Barton A. Parker, Adjutant

First Lieutenant

Roscoe W. Pratt (later Captain), Medical

Second Lieutenants

Ferdinand A. Cederburg, Radio and Muni-
tions
Edwin W. Swedberg, Telephone
Ralph J. Syfan, Liaison

BATTERY A

First Lieutenants

Sidney A. Patchin (later Captain), Com-
manding
Ward R. Imes

Second Lieutenants

George R. McDonald
Guy E. Temple (later First Lieutenant)

BATTERY B

Captain

James B. Bereth, Commanding

First Lieutenants

Albert L. Cross
Harry A. Torson (later Captain)

Second Lieutenants

Harold M. Hootman
Leslie S. Tice

SECOND BATTALION

HEADQUARTERS

Major

John C. Bohan, Commanding

Captains

Homer W. Johnson, Adjutant
Harry E. Hearn, Medical

Second Lieutenants

Robert F. Polson, Radio and Munitions
Herschel J. Blazer, Telephone
Lewis F. Robinson, Liaison

BATTERY C

Captain

Howard R. Selover, Commanding

First Lieutenants

Victor A. Elmsblad
Leon R. Henry

Second Lieutenants

John H. Lawson (later First Lieutenant)
Thomas T. Mackie

BATTERY D

First Lieutenants

Arthur V. Gair (later Captain), Command-
ing
Alexander C. Mitchell
Charles L. Merwin

Second Lieutenants

John T. McCarthy (later First Lieutenant)
Edgar S. Montague (later First Lieutenant)

THIRD BATTALION

HEADQUARTERS

Major

Ralph W. Cavanaugh, Commanding

Captain

N. Victor Franklin, Adjutant

First Lieutenant

John L. Riley (later Captain), Medical



LIEUTENANTS OF THE 123RD FIELD ARTILLERY

Top row: F. J. Heath, F. J. Hinkhouse, W. F. Larkin, L. K. Lewis.
 Second Row: R. W. Merrifield, C. L. Merwin, A. C. Mitchell, Herbert J. Powell.
 Third row: Frank H. Quinn, Joseph L. Shaw, C. C. Shie'ds, Roy Tuchbreiter.
 Bottom row: H. J. Blazer, F. A. Cederburg, Neal J. Coltrin, Harry C. Fairty.

Second Lieutenants

Byron H. L. Nelson, Radio and Munitions
 William F. Sealy (later First Lieutenant),
 Te ephone
 Michael Cody, Jr. (later First Lieutenant),
 Liaison

BATTERY E

Captain

Harold D. Swain, Commanding

First Lieutenants

Ralph A. Kimble
 Clyde L. Dexter

Second Lieutenants

William R. Euard
 Carlos D. Wiseman

BATTERY F

Captain

Arthur V. Swedberg, Commanding

First Lieutenants

Merril S. Ady
 Chester L. Brundage

Second Lieutenants

Frederick L. Heath (later First Lieutenant)
 William J. Anderson

OTHER REGIMENTAL OFFICERS

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

First Lieutenant

Lloyd G. Lewis (later Captain), Commanding

SUPPLY COMPANY

First Lieutenants

Irwin R. Cullins (later Captain), Commanding
 Roy Tuchbreiter

Second Lieutenant

Neal J. Coltrin

DENTAL DETACHMENT

First Lieutenants

Earl C. Kimbro (later Captain)
 John J. Holland (later Captain)

VETERINARY DETACHMENT

First Lieutenant

Homer Wilson

Second Lieutenant

John B. Grigsby

ROSTER OF OFFICERS REASSIGNED OR DISCHARGED BEFORE REGIMENT EMBARKED FOR OVERSEAS, INCLUDING SIXTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

Lieutenant Colonels

John W. Reig (later assigned to 124th Field
 Artillery)
 Charles B. Smith

Majors

Frederick C. Miller
 Morton C. Porter

Chaplains

John W. Ferris
 Claude M. Finnell

Captains

George W. Armbrust
 Charles Benson (later Major, Thirty-third
 Division Staff)
 John M. Evey (later Major, D. S., Thirty-third
 Division Staff)
 Harris F. Hall
 Roy M. Hawse

Leo T. LeBrun

Herbert B. McKahin (later Major, S. C.)
 Alfred E. Miller
 Clarence H. Preston
 William W. Scott
 Elijah L. Soper
 Ernest E. Stuil
 J. Frank Wahl
 Karl W. Wahlberg
 Frank J. Wahlheim
 William W. Warn
 Hammond W. Whitsitt

First Lieutenants

Albert Aisenstadt (later Major, M. C.)
 Robert L. Bacon
 O. C. Brown
 Jesse A. Crafton
 Joseph A. Cullen
 Charles Dickerson
 Douglas S. Elliott

George H. Fromme
 Glen R. Hill
 Edgar J. Kober
 Bert F. Lavine
 James L. Lawry
 Albert W. Lindberg
 Charles B. Myatt
 Clarence P. Reid
 Robert L. Rezner
 Joseph B. Stone
 Barton R. Weston
 Walter H. Wood

Second Lieutenants

Charles O. Bastian
 William L. Dickson
 Harold H. Dodd
 Clyde H. Eaves
 Henry T. Johnson
 Warren A. Sidener
 Earl G. Smith
 Rudolph L. Torder

ROSTER OF OFFICERS ASSIGNED OR REASSIGNED WHILE IN THE A. E. F. OTHER
 THAN DURING OPERATIONS

Captains

Oscar E. Carlstrom
 Franklin Dean (later Major)
 Hugh N. Harding
 Ivar Hendrickson (later Major)
 Gail Reed

Edgar W. Freeman
 Cecil B. Goose (later Major)
 Lawrence K. Lewis
 Herbert J. Powell
 Frank H. Quinn (later Captain)
 Barrett Rogers
 Charles C. Shields
 Robert E. White

First Lieutenants

Hjalmer H. Bergh
 Richard H. Conner



OFFICERS OF HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

Rear row: Lieutenants Polson, Conner, Houdek, Clute, Hootman and Shaw.

Front Row: Lieutenants Blazer, Cederburg, Captain Lewis, Lieutenants Trued, Swedburg, Nelson.



OFFICERS OF THE 123RD FIELD ARTILLERY

Top row: Captains George W. Armbrust, Roy M. Hawse, A. E. Miller, W. W. Scott.
 Second row: Captains Elijah L. Soper, E. E. Stull, Frank J. Waldheim.
 Third row: Captain W. W. Warn, Lieutenants M. H. Cable and Harold M. Hootman.
 Bottom row: Lieutenants R. M. Houdek, Norman Meyer, E. W. Swedberg, Benedict Wolfner.

Second Lieutenants

Merwyn H. Cable (later First Lieutenant)
Leyman W. Clark
Harry C. Fairty
Fred J. Hinkhouse
Hiram F. Lay (later First Lieutenant)
Oscar McPeak (later First Lieutenant)
Norman Meyer (later First Lieutenant)

Robert E. Minium (later First Lieutenant)
Arthur C. Nalied (later First Lieutenant)
Einar B. Risberg (later First Lieutenant)
Edgar J. Rule
Robert J. Ryan
Leslie A. Tracy
Charles A. M. Waterhouse
Benedict Wolfner



WINNERS OF THE FIRST PRIZE

Both at the division and the corps shows this battery of the 123rd won first prize



AN AERIAL PANORAMA OF GESNES



A VIEW OF BANTHEVILLE

The 124th Field Artillery

COLONEL HORATIO B. HACKETT, EDITOR

By CAPTAIN ROBERT J. CASEY



THE 124th Field Artillery had its beginning in June, 1917, when the patriotic citizens of East St. Louis undertook to raise a regiment of infantry for service with the Illinois National Guard. Recruiting was rapid and the accomplishment of the task was in sight when the Governor announced a more pressing need for the completion of the state's artillery brigade. Thereupon the unnamed infantry regiment became the Third Illinois Field Artillery. It was brought to strength almost immediately by the addition of three troops from the old First Illinois Cavalry.

Colonel Gordon Strong was placed at the head of the new regiment and Lieutenant Colonel Horatio B. Hackett was appointed second in command.

It would be difficult to imagine a less military organization than that which was mobilized at Springfield and inducted into the federal service early in August. None of the East St. Louis battalion had any previous acquaintance with the army and most of the former cavalymen were new recruits. In place of the prescribed fifty-three officers the regiment had only twenty-six. Of these only six knew anything about artillery.

The outlook was discouraging. The enlisted personnel was excellent, earnest, loyal, willing and able to learn but woefully handicapped by the lack of experienced noncommissioned officers. One battery had been recruited from the foreign-born employees of the East St. Louis stock yards



COLONEL HORATIO B. HACKETT
Commanding the 124th Field Artillery.

and so few of the men spoke English that the commands in drill had to be given in a variety of Slavonic dialects.

The War Department was unable to furnish artillery matériel and could give no promise as to when guns, horses and other very necessary equipment would be available. In the meantime all instruction in artillery subjects was necessarily at a standstill. A few photographs of artillery in action gave the officers their only idea of what a gun was supposed to resemble. The men were denied even that slight assistance. They were taught standing gun drill and the posts of the cannoneers with sticks of wood serving as cannon. They were taught the movements of mounted drill with men representing horses and hitched together with harness made of twine.



THE OLD FIRST CAVALRY ESCORTS
MARSHAL JOFFRE



MARSHAL JOFFRE

The wisest of crystal gazers could not have conjured a vision of the dim hills of Véry, of Death Valley and Sheep Shank Hill, of Mont Sec, or the gassy forests of Romagne and Banthéville, as the mob-like squads jostled their way into a column of fours for the first march. The most optimistic could not have pictured this mass of men as an integral part of an orderly army. Their most sanguine admirer could hardly have ventured to guess that they would ever have a part in the winning of the war.

The enlisted personnel seemed hopelessly individual. The men acted as a unit in nothing. To coördinate these individualities into a workable unit presented a problem that would have puzzled Archimedes.

Then came the days of intensive training in Camp Logan, days of intensive grief as well as intensive drill. Here the regiment was rechristened the 124th Field Artillery and made a part of the



COLONEL GORDON STRONG

Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade.

About the middle of September Colonel Strong became seriously ill and was forced to resign on account of physical disability. The regiment thereby lost an enthusiastic and capable officer. His illness can be attributed directly to the great amount of energy, labor and time he spent in the first days of the organization of the regiment. Colonel Strong, after recovering from his illness, attended an officers' training camp and later accepted a commission as major of artillery in the Officer's Reserve Corps, thereby showing his intense pa-

triotism in his desire to get into the service, even though he had to accept a lower grade than the one he formerly held. Lieutenant Colonel Hackett was promoted to the rank of colonel and placed in command of the regiment, remaining at its head until he was wounded on September 28 in the Argonne offensive.

Guns came to the regiment during the winter of 1917-1918—3-inch pieces that had outlived their usefulness in other organizations. A range was rented some ten miles away from the camp. It was a strip of flat land, long and narrow—more like a bowling alley than an artillery range but it served its purpose. The gun crews found new interest in their work when they first heard the crack of the cannon and the whine of a shell. The officers became oriented. They began to see the application of all the seemingly useless theory they had acquired at regimental and brigade schools.

An officer was sent from the organization each week to attend the School of Fire at Fort Sill. Gradually a regiment began to appear out of the original chaos that had mobilized at Springfield.

In May, 1918, the Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade was ordered overseas. The 124th left Houston May 14, was encamped at Camp Merritt a week and sailed aboard the Canadian Pacific transport *Melita* May 26.

After debarking at Liverpool the Illinois cannoneers were taken to a

rest camp at Winchester, England, whence, after a brief stay, they were rushed through Southampton across the channel to Havre and thence by train to the training area at Ornans and Valdahon, France.

At the Second Corps Artillery School, where the three artillery regiments received 75-millimeter guns and new horse equipment, the Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade received a rating as one of the best trained organizations in the A. E. F. This led to the shortening of the ordinary period of probation by a full month and the dispatch of these regiments to a sector where there was promise of activity.

The 124th Field Artillery left Valdahon for the front August 22, 1918. The batteries started overland for Besançon at 5 a. m. Supply and headquarters companies entrained at Valdahon, leaving at 9 p. m.



A GROUP OF "NONCOMS"

The highway leading down into the valley of the Doubs was the route followed by the legionaries of Caesar in their conquest of Gaul. From some learned source in the column came the information that one Varus also had marched down this road with the eagles of Rome before him and two hundred thousand men at his back to fight the Germans—and at the end of the road the Hun had overwhelmed and massacred his command.

This cheerful news reached the head of the column just after it had passed through the tunnel between the valley of the Loue and the valley of the Doubs. The leading battery had halted for a rest, and the men were sitting alongside the road looking down upon the most wonderful panorama they had seen or were to see in France: a white road falling away between its rows of spear-pointed poplars, past sleepy villages to a glistening river.



THE 124TH QUARTETTE

Lockwood, Kimman, Kellar and Brophy, all
from Peoria.

The caisson corporal of the first section received the news of the sad fate of Varus and passed it on for what it was worth to the gunner of the first piece.

The gunner sniffed dubiously.

"Two hundred thousand killed," he repeated. "Well, all I gotta say is that this guy Varus had blamed poor artillery."

An hour and a half was allowed each battery for loading in Besançon, but none required half that time. A process of tripping refractory mules with an unexpected rush and hurling them head first into the little box cars facilitated the entraining by several minutes.

The regiment detrained at Zoug. It was raining when the leading section arrived and continued to rain throughout the night.

To hasten the unloading alternate sections were run to Pagny-sur-Meuse. About midnight a German bombing squadron visited Pagny and dropped three aerial torpedoes. Fortunately there were no troops at the

unloading platform and the bombs fell harmlessly about a decoy lantern well removed from the track.

After camping at Ecrouves for the night the regiment took to the road August 24. The Forêt de la Reine was reached at 4:30 a. m., August 25, and permanent camp was pitched. Matériel, horses and men were camouflaged under the dense foliage. Regimental headquarters were established at Boucq.

At this time very few of the particulars of the regiment's mission had been made known. It was obvious from the amount of traffic on the roads to the front that an offensive of large proportions was in prospect—the dullest private in the rear rank was speedily aware of that. But the details of the plan were lacking.

So for several days the regiment remained encamped. The rumbling of the guns came back like the roar of a distant surf. Otherwise there was little to indicate the presence of a war except an occasional enemy plane.

In the meantime reconnaissance parties were at work along the front line picking positions for the regiment. Working squads were sent to Boucon-



NO MAN'S LAND FOR FOUR YEARS

The view from Rambucourt. In the distance are Mont Sec at the left and Xivray-Marvoisin at the right. In the foreground are American trenches.

ville on the night of September 1 to unload ammunition, and the artillery's purpose in the coming offensive began to take shape.

Preparation of positions by the battery crews themselves was started at once. The working details were billeted in the wrecked buildings of Bouconville. All work was done at night.

The need for caution became evident before the preparations had progressed two days. Something in the changing scenery about Rambucourt, the town to the right of the regimental sector, caught the eye of the enemy and he immediately placed it under a heavy bombardment. Thenceforward Rambucourt was given no rest—shells and gas, gas and shells, alternating in its daily strafing.

Immediately north of Bouconville is a small lake and on the wooded banks, almost in direct sight of Mont Sec, Batteries B and C took up their positions. To the second battalion was assigned a ridge to the left of the village. Battery A was placed at a crossroad behind the town.



TYPICAL REVETMENTS ON THE ROAD TO XIVRAY

Something of the history of the sector was made evident when the bottom of a boat, in use as an ammunition ferry across the little lake between Bouconville and Battery C, fell out. Divers, searching for the lost shells, brought up human bones. The floor of the lake was covered with the remains of the French who had held Mont Sec for fifteen minutes in one of the early offensives of the war and had paid some forty thousand men as the price for the brief tenure.

The history of the collapse of the St. Mihiel salient under the battering of the greatest artillery concentration in history is too well known to need recounting here.

The infantry went over the top at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 12th. At 11 o'clock came the order to cease firing. French patrols were at work



THE TOWN OF MONT SEC AS SEEN FROM THE CREST OF MONT SEC

on Mont Sec. One of the most famous German strongholds in France had fallen without a shot in its own defense.

There was nothing left alive on the hill when the French searched the intricate tunnel system. Officers dead in their bunks, horses, dogs and field mice, dead though untouched by shell fire, gave mute testimony to the terrible effect of Number 5 gas.

The rest of the drive was an artillery procession. The First Division, to which the Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade was attached for the drive, was squeezed out of the combat by the encircling movement of the Forty-second and Twenty-sixth Divisions which closed the salient. Meanwhile the 124th Field Artillery had come up as far as Nonsard, through a swamp which some maps showed to be impassable for foot soldiers, to say nothing of artil-

lery. Several times the guns were hauled out of the mud and laid to fire on a suspected area only to be limbered up again and dragged forward. German artillery in the sector seemed to have been wiped out by the fire from the American guns.

The march out of the St. Mihiel salient began on the night of September 14. The 124th moved twenty-six kilometers to the woods near Gironville, and camped for the day, September 15. The history of the organization from this point until its arrival on the front near Verdun sounds like a chapter from Xenophon—"We then marched four stadia and three parasangs and arrived at the city of Kalipotmos, a flourishing place and well populated."



WITH THE AMERICANS IN NONSARD
A cheerful company back from the front.

The 124th, however, saw no flourishing cities. It spent its days in forests and its nights on the road. And the rate of its marches would have troubled the leathery feet of Xenophon's mercenaries.

Positions were taken in the old lines of the Verdun artillery defensive system behind Avocourt, and held with desultory firing until September 24, when an advance of some three kilometers was ordered. This brought the 75's to a point only about 2,000 meters behind a very hot spot in the front line.

The American offensive in the Meuse-Argonne sector began at 2:30 a. m., September 26, with a heavy barrage. So intense was the concentration



A GERMAN DUMMY TANK

of artillery fire that four batteries were placed virtually in a column, shooting over one another.

The infantry of the Ninety-first Division, supported by the 124th, went over the top at 5:30 a. m. and encountered only perfunctory resistance. The artillery fired to the extreme limits of its range, then limbered up and started forward once more. Roads from Avocourt north had been very nearly obliterated by artillery fire and well-placed

mines. The second battalion cleared the woods beyond Avocourt that night, and took up a position at the Véry-Cheppy crossroads.

The first battalion was caught in a traffic jam of trucks, ration carts, ambulances and machine gun caissons, and did not get through to the crossroads until the next day.

Meanwhile the infantry had gone as far as the original preparation warranted. They encountered stiff resistance and set up a call for help. The batteries up forward were short of ammunition and there seemed to be no prospect of getting any. To increase the difficulty of the situation it began to rain and the soft clay that covered the path through No Man's Land speedily



TERRAIN BETWEEN EPINONVILLE AND ECLISFONTAINE

Over which the Ninety-first Division advanced with the support of the 124th Field Artillery.

became glistening slime and tenacious bog through which cannon scarcely could be drawn.

At about 3 p. m. on the 27th the order was passed down by the military police that the right of way was to be given to artillery and ammunition trains at once. The stalled traffic pulled over to the side of the road and the batteries moved forward. Fear of a counterattack was growing up ahead. To allay

this feeling, Captain Bradford Moore and Battery E were sent forward to a position in the infantry lines between Epinonville and Eclisfontaine. This battery remained with the infantry through varying fortunes for two weeks.

On the afternoon of September 28 Batteries A, F and D advanced to the valley north of Véry and went into action. The batteries turned out to the south of the plank highway in a deep draw afterward christened "Death Valley" by the batteries stationed there. Evidences of fierce fighting were all about. Across the valley on the steep hillside was a wrecked battery of 88's that evidently had been caught by the American barrage. Ten dead Germans lay scattered about the guns. That afternoon Colonel Hackett was wounded by a high explosive shell and compelled to leave the regiment.



ON THE EPINONVILLE-ECLISFONTAINE ROAD
Dugouts used by the Americans as first-aid stations.



IN DEATH VALLEY



MAJOR FRANK L. REARDEN

Senior major of the 124th during combat service.

Major Frank L. Rearden was next in command.

The regiment had just entered upon what proved to be one of the most trying weeks of its military experience. On the night of September 29 the batteries came under severe shelling for the first time. Late that afternoon the second battalion moved to Epinonville. The men had scarcely dug themselves in when a zone fire began to sweep the town and the roads leading out of it in the vicinity of Major John D. White's post of command.

On the following morning, Lieutenant Harry H. Wertz, a liaison officer, appeared at the second battalion post of command with eight shell fragments in his back. That evening Lieutenant

Carl M. Wiley was wounded in the head by a bit of a high explosive shell.

At 6 p. m. the bombardment increased in the vicinity of Battery F's position. Captain Albert A. Sercombe immediately visited the emplacements of the firing battery and ordered the men to get under cover. Then before he himself could gain shelter a shell burst only a few yards from him. A fragment struck him in the back and he died on the way to the hospital.



LOOKING EAST FROM EPINONVILLE TOWARD IVOIRY

The next few days were days of continuous firing. For almost two weeks the 124th remained in action, supporting the Ninety-first, First and Thirty-second Divisions. Unofficial support also was given to the Thirty-seventh Division in its advance over the hill at Ivoiry.

While the regiment was stationed in Death Valley it experienced its most disastrous air raid. Fifty men were wounded by bombs from enemy planes which flew over the valley October 2.

Lieutenant Hobart A. Lawton assumed command of Battery F after the death of Captain Sercombe. On the morning of October 7 Lieutenant Lawton stopped at Major White's post of command

for orders, then went to breakfast in a kitchen salvaged from German equipment in the little town. He had scarcely entered the building when a shell hit the roof, exploded on the tile and hurled a rain of iron fragments upon the men below. Of the eighteen men in the building none escaped. Eight, including Lieutenant Lawton, were killed outright.

The regiment was relieved to get new horse equipment October 11. In the meantime, on October 4, Lieutenant Colonel Joseph A. Rogers had assumed command.

An order assigning the 124th Field Artillery to the First Army as army artillery was received soon after the arrival of the regiment at the Bois de Brocourt, a rest and re-equipment camp near Verdun.

The 123rd Regiment had lost so many horses that it was decided not to attempt to send it forward again. So this regiment was withdrawn for motorization and its horses issued to the 124th and 122nd.

The 124th left the Bois de Brocourt for the front at 1:30 p. m., October 24. On the night of the 26th it reached and occupied positions at Romagne. The batteries were placed in an old German munitions park and



LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOSEPH A. ROGERS
Commander of the 124th during the latter part of active operations.



IN THE STREETS OF ROMAGNE

well camouflaged, but trouble started the first day and continued until the last gun was pulled out after the big drive had gone forward.

At daylight the shelling of Romagne commenced. As a variation the enemy artillery swept east and west along the road and the "overs" and "shorts" fell indiscriminately among marching infantry, artillery, kitchens, machine gun carts and transport wagons. As a result of observation by the famous Von Richthofen aerial circus, the fire steadily improved.

Gas attacks of varying nature and intensity began on the evening of October 27. Lieutenant Miles Parmely, regimental telephone officer, was caught in a gas pocket near the second battalion post of command and was evacuated. He died in a hospital.

Lieutenant Stevenson P. Lewis was killed on the morning of October 31 while locating an observation post. Pinned to his undershirt was found the Croix de Guerre, awarded him by the French government when he was in the American ambulance service early in the war. He had never spoken of the decoration and only a few intimate friends knew that he possessed it until his



MAJOR CHARLES E. WHEELER

personal effects were removed from his body.

A new drive was scheduled for the morning of November 1. Battery A was ordered to send forward a platoon of two guns and four caissons to advance with the infantry of the Eighty-ninth Division. The platoon went forward as ordered; was caught in three barrages before it had gone two kilometers; found the path through the Bois de Banthéville obliterated by shelling from high calibre marine rifles; and was forced to travel through No Man's Land, between the fire of friend and foe, for more than half a kilometer.

A trail back into the woods was found, but not until two caissons had been wrecked and half the horses in the platoon killed. The remnants of the platoon arrived at the point designated in time to go over the top behind the first wave of the infantry, following the line of the American barrage as far as Rémonville.

The day was chill and damp and the artificial fog of powder smoke and mustard gas scurried through the hollows before a high cold wind. Dead German machine gunners, victims of the barrage, seemed to cover the hill-top, and the infantry swept forward against little or no resistance.

From the edge of the woods on the crest of the hill north of the Bois de



IN THE BOIS DE BANTHEVILLE

A portion of the *Kriemhilde Stellung*, taken by men of the Eighty-ninth Division.



INFANTRY ADVANCING NEAR ROMAGNE



THE TOWN OF BANTHEVILLE UNDER FIRE

As photographed from an airplane at an altitude of 3500 meters.

Banthéville, the whole panorama of the battle was visible. The thin lines of American doughboys were going forward through the haze of gas and smoke, the serpentine barrier of smoke puffs ahead of them marking the edge of the barrage; a few isolated tongues of flame were to be seen at the edge of the woods where scattered machine gun nests were still defying the American barrage in a last hopeless stand.

In the distance was a bombarded road up a long hill over which the harrassed German retreat was in full progress. Men in field-gray were hurrying up the slopes to the north of Rémonville. Some succeeded in reaching the covering forest. Others were caught in the onrushing tide of the barrage. And toward the American line flowed a constant stream of the Kaiser's troops with their hands in the air.



GERMAN SAWMILL ON THE BEAUMONT-LANEUVILLE ROAD

Where the 356th Infantry, Eighty-ninth Division, got its last shelling, at 10:45 a. m.,
November 11, 1918.

In the meantime our batteries in Romagne were subjected to a carefully adjusted artillery fire and A, C, D and E suffered heavily.

During the next three days the war became a parade. The Germans were falling back to the Meuse in haste and there was little work for the artillery until the enemy rear guard was stiffened to screen the crossing of the river at Stenay and Pouilly. The 124th pressed forward so rapidly that during the greater part of the advance from Rémonville to Beauclair the regiment was within half a kilometer of the infantry front lines.

The batteries, however, encountered trouble at Beauclair. The terrain afforded no natural protection for artillery, and before trenches could be dug a zone fire, probably directed at the town, had fallen in Battery A's emplacement, wounding 30 per cent of the gun crew.

On the night of November 6 the 124th was ordered to positions on the left bank of the Meuse over a road that was under constant shell fire. The route was



THE WRECKED BRIDGE AT STENAY



TWO MORE MINUTES TO FIGHT

The 353rd Infantry passing the church at Stenay at 10:58 a. m., November 11, 1918.

through Laneuville, then shivering under a bombardment by 21's, and out upon the Beaumont highway, which machine gunners from across the river kept under a continuous fire.



MAJOR CLINTON G. BECKETT

The batteries ran this gauntlet with few losses, and dug emplacements between the stations of the infantry outposts, ahead of the front lines, for a muzzle-to-muzzle duel with the 77's across the Meuse. They were still in these positions November 11, waiting for the engineers to build a pontoon which would enable them to cross over into Pouilly and follow the infantry advance which had been resumed that morning.

A month later the Fifty-eighth Brigade was returned to the Thirty-third Division, and marched into Luxemburg. Owing to a scarcity of horses, batteries D, E and F were equipped with mules and took the hundred-mile hike as the



THE REGIMENTAL BAND GIVES A CONCERT
On St. Patrick's day, 1919, at Rollingen.

only mule-drawn battalion of 75's in the United States service. The regiment remained in the reserve of the Army of Occupation until ordered home.

By the middle of March the officers learned that the regiment soon would go back to the States and actual orders were received a few weeks later. On April 28 the regiment marched out of Luxemburg. The command embarked on the America May 14 and ten days later landed in Hoboken, N. J. Here Colonel Hackett resumed command and led the regiment to Chicago. The whole city seemed to have turned out to greet the returning troops, who paraded through the "Loop" district amid the cheers of thousands of men and women. Two days later the regiment formally was mustered out of the service. The two East St. Louis batteries went home intact the following day, and there, too, they were received enthusiastically.

The record of the 124th Field Artillery is a glorious one. Its casualties were the highest in the brigade. Few artillery regiments in the A. E. F. lost so heavily. Twenty-eight officers and men were killed in action or died from wounds. One hundred and sixty-nine were evacuated. These figures tell the story of the regiment's service on the battlefield.



OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 124TH FIELD ARTILLERY WHO WERE KILLED IN ACTION, DIED OF WOUNDS OR DIED OF DISEASE OVERSEAS

Captain

Albert A. Sercombe

First Lieutenant

Miles M. Parmely

Second Lieutenants

Stevenson P. Lewis

Hobart A. Lawton

Sergeants

Thurman Bishop

Ulysses G. Fletcher

Frank L. Gill

Corporals

James R. Buxton

Ray Mull

Roy H. Sumpter

Joseph A. O'Leary

Charles L. Wing

Mechanics

Floyd Anderson

Harold C. Buchanan

Stearns C. Cole

Wagoner

Elmer E. Clevenger

Privates, First Class

William G. Allen

Christopher Everett

William A. Lambersky

Harry Lotze

Clifford L. Shaffner

Privates

Alfred N. Allen

James R. Borders

Arthur C. Bundy

Harry A. Colson

Alfred A. Foehner

William T. Goodwin

Russell Gray

Charles J. Haye

William Hilliard

Richard Howell

Peter E. Hurst

George H. James

Thomas J. Lavelle

William Lyman

John L. Madden

Douglas R. Matthews

John Mazzali

Burt F. Reynolds

DECORATIONS RECEIVED BY OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 124TH FIELD ARTILLERY

First Lieutenant

Mark M. Duffy

Distinguished Service Cross

Sergeants

George H. Ammons

Distinguished Service Cross

Joseph D. Cassidy

Distinguished Service Cross

Clarence L. Wright

Distinguished Service Cross

Corporal

Joseph A. O'Leary

Distinguished Service Cross

First Class Privates

Ralph Silloway

Distinguished Service Cross

Milton C. Webb

Distinguished Service Cross

Privates

William W. Fink

Distinguished Service Cross

Perry F. Modrow

Distinguished Service Cross

CITATIONS FOR THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

First Lieutenant Mark M. Duffy, Medical Corps:

Near Romagne, November 1, 1918, Lieutenant Duffy displayed exceptional bravery in caring for the wounded and directing their evacuation under heavy shell fire and rescued several wounded men.

Sergeant George H. Ammons, Battery A:

Near Remonville, October 31, 1918, while in charge of the limbers and horses of a platoon sent to the front line infantry trenches, Sergeant Ammons, although himself wounded, took the

place of a driver who had fallen from his horse. He refused medical attention until all the pieces were in position and the limbers and horses taken to a place of safety.

Sergeant Joseph D. Cassidy, Battery C:

Near Romagne, November 1, 1918, after three members of his gun crew had been wounded under heavy shell fire, Sergeant Cassidy, alone, kept his gun in action. Later, after reorganizing his section, he administered first-aid treatment to the wounded men.

Sergeant Clarence L. Wright, Battery C:

At Romagne, November 1, 1918, after three members of his gun crew had been wounded during heavy shell fire, Sergeant Wright, alone, kept his piece in action for fifteen minutes until assistance reached him. He was wounded in action shortly afterward.

Corporal Joseph A. O'Leary (deceased) Battery F:

Near Epinonville, October 7, 1918, Corporal O'Leary left shelter and volunteered as a stretcher-bearer, making frequent trips to and from gun positions under heavy fire until he was killed by a shell.

Private (First-Class) Ralph Silloway, Battery C:

Near Romagne, November 1-3, 1918, under heavy shell fire, while other members of his section were all wounded or engaged in first-aid work, Private Silloway, alone, kept his piece firing. Two days later, when the chief of his section was wounded, Private Silloway took command of the section and followed the barrage.

Private (First-Class) Milton C. Webb, Medical Detachment:

Near Romagne, November 1, 1918, Private Webb, wounded while administering aid to other men under shell fire, remained on duty in disregard to his own injury.

Private William W. Fink, Battery A:

Near Remonville, October 31, 1918, Private Fink, a driver, was seriously wounded by shell fire when going through front line infantry trenches with his platoon, but he remained at his post, refusing to seek medical attention until he fell from his horse exhausted.

Private Perry F. Modrow, Medical Detachment:

Near Romagne, November 1, 1918, Private Modrow was wounded while serving at the battalion aid station under heavy shell fire, but he insisted on continuing at work until compelled to go to the rear.



WINNERS OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

Left to right: Sergeant Clarence L. Wright, First Class Private Milton C. Webb, Private Perry F. Modrow.

THE FOLLOWING OFFICER OF THE 124TH FIELD ARTILLERY WAS AWARDED, BY
GENERAL PERSHING, CERTIFICATE FOR ESPECIALLY MERITORIOUS AND
CONSPICUOUS SERVICE

Lieutenant Colonel

Joseph A. Rogers

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 124TH FIELD ARTILLERY WHO WERE CITED FOR
GALLANTRY BY GENERAL PERSHING AND GENERAL BELL

† Received citations both from General Bell and General Pershing.

* Received citation only from General Pershing.

All others received citations only from General Bell.

Colonel

† Horatio B. Hackett

Lieutenant Colonel

J. A. Rogers

Major

† John D. White

Captains

† Robert J. Casey

Elmer O. Furrow

Russell Lord

* Philip H. Newman

* Albert A. Sercombe

First Lieutenants

Elmer Erickson

* Stevenson P. Lewis

† Miles M. Parmely

Donald K. Stier

† Al. S. Vinnedge

Second Lieutenants

† Clarence H. Hauss

* Hobart A. Lawton

Richard F. Nedrow

Harry H. Wertz

Regiment Sergeant Major

Charles E. Herman

First Sergeants

Carl B. Erickson

William J. McKernan

John L. Smith

Color Sergeant

Frederick F. Smith

Sergeants

Carl L. Baier

† Edward L. Buehlman

Merrel Collard

Harry A. Coops

Gerald Crump

* Ulysses C. Fletcher

Hugh M. Hogan

James H. Hurt

George R. Laswell

Henry Leonard

† Ray Levi

† Frederick Lowder

Clarence F. McCarty

William D. McCarthy

* Roy H. Mull

† Charles W. Ruckel

Lester F. Stevenson

James G. Thomas

Joseph E. Turner

Glynn W. White

Harry O. Wood

Corporals

Elmer W. Acker

Leo J. Amba

Clayton Below

Thomas Biggins

John Gasporotti

Jesse E. Edwards

Benjamin T. Erwin

Clyde F. Everts

Cecil Fitzgerald

Carl Fitzwater

Wm. Gale

George D. Gillespie

Forrest L. Godman

Ora F. Hire

Harold Hoffacker

Edward H. Holzhammer

Walter Horton

Henry B. E. Huddle

James R. Hudson

Adney R. Hursey

Virgil A. Jackson

George Krieg

Charles J. Landgraf

Rudolph J. Lentz

John H. Lynch

Raymond F. McFarland
 Joseph R. McHale
 Robert L. Niblick
 Walter Reinhold
 Claude Rittenhouse
 Lewis D. Parmelee
 Eugene Riley
 Frank Runn
 Marion Samples
 Charles Seekatz, Jr.
 Arthur J. Schmidt
 Herbert T. Schmitt
 † Frank Simon
 Frank E. Smith
 Wm. T. Smith
 Daniel H. Sprecher
 Wm. M. Underwood
 † Herschel K. Warrick
 Perry Lee Werts
 Fillmore Whitver

Bugler

Ermund Scholz

Chief Mechanic

William T. Hedrick
 Frank R. Parker
 Stuart V. Roland

Mechanics

John Anderson
 Thomas A. Hall
 Willie C. Williams

Privates, First Class

George B. Barnes
 Pawal Brazinski
 Calvin Bridges
 Virgil J. Brueggeman
 Paul Cable
 Evan C. Carlson
 Lea L. Claycombe
 Leo Domrose
 Willard Folks
 Frank A. Fri
 Aldyth E. Gibbs
 Louis M. Gibson
 Alfred W. Glatthaar
 Ford A. Gossard
 † Joseph M. Hamrouge
 Olaf J. Hilliard

Harold Hudson
 Linwood Keeler
 Wm. A. Layton
 Roy P. Libka
 Luke A. Meadows
 Sven M. Magnuson
 Frank A. Maloney
 Vernie J. Mavity
 Benjamin Mizerka
 Loyde Newton
 Ralph J. Reed
 John Robinson
 Abraham Rogul
 Frank H. Pitner
 † James J. Smat
 Julius J. Thiry
 George Waddell
 Lunford W. Williams
 Henry T. Williamson
 Louis Youngman

Privates

Charles F. Aurell
 William L. Aurell
 Charles R. Bean
 † Henry J. Bouthot
 Joseph V. Carey
 Harold B. Christy
 Chester E. Davis
 Martin Duvall
 Joseph R. Flanagan
 Frank Gillengerten
 Lawrence W. Halvorsen
 Olie Hopperstad
 Cloyd N. Jenkins
 Hubert G. Kneedler
 Charles A. Lang
 Guy Masterson
 † Urban D. Miller
 Ray N. Palmer
 † Jan Radovich
 Isidore J. Schmitt
 Albert Strom
 Homer F. Summe
 Bernhard K. Totland
 Oscar Watkins
 Allen G. West
 Leslie Westerling
 Edward L. Wohlgemuth

OFFICERS OF THE 124TH FIELD ARTILLERY WHO SERVED OVERSEAS

Colonels

Horatio B. Hackett
 A. L. Keesling

Lieutenant Colonels

Robert W. Clark
 John W. Reig
 Joseph A. Rogers

Majors

Clinton G. Beckett, M. C.
 Frank L. Rearden
 Charles E. Wheeler
 John D. White



CAPTAINS OF THE 124TH FIELD ARTILLERY

Top row: William H. Bennett, Robert J. Casey, Ralph Cook, Elmer O. Furrow.
Second row: Edward S. Gould, C. M. Hardison, Russell Lord, Bradford V. Moore.
Third row: Philip H. Newman, R. M. Peters, Truman Plantz, Jr., Ralph J. Selman.
Bottom row: Albert A. Sercombe, R. R. Stafford, Morell Tomlin, Roy A. Westerfield.

Captains

William H. Bennett, M. C.
 Robert J. Casey
 Bert V. Clayton
 Thomas L. Fekete, Jr.
 Ivan L. Foster
 Elmer O. Furrow
 Edward S. Gould
 Carl M. Hardison
 James A. Holland
 Ridgely Hudson
 Russell Lord
 Bradford V. Moore
 Roland E. Netcott
 Philip H. Newman
 Russell M. Peters
 Truman Pantz, Jr.
 Ralph J. Selman
 Albert A. Sercombe (deceased)
 Robert E. Shontz
 Robert R. Stafford
 Morell Tomlin
 Roy A. Westerfield

First Lieutenants

Henri S. Babcock, M. C.
 Clayton A. Beall, V. C.
 Walter H. Bentley
 Charles J. Bobinette
 Byron B. Carmichael
 Victor Y. Coulter, D. C.
 William A. Crookston
 Harry H. Devereux
 Mark M. Duffy, M. C. (later Captain)
 William C. Dunham
 Russell D. Ellis
 Elmer Erickson
 Maurice F. Geehan, M. C.
 George M. Gillespie (later Captain)
 Earl G. Grissel
 Stanley G. Harris
 Oswald B. Higgins
 Charles W. B. Hill, Chaplain
 James L. Jones
 Stevenson P. Lewis (deceased)
 William W. Lyons
 Thomas D. Mackie
 *Harrison W. Maltby, M. C.
 Thomas C. McGee

Guy R. Mercer
 Ray E. Meyer
 Edgar S. Montague
 Ira B. Mowry, D. C.
 Miles M. Parmey (deceased)
 Frederick W. Patton
 Wendell J. Phillips
 Lawrence E. Richardson
 William A. Rodger
 Paul C. Sharlock
 Orrin R. Smith
 Donald K. Stier
 Warren A. Tipton
 Al S. Vinnedge
 Alvah H. Warren, Jr.
 Fred S. Wilbur

Second Lieutenants

George C. Baldwin
 Welker E. Barton
 Ward F. Bates
 Alfred M. Brolling, V. C.
 Michael Cody, Jr.
 John E. Dowling
 George B. Ferree
 H. O. Gedicks
 Jesse R. Gibson
 Roy L. Hammond
 Clarence H. Haus
 Julian C. Jaeckel
 Robert F. Jones
 William A. Laffin
 Hobart A. Lawton (deceased)
 Oa E. McKenzie
 George I. Moseley
 Richard F. Nedrow
 Malcolm R. Rodger, Jr.
 William M. Sealy
 Frank J. Sweeney
 Carl B. Thompson
 Thomas D. Tift
 Joseph W. Timmons, M. C.
 Charles A. Wagner
 Raymond L. Wamester
 Harry H. Wertz
 Carl M. Wiley
 Carlos D. Wiseman
 Mortimer Woodson

OFFICERS WHO WERE WITH THE REGIMENT DURING THE TRAINING CAMP PERIOD

Colonel

Gordon Strong

Majors

Daniel W. Rogers, M. C.
 Charles A. Walz

Captains

Ralph Cook
 Max R. Hoffman
 Clark Nixon
 Gail Reed
 Thomas J. Simpson
 Herbert W. Styles

First Lieutenants

Albert Aisenstadt
 Robert S. Bunn
 Harry A. Harris
 James A. Lee, Chaplain
 James L. McWilliams
 Lanson H. Pratt

Second Lieutenants

Warren A. Breckenridge
 Irvin Cassity
 John Godlewski
 Levi M. Hall
 Leslie S. Lowden
 Peter A. Rex, V. C.
 Robert P. Williams



LIEUTENANTS OF THE 124TH FIELD ARTILLERY

Top row: Donald K. Stier, A. H. Warren, Jr., Walker E. Barton, Michael Cody, Jr.

Second row: George B. Ferree, C. H. Hauss, Robert F. Jones, William A. Laffin.

Third row: Hobart A. Lawton, Malcolm R. Rodger, Jr., William M. Sealy, C. D. Wiseman.



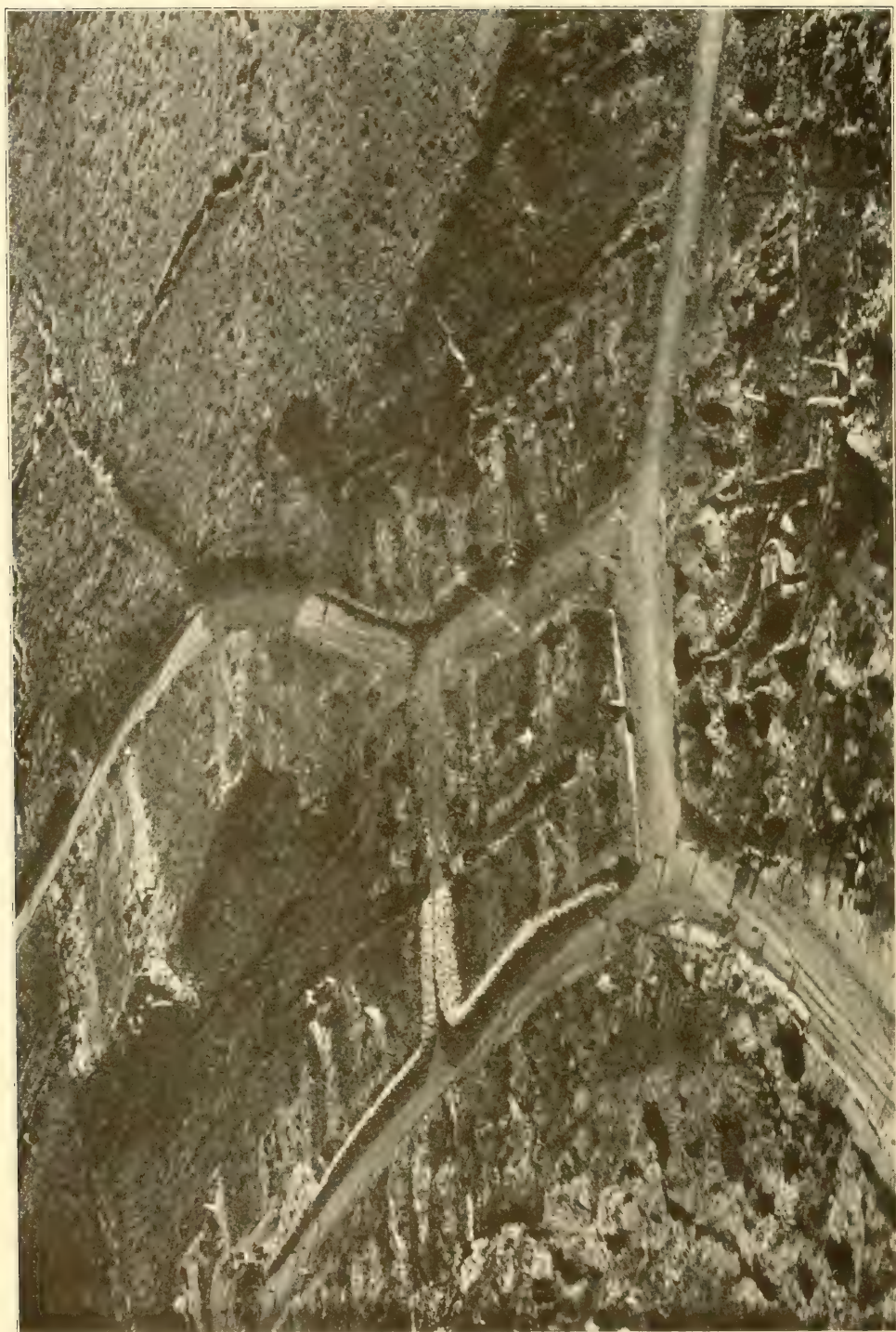
FIRST LIEUTENANTS OF THE 124TH FIELD ARTILLERY

Top row: Clayton A. Beall, William C. Dunham, Elmer Erickson, Ivan L. Foster (captain).

Second row: Stanley G. Harris, Stevenson P. Lewis, Thomas D. Mackie.

Third row: Ray E. Meyer, E. S. Montague, Miles M. Parmely, F. W. Patton.

Bottom row: L. H. Pratt, L. E. Richardson, William A. Rodger, Orrin R. Smith.



THE RUINS OF AVOCOURT



THE MEUSE RIVER AT STENAY

The 108th Ammunition Train

LIEUTENANT COLONEL WALTER J. FISHER, EDITOR



BEFORE the war Chicago knew them as members of the famous "Fighting Seventh." Even now, after having won fame in France as the 108th Ammunition Train, the Irish veterans use the old name interchangeably with the new, for it links their record with that of their fathers, who fought in the Spanish-American War under the colors of the Seventh Illinois Infantry.

When the Chicago Irish regiment followed Colonel Daniel Moriarty down to Camp Logan, any suggestion that the organization give up its historic name would have provoked a fight, but a few months later the War Department announced reorganization plans which upset all traditions of the national guard. The "Fighting Seventh" suffered with the rest.

Although its record did not suffice to save for the regiment its name and identity, it did win an important recognition. To the old Seventh was assigned the responsibility of serving as divisional trains. Major General Bell described this duty as "a severe and dangerous task" upon which the success or failure of the Thirty-third Division might depend and in which there would be little glory and much hard work.

For service as the 108th Ammunition Train Companies A to F, inclusive, of the old regiment were selected. Later Company A of the old Fifth



LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN M.
CLASBY

Infantry, from which the machine gun companies of the Thirty-third Division had been formed, was added as a wagon company, but the rest of the personnel came from "Colonel Dan's" roster. Colonel Moriarty was made commander of the trains, with Lieutenant Colonel John M. Clasby of the old Seventh in command of the ammunition train. Early in November Lieutenant Colonel Clasby resigned, and Lieutenant Colonel Charles D. Center of the old Fifth was named to succeed him.

In December, after having been sent to France ahead of the division, Lieutenant Colonel Center was promoted to a colonelcy and made commander of the 108th Train Headquarters and Military Police, succeeding Colonel Moriarty, who had resigned. Major John V. Clinnin was transferred from the 131st Infantry and placed in command of the 108th Ammunition Train with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Lieutenant Colonel Clinnin headed the train until April, 1918, just before the division sailed. At that time he was made a colonel and placed in charge of all the trains, a post he was later to exchange for the command of the 130th Infantry. Walter J. Fisher, then lieutenant colonel of the 122nd Field Artillery, was appointed commander of the 108th Ammunition Train, and remained at the head of the organization throughout the remainder of its career.

Meanwhile the officers and men of the train had been busy with the mysteries of their new service. They had been trained as infantrymen. To be called upon suddenly to "skin" mules, pilot trucks and master the intricacies of mounted drill was not an easy task, especially in view of the fact that at Camp Logan equipment was slow in arriving. Despite their handicaps the men of the train soon mastered their new job, and when the division sailed no regular army outfit could have harangued mules more fluently, transported shells more rapidly, or drilled with greater precision.

The division sailed in May. With the rest of the Thirty-third the ammunition train was sent from Texas to Hoboken, but the train actually sailed for France by way of Montreal and Halifax, going first to Liverpool, then across England to Southampton and finally over the channel to Havre. On the

trip across the Atlantic the ammunition train recorded its first death, Private Frank E. Gaal, a member of the medical detachment, suffering a fracture of the skull.

In France the Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade, including the 108th Ammunition Train, was detached from the rest of the division. While the infantry units went into a training area back of the British lines, the gunners and the ammunition train were sent to Valdahon, or its vicinity. The ammunition train was billeted in the town of Villafans, about forty miles from the Swiss border in south central France.

Immediately the train encountered trouble. Horses fit for the gruelling work of hauling ammunition could hardly be found. The train, before leaving the United States, had turned over to another division all the animals used at Camp Logan, and the horses issued in France were decidedly inferior. But the train made light of its troubles. The horses were groomed and trained as if they were thoroughbreds. Even when it became evident that a sufficient number of motor trucks would not be available officers and men overcame the shortage by working at night to keep their equipment in repair. It was necessary to use trucks continuously, but the equipment was kept in good shape, and schedules were maintained at all times. "The ammunition must get there" was the slogan adopted by the organization and "get there" it did, regardless of whatever obstacles there were in the way.

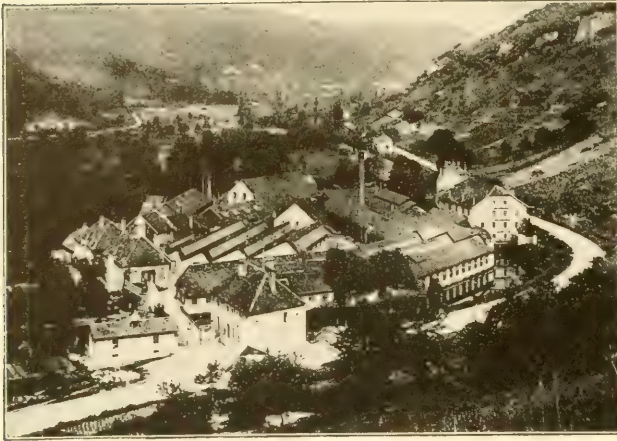
Early in August it became evident that the brigade was to go into action. The ammunition train was ordered to haul shells and supplies to loading platforms near the railway station at Valdahon. After ten days of this work the brigade was ordered to the front on August 22. The horse battalion loaded at Besançon, while headquarters and the motor battalion went overland with their motor equipment. Provision was made for enough ammunition to supply the brigade in any emergency.

The brigade moved northward from Valda-



TRUCKS OF THE AMMUNITION TRAIN

In Villafans, where the train spent nearly three months in preparation for active service.



PANORAMA OF VILLAFANS

hon, through Toul and Nancy, to the St. Mihiel sector, detraining just south of Rambucourt and Mont Sec, where the famous First Division was holding the line. The artillerymen were held in reserve until September 10, but the ammunition train immediately began moving great stores of shells up to the most advanced posts for the 75's of the 122nd and 124th Field Artillery

Regiments and the 155's of the 123rd Field Artillery. As it was estimated that the brigade would need 200,000 rounds on the first day of the attack, the train's task was a difficult one. Nevertheless, the ammunition dumps were piled high with shells when the gunners moved forward.

The St. Mihiel attack began on September 12. At dawn, under the protection of a hail of fire from the artillery, the infantry went over the top. As the line moved forward the trucks and wagons of the ammunition train followed, carrying fresh supplies to the advance positions of the artillery.

The first four kilometers, from Rambucourt to a point beyond Seicheprey, would have beaten any but American drivers. The terrain was pitted with shell holes, some of them thirty feet deep and twice as wide, where the German 380-millimeter and the American 16-inch guns had found a common mark. A month of almost incessant rain had made the battlefield a morass.



FATHER O'HEARN CELEBRATING MASS AT VILLAFANS

How the ammunition got through only the men who cursed and prayed and floundered and pushed in their back-breaking advance can tell, but get through it did.

For three days and nights no one slept. Every man was out in the mud, under shell fire, keeping the ammunition moving forward to the guns. They had nothing to eat after they had exhausted the emergency rations of corned beef and hard tack which had been placed under every driver's seat.

The train made good. Ammunition reached the firing line on time and in adequate quantities. The task was so well performed that Brigadier General Henry D. Todd, Jr., the brigade commander, cited the ammunition train in orders for demonstrated capability.

The Americans had advanced fifteen kilometers in the St. Mihiel drive, reaching Nonsard, before the brigade was withdrawn. Then, instead of going to a rest area, the train followed the gunners overland to a sector northwest of Verdun to await the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Ammunition train headquarters were established in Brabant-en-Argonne, and there, despite the fact that the town, or what was left of it, was under heavy shell fire from the German long range guns, preparations were made for the coming battle. In five nights the train moved 200,000 rounds. This would have been an achievement in any circumstances; it was especially remarkable for the reason that the roads were jammed with French troops moving out of the line and American troops marching in.

On September 26 the offensive was launched with the Illinois brigade supporting the Ninety-first Division. The ammunition train lived up to its reputation. From the beginning of the drive food and shells were carried forward in the face of the greatest difficulties. It was at this time that the ammunition train lost its first man killed by the enemy, Frank H. Weaver, a private in the wagon company, being mortally wounded by shell fire.



LIEUTENANT COLONEL WALTER J. FISHER
Commander of the 108th Ammunition Train during its
service overseas.



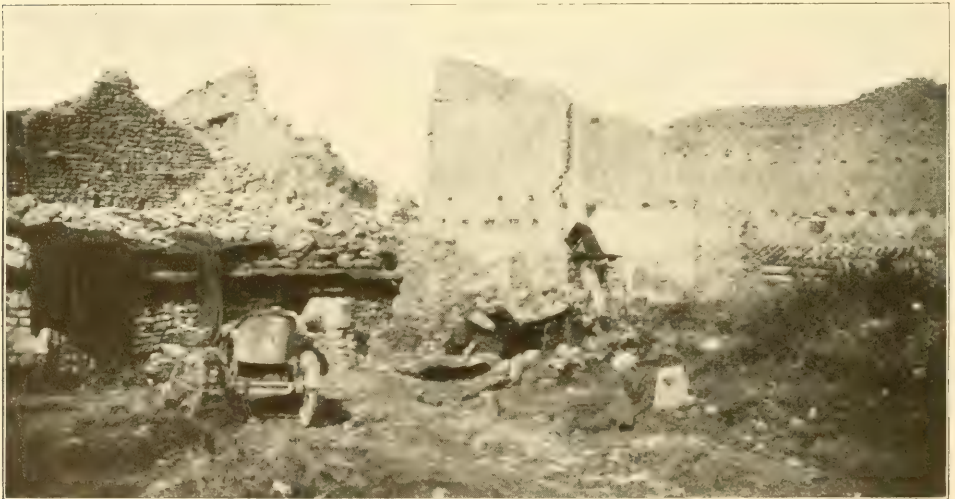
THE RUINS OF AVOCOURT

After ten days of constant fighting the Ninety-first Division was relieved by the Thirty-second Division, but the Fifty-eighth Artillery Brigade remained in the line.

By September 28 the advance had reached "Death Valley," just south of Epinonville. At this place, on the evening of October 2, while the men were at mess, protected from the enemy's machine gun and artillery fire by high hills, the Germans, swooping over them with bombing planes, showered them with deadly missiles, causing a death list of seventeen and, in wounded, sixty-three litter cases. Five of the killed

and nine of the wounded were from Company E, 108th Ammunition Train, and about thirty of that company's horses were killed. Six days later, in the same vicinity, the enemy dropped one of his largest shells into the position of the headquarters of the horse battalion, stationed on the Avocourt-Véry road, just back of Véry. Three men were killed and several were wounded, some seriously, by this shell.

As the drive progressed the train continued to lose men in killed and wounded. There was no work more dangerous than that of getting up the ammunition. But regardless of the casualties, the work of rushing shells forward did not cease.



IN THE TOWN OF BEAUMONT

It was not until October 16 that the brigade was ordered to rest billets, the ammunition train going to Brabant-en-Argonne. The exhausted gunners and drivers plodded back twenty kilometers over ground wrested from the enemy and then for five days they rested and prepared for their next fighting.

The "rest" period gave the ammunition train little leisure. Food had to be carried as usual, and quantities of equipment had to be delivered to various units of the brigade to repair the damage done in battle. The train performed these tasks, notwithstanding the fact that its equipment, owing to its being used continuously, was greatly in need of repairs.



A STREET IN BRABANT-EN-ARGONNE

Trucks of the 108th Ammunition Train in the foreground; German prisoners in the background.

October 21 found artillerymen and train companies back in the line, in and around Gesnes and Romagne, ready for the final thrust in the Argonne that was to break the German line and force the signing of the armistice.

The crowning battle began November 1. It brought to the ammunition train the severest test of the organization's active service. Shells and food had to be taken from Romagne to Banthéville, Rémonville, Barricourt, Nouart, Beauclair, Beaufort, Laneuville, and beyond Stenay, over treacherous roads swept constantly by the enemy's fire. The roads were within easy range of German artillery and machine guns across the Meuse, and for great distances were subject to direct observation by the enemy. A drizzling rain, moreover, made progress difficult, even for the horse-drawn vehicles.

All these difficulties and dangers the train surmounted. Extraordinary quantities of ammunition—enough to make possible the terrific fire laid down



A DUGOUT IN THE FORET DE HESSE

by the artillery brigade—were delivered. From the moment the battle began to the very hour of the armistice the needed shells were available. Three citations written by the commanders of the Eighty-ninth, Ninety-first and Thirty-second Divisions, and three others from Brigadier General Todd

gave official credit to the ammunition train for its services in this last drive.

With the signing of the armistice and the cessation of hostilities, the horse battalion, which was commanded by Major Clyde C. Miner, was re-assembled as a unit. Just before the opening of the St. Mihiel offensive, the several companies of the battalion had been assigned to the duty of serving ammunition. The wagon company, under Captain Schuyler C. Scrimger, had the task of supplying the infantry and machine gun outfits with small arms ammunition. The two caisson companies, for tactical purposes, were assigned to duty with the two light artillery regiments of the brigade, Company E, under Captain Pierce L. Shannon, with the 122nd Field Artillery, and Company F, under Captain Peter L. Rusiewicz, with the 124th Field Artillery. It was the duty of these companies to transport ammunition from the advance dumps established by the train to the gun positions of the regiments to which they were assigned. While it was with the 122nd Regiment,



A FOOD DUMP IN THE FORET DE HESSE

Company E suffered heavy casualties, losing seven men killed and twenty-three wounded.

After the fighting ceased the ammunition train continued to function as usual for several days, preparing for a possible renewal of hostilities. Soon, however, its duties became routine. The delivery of food and forage to the several units of the brigade kept the personnel busy until December 24, when moving orders were issued. The brigade assembled in Stenay Christmas Eve, and was held there until January 4, 1919, when the march into Luxemburg was begun. In Luxemburg the brigade rejoined the Thirty-third Division and went into winter quarters. The ammunition train was established in six towns in the vicinity of Mersch, headquarters being at Tuntingen.

On reporting to the Thirty-third Division the ammunition train was assigned to the job of cleaning up all of the matériel left by the Germans in their retreat through Luxemburg. This matériel included several hundred thousand rounds of ammunition, hundreds of cannon of various calibre, and horses and vehicles of every description.

Spring brought the welcome order to prepare for transport home. The trucks, wagons, horses and mules, the caissons and tractors were turned in at ordnance depots. The men entrained at Mersch, for their jaunt across France to Brest, whence they sailed for home on May 12, on the transport Charleston.

The men of the 108th Ammunition Train returned to the United States with a record of which they had every right to be proud. Many of them had been cited for personal bravery, and their organization had won distinguished official recognition. Thirty-five officers and men of the train had lost their lives in France, either in action or as a result of sickness, and forty-three men of the train were entitled to wear wound chevrons.

After landing at Hoboken, the ammunition train remained at Camp Mills until the end of May, then entrained for Chicago, where the artillery brigade's return was celebrated on June 2. Two days later the personnel was mustered out of service at Camp Grant.



THE ROCKY GATEWAY AT PONTARLIER



A LINE OF TRUCKS AT SEPTFONTAINES

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 108TH AMMUNITION TRAIN WHO WERE KILLED IN ACTION, DIED OF WOUNDS OR DIED OF DISEASE OVERSEAS

First Lieutenant

Byron B. Carmichael

Battalion Sergeant Major

John J. McShane

Sergeants

Charles H. Cullom

Olaf Iverson

Hugh P. Murphy

Harry A. Sargent

Oliver G. Ward

Jay A. Weyrick

Corporals

Harry Petesch

John C. O'Connor

Arthur C. Samuelson

Russel J. Wheeland

Wagoners

John Duncan

Ervin F. Grant

William A. Pope

Privates, First Class

Charles E. Green

Gust S. Soranden

Ben H. Taylor

Privates

John R. Brassel

Gordon J. Campbell

Frank E. Gaal

Ernest E. Grant

Benjamin F. Haecker

Paul O. Hansen

Charles O. Harmon

George G. Lucy

Thomas Moss

Arthur W. Mellor

Daniel J. O'Brien

John Parutis

Louis Peterson

Max Shore

Bernard A. Taylor

Frank G. Tenka

Frank H. Weaver

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 108TH AMMUNITION TRAIN WHO WERE AWARDED CERTIFICATES FOR ESPECIALLY MERITORIOUS AND CONSPICUOUS SERVICE

Lieutenant Colonel

Walter J. Fisher

Captain

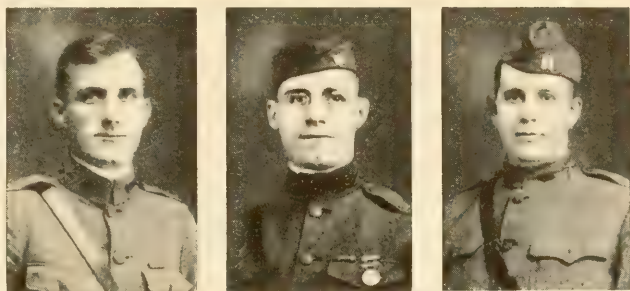
Don M. Phelps

Sergeants

Daniel F. Lumbrá

William A. McCormick

Thomas J. Tracey



CAPTAINS OF THE 108TH AMMUNITION TRAIN

Top row: Frank L. Alloway, Frank H. Cu'l, Patrick J. Dineen, Alexander M. Donnelly.

Second row: John A. Hartman, Leo A. Lanigan, Paul L. Moon.

Third row: Sigmund Newfield, Thomas E. Nolan, John J. O'Hearn.

Bottom row: Orvil O'Neal, Don M. Phelps, Peter L. Rusiewicz, Schuyler S. Scrimger.

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 108TH AMMUNITION TRAIN WHO WERE CITED FOR
GALLANTRY BY GENERAL BELL

† Received citations both from General Bell and General Pershing.

Lieutenant Colonel

Walter J. Fisher

Corporal

Claude Armstrong

Captains

John J. O'Hearn (Chaplain)

Don M. Phelps

Wagoners

William J. Brown

Martin Cavanaugh

Ernest Eckel

Albert Johnson

Scott A. Malcolm

Arthur J. Meuser

James Murphy

Hilding W. Ohlson

Joseph Reznicek

Ralph H. Tomlin

Robert E. Walsh

First Lieutenant

Robert D. Ronayne

Second Lieutenant

Edward McKernan

Sergeants

Arthur E. Black

† James Flaherty

Charles E. Keating

Daniel F. Lumbr

John A. Martin

William A. McCormick

Frank O'Connor

Phillip O'Neill

Thomas J. Tracey

Clarence E. Tripp

Privates, First Class

Michael Healy

Melker I. Sund

Privates

Gerald Hefferman

Edwin Kluga

Stanley P. Salata

John L. Schalk

Victor Van Hook



MAJORS OF THE 108TH AMMUNITION TRAIN

Left to right: Samuel N. Sorensen, Ole Olson, Clyde C. Miner.



OFFICERS OF THE 108TH AMMUNITION TRAIN

Top row: Captains Pierce L. Shannon, Froman Smith, H. E. N. Stine, Edd R. Turner.
 Second row: Captain Preston W. Whitaker, Lieutenants B. B. Carmichael, M. S. Cash, H. J. Doyle.
 Third row: Lieutenants Layman D. Evans, E. H. Fiebig, Stephen Pavlack, R. D. Ronayne.
 Bottom row: Lieutenants Walter R. Scanlon, H. W. Vogt, Edward Cuyler, John J. Houlihan.

OFFICERS OF THE 108TH AMMUNITION TRAIN WHO SERVED OVERSEAS



MAJOR JOSEPH W. GOLDING

Lieutenant Colonel
Walter J. Fisher

Majors
Joseph W. Golding, D. C.
Clyde C. Miner
Ole Olson, M. C.
Samuel N. Sorensen

Captains
Frank L. Alloway, M. C.
Frank H. Cull
Patrick J. Dineen
Alexander M. Donnelly
John A. Hartman
Leo A. Lanigan
Paul L. Moon
Thomas E. Nolan
John J. O'Hearn, Chaplain
Don M. Phelps
Peter L. Rusiewicz
Schuyler C. Scrimger
Pierce L. Shannon
Froman Smith
Harry E. N. Stine
Edd R. Turner
Preston W. Whitaker, M. C.



ON THE AVOCOURT-VERY ROAD

American ambulances, with wounded, moving south from Véry. On this road, on October 8, 1918, the enemy bombed the headquarters of the horse battalion of the ammunition train.

First Lieutenants

Harold A. Badger, D. C.
 Byron B. Carmichael, D. C. (deceased)
 Mitchell S. Cash
 Lyman D. Evans
 Edwin H. Fiebig
 John H. Gilbert
 Cecil J. Gridley
 Fred J. Leppert (later Captain)
 Robert D. Ronayne
 Stephen Pavlack
 Walter R. Scanlon, D. C.

Harry W. Vogt
 Thomas J. Walsh

Second Lieutenants

Clarence Barb, Veterinarian
 Thomas J. Dineen
 Ray M. Higgins
 John J. Houlihan
 Clive J. Kimbrough
 Edward McKernan
 Holbert E. Norton
 Harold G. Ward (ater First Lieutenant)

OFFICERS WHO SERVED WITH TRAIN DURING THE TRAINING PERIOD

Lieutenant Colonels

John M. Clasby
 John V. Clinnin (later Colonel)

Arthur S. O'Neill
 Daniel T. Quinlan
 Alex W. Swenson

Majors

Maurice J. Holway
 Joseph Moore

Second Lieutenants

Wilbur H. Collins
 Patrick Cronin
 Edward Cuyler
 Richard Iverson (later First Lieutenant)
 John F. Meehan
 William R. Melzer
 Elmer J. Meinken (later First Lieutenant)
 Walter L. Whittaker

Captains

James J. Dineen (later Major)
 Sigmund Newfield
 Orvil O'Neal

First Lieutenants

Harvey J. Doyle
 William A. Feeney



SECOND LIEUTENANTS OF THE 108TH AMMUNITION TRAIN

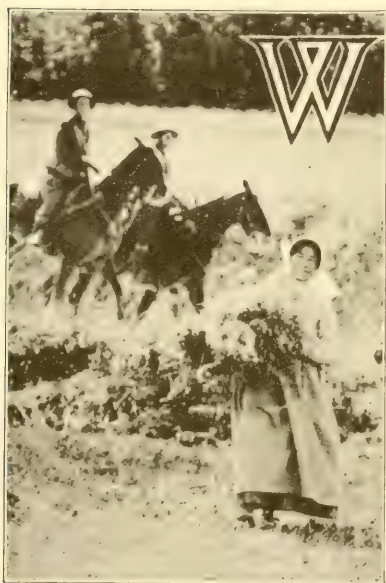
Left to right: J. Clive Kimbrough, Edward McKernan, William R. Melzer, Robert E. Norton.



MONT DES ALLIEUX, BATTERED BY THE TRENCH MORTARS

The 108th Trench Mortar Battery

BY CAPTAIN CHARLES J. KRAFT



WAR, changed but little in its general features in the centuries since gunpowder swept away the heroics of mediaeval conflict, underwent radical modifications in the years from 1914 to 1918. In the air, under the sea, in sub-surface labyrinths on land, the soldiers in the World War found themselves forced to new methods and new devices. In this military transformation the trench mortar emerged as an effective instrument of short-range combat. And among the few American units that had the distinction of serving actively in this new phase of an ancient art was an Illinois organization, the 108th Trench Mortar Battery.

The battery was organized at Camp Logan, with the machine gun company of the old sixth Illinois Infantry as a nucleus. The machine gunners of the Sixth were Geneseo men, who had been called to the colors, under Captain Frank Waldheim, on March 26, 1917. They began training at Springfield a week later, but in May were ordered to East St. Louis, to assist in quelling race riots.

The summer of 1917 was spent in guard duty, but in September the machine gun company was ordered, with the rest of the Sixth Infantry, to Camp Logan, to become part of the Thirty-third Division. Shortly after the company reached the Texas camp, Captain Waldheim was appointed supply

officer of the 123rd Field Artillery and his two lieutenants—First Lieutenant Joseph L. Shaw and Second Lieutenant H. T. Johnson—were transferred to other units. Their places were filled by Captain William A. Warn, First Lieutenant Cullins and Second Lieutenant Earl G. Smith. At the same time the company was made a part of the 124th Machine Gun Battalion. On October 8 a new alignment of forces was made. Captain Warn's



CLEARING CAMP LOGAN

company was transferred to the artillery brigade, and was designated the 108th Trench Mortar Battery, a type of artillery new to the American army.

Officers and men were delighted over the opportunity to participate in the development of a new arm, but their ardor was dampened somewhat by the fact that no mortars were available. Lacking real guns, they had to make dummies out of tree trunks. Moreover, the substitutes themselves were subject to change. New types were introduced, sometimes as often as once a week, and since no one knew what sort of mortars finally would be issued, the battery had to drill with horse-drawn dummies one day and motorized pieces the next. Practice in sighting and emplacement was quite out of the question. The officers were not even supplied with blue prints or designs of the mechanism of the guns they would be expected to use in France.

In spite of these discouragements the morale of the battery was kept high. Officers and men accepted their handicaps cheerfully and made the best of the situation.

Early in the winter Captain Frank Frazier, a veteran of the regular army, succeeded Captain Warn as commander of the battery. Lieutenant Cullins was discharged, and First Lieutenants Lawrence K. Lewis and Herbert J. Powell were added to the roster.

The following months brought other changes in personnel. First of all, Lieutenant Bradley C. Mittendorf was transferred from the 124th Field Artillery to become supply officer of the battery in place of Lieutenant Smith. Then Lieutenant Thomas H. Henderson of the 131st Infantry was attached to the battery. Finally, Captain Frazier failed to pass the physical examination for service in France, and was replaced by Captain Charles J. Kraft.

Late in 1917 detachments of new recruits for the Thirty-third Division

arrived. Most of the new men assigned to the trench mortar battery came from Chicago and were excellent material for soldiers. Drilling and the other routine of camp life kept the battery fully occupied during the winter and early spring. The men became perfectly trained in the use of dummies, and it was realized that only a short period of practice with real mortars would be necessary to fit them for actual warfare.

Orders to break camp, which had been awaited impatiently, came on May 14. By 3 o'clock in the afternoon the battery had left Camp Logan and it arrived at Camp Merritt, N. J., five days later. After a week at this camp, during which the men received new equipment, orders were received to board the Kashmir, a British transport. The battery sailed on May 27.

The passage was uneventful and the battery landed at Liverpool on June 7. After spending four days in English rest camps, the men embarked at Southampton and crossed to Havre on the Viper, an overcrowded channel steamer. Two days of railroad travel carried the battery to the vicinity of Ornans, where the men had their first genuine rest. On the following day, June 15, training quarters were established in the pretty village of Montgesaye, in the foot hills of the Juras.

The hospitality of the French people and the beauty of the country made the stay in Montgesaye one to be remembered. More important, however, was the fact that in their new station the men of the battery obtained real trench mortars—6-inch Newtons.

Captain Kraft and Lieutenant Henderson were sent to a mortar school at Langres, while the battery took up intensive training, which was con-

tinued until July 1, when a move to Valdahon was ordered. At Valdahon the battery was equipped with twelve trench mortars and two anti-aircraft guns, and for the first time was able to try out the pieces with which it was to engage the enemy.

Energetic training was carried on for almost two months before the battery was ordered to the front. It was August 23 when the command came. The battery moved by rail to Pagny-sur-Meuse, and then marched ten miles to the Toul sector, encamping in the *Fôret de la Reine* just north of Toul. There the men waited, but the delay was enlivened by the sight of many aerial battles, in which several enemy planes were brought down by American anti-aircraft guns.



CAPTAIN CHARLES J. KRAFT

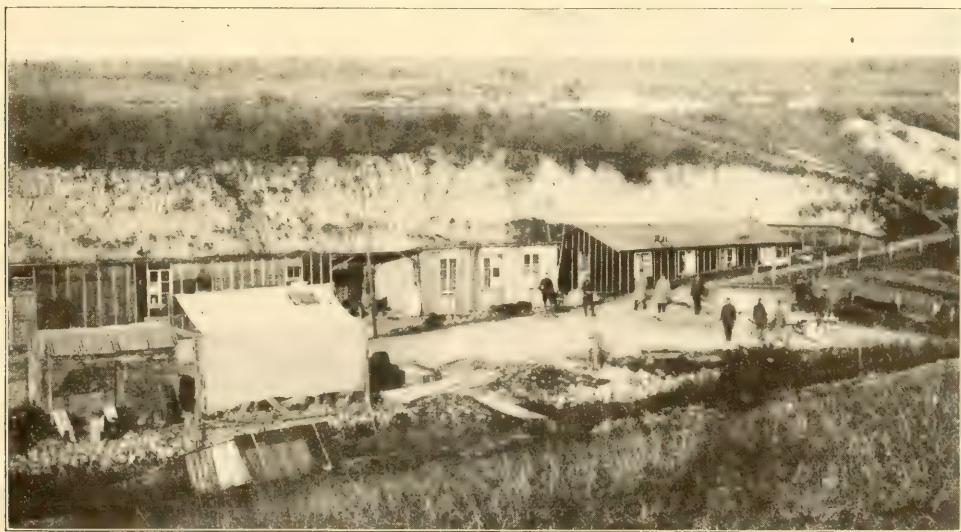
On August 31 an advance was made three miles northwest. Instead of being sent to the line, however, the gunners were assigned to military police duty in controlling traffic over the roads leading forward. Here the men experienced their first gas attack, happily without casualties.

The battery remained in this forward position until September 9, when it was assigned temporarily to the Eighty-ninth Division, and proceeded to M  nil-la-Tour. Most of the march was made through the rain, and when the men reached their destination in the St. Mihiel sector it was necessary for them to sleep on the wet ground, without fires and with rain beating in their faces. With the prospect of action, however, the men made light of such discomforts.

On the St. Mihiel front great activity was noticeable, and it soon became evident that an attack was about to be made. The gunners had to wait no longer than the night of September 11-12. Shortly before midnight they were ordered into action. The barrage began at 1:30 a. m. and continued with



INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH AT AUBREVILLE



TRENCHES BETWEEN AUBREVILLE AND VRAIN COURT

These trenches were at one time used as French general headquarters.



NONCOMS OF THE BATTERY

Standing: Sergeants Estus and Wert, First Sergeant Berg, Sergeants Pobantz and Liken.
Seated: Sergeants Sheets, Tribbett, Goldbaum, Sandeen and Berge.

destructive shelling by the Germans. The march was made in eight days—a remarkable achievement.

Vraincourt was enjoying a brief freedom from enemy shells. A few old men and women were found there, despite the fact that most of the buildings were in ruins. Unfortunately the battery's coming caused fresh terror for the inhabitants, for on the afternoon of September 25 the Germans discovered the presence of American troops, and renewed the bombardment. High explosive shells and gas bombs rained on the town. An old barn, in which a number of the men of the battery were billeted, was struck by a shell. Chief Mechanic William Berrehus, Waggoners John G. Mapes, Harry E. Wiles and Edwin Knoess, and Privates Albert Johnson and Adolph Erickson were killed. Corporal Anthony Mayer, Waggoner Harry J. Fruit and Private George Scoville were wounded so severely that it was necessary to take them to the Souilly Hospital.

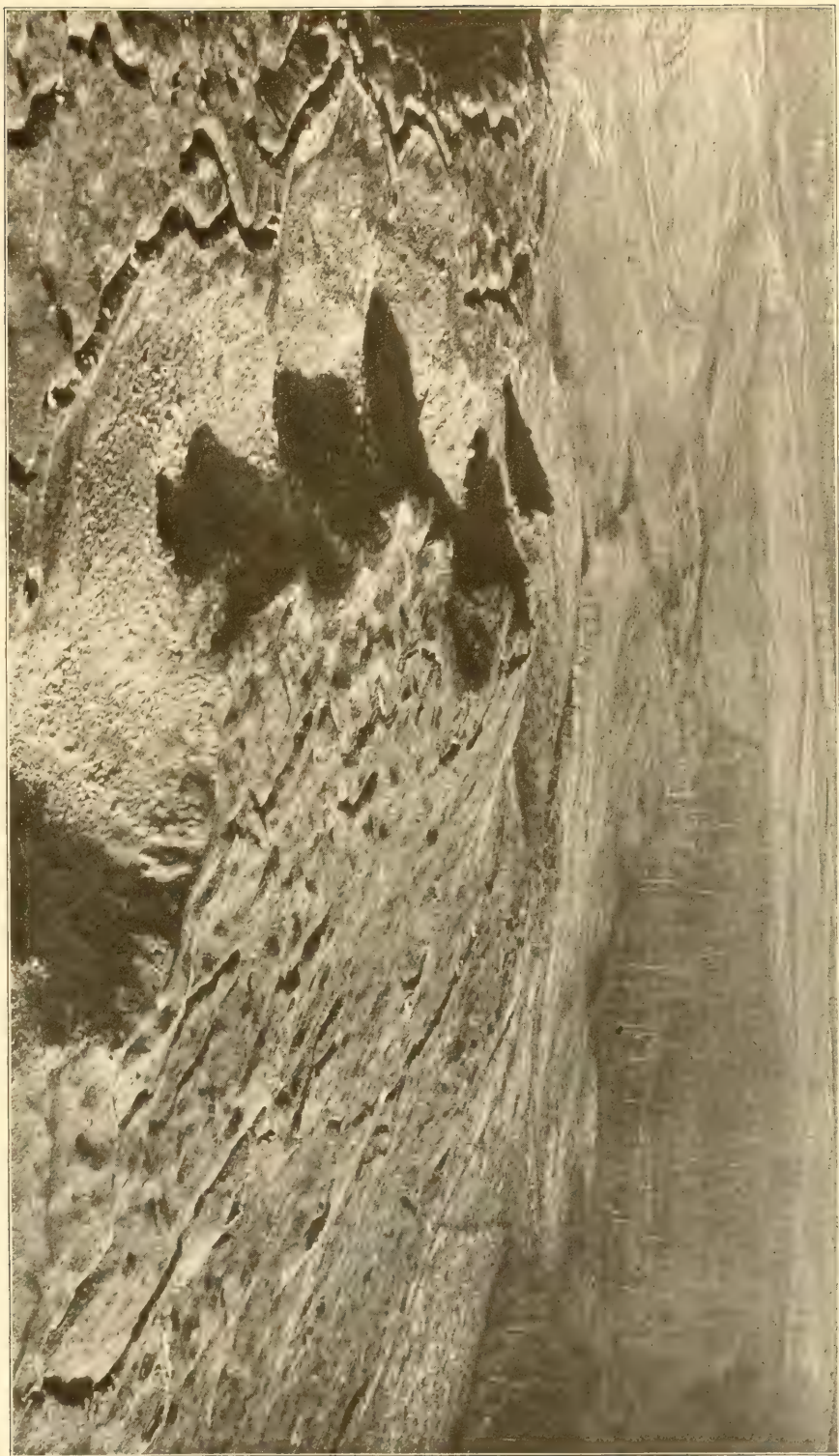
The tragedy made the men of the battery anxious to move forward so that they might hit back at the enemy. Marching orders came that night and action commenced almost immediately, with the opening of the Meuse-Argonne offensive on September 26.

The battery was stationed on Hill 290, northwest of Neuville and Verdun and immediately north of Clermont. Trench mortar emplacements had

great intensity until 5 o'clock, when the infantry went over the top in the drive that smashed the St. Mihiel salient.

The attack was delivered with such force that within a few hours the enemy had been driven out of range of the trench mortars, which had advanced as far as Rémonville. There the battery's first engagement ended. It was cited for the efficiency of its barrage in this attack.

Two days later another move began. Going by way of Boncourt, Pont-sur-Meuse and Autrécourt, the battery reached Vraincourt, a town which had been the object of especially de-



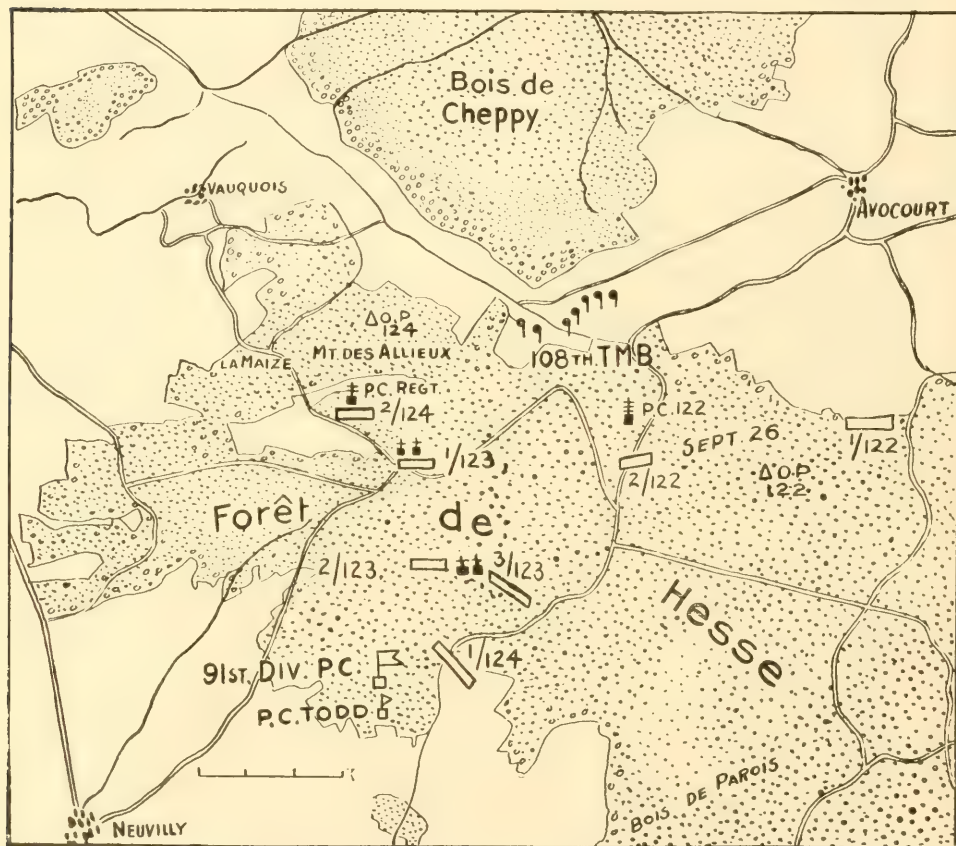
VATQOIS, A FAMOUS ENEMY STRONG-POINT

Where the shells of the trench mortars destroyed the German works on September 26, 1918.

been dug, but they required considerable repairing. Six mortars and two anti-aircraft machine guns were placed in position in record time. Delivery of ammunition to the guns was difficult. The 55-pound shells were transported by truck to the top of the hill behind the battery's positions, and from there they were carried by the men of the battery to the guns, a distance of more than 500 yards. It was a tremendous task but there was no complaint. Ammunition was brought forward in sufficient quantity to maintain continuous fire. The battery was highly commended for the efficiency of its work in cutting barbed-wire entanglements, destroying machine gun nests, and causing heavy losses to the enemy.

The Germans resisted stubbornly, appreciating the value to the Americans of the ground lost, but they were driven back faster than the mortars could be advanced. This held the battery immediately behind the infantry line and ahead of the artillery.

On October 26 the battery moved forward from Epinonville into another



THE OPENING OF THE ARGONNE OFFENSIVE

Showing the positions of the units of the Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade on September 26, 1918. The advanced positions held by the trench mortars are evident.



SOUILLY, FIRST ARMY HEADQUARTERS



SECOND LIEUTENANT
THOMAS M. HENDERSON

huddled on the south slope of a small bluff for protection against enemy fire. It was one of the most isolated spots the battery ever encountered, and the uncanny quiet of the place kept most of the men from sleeping. The battery remained at Camp de Courcelles until November 29, 1918. It was then sent to Souilly, an important railway terminus in northern France, to be attached to the headquarters of the First Army.

Guard duty occupied the men's time for six weeks. On January 12 orders to proceed to the port of St. Nazaire brought delight to the battery. The trip to the coast was broken two days later at St. Mathurin, where the battery left the train and marched about twelve kilometers to Corny. Here the battery remained for nearly a month, and then spent two weeks at Braine-sur-l'Anthion, near Angers. Three more days at St. Nazaire and the formalities of embarkation were completed. On February 28, 1919, the battery boarded the United States transport Iowan, bound for home. Hoboken was reached on March 13, and after a week at Camp Merritt the battery started for Chicago. That city gave the gunners, the first unit of the Thirty-third Division to return, an enthusiastic welcome. Once more, then, the battery found itself at Camp Grant, where it was mustered out of service, the last man receiving his discharge on March 31.

part of the Meuse sector, where the American advance was being bitterly contested. It was sent to the front in an unusually difficult position at Bald Hill, north of Romagne, where emplacements for the mortars had to be built in the open, in advance of the infantry.

Although the work was done at night, and with the utmost care, the men of the battery constantly were exposed to shell fire and gas attacks. Captain Kraft, Lieutenant Powell and Lieutenant Henderson were wounded while directing the work of their men, but the guns finally were placed and trained on the Germans. On November 7 the battery was relieved and sent to Camp du Courcelles for a well-earned rest. The camp was a collection of shacks,



SECOND LIEUTENANT
GEORGE F. GOREY

MEN OF THE 108TH TRENCH MORTAR BATTERY WHO WERE KILLED IN ACTION
DIED OF WOUNDS OR DIED OF DISEASE OVERSEAS.

Chief Mechanic

William Berrehus

Wagoners

John G. Mapes

Harry E. Wiles

Edwin Knoess

Privates

Albert Johnson

Adolph Erickson

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 108TH
TRENCH MORTAR BATTERY WHO
WERE CITED FOR GALLANTRY BY
GENERAL PERSHING

First Lieutenant

Herbert J. Powell

Second Lieutenants

George F. Gorey

Thomas M. Henderson

First Sergeant

Andrew Berg

Sergeant

Thomas Liken

Corporals

John Milchavik

Lawrence W. Savre



LIEUTENANT JOHN S. PETTIT

OFFICERS OF THE 108TH TRENCH MORTAR BATTERY

Captains

Charles J. Kraft

Frank Frazier

William W. Warn

John S. Pettit

Herbert J. Powell

Second Lieutenants

George F. Gorey

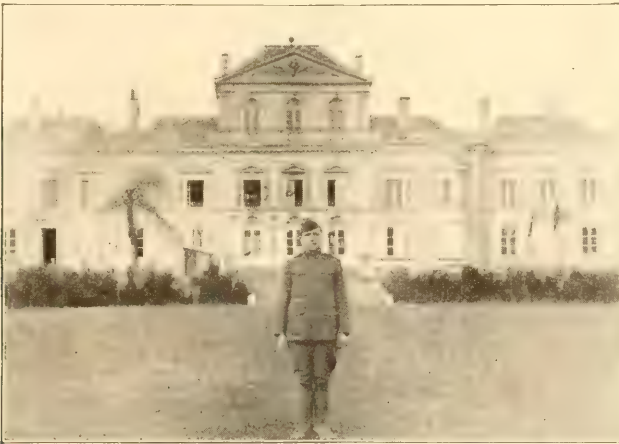
Thomas M. Henderson

Bradley C. Mittendorf

Earl G. Smith

First Lieutenants

Lawrence K. Lewis



BATTERY HEADQUARTERS AT SOULLY

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BINDERY INC.



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